

## **Diasporic Sensibilities Alienation Displacement in the work of Jumpa Lahiri's**

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This Paper deals with problems & experience faced by the Indian Immigrants in western world. The Crisis is dealt through immigrants families & Their internal & socio cultural relations with the people of the foreingh country Diasporir condition is the state in which longings & yearnings of the migrant are expressed migrated ones are isolated, from their families, home, culture, relatives & the communities in which they live and with a sense of loss.

Etymologically the term 'Diaspora'is derived from the Greek term "diasperien", from "dia-across" and "sperien-to sow or scatter seeds" (Wikipedia-the free Encyclopedia). It is based on Hebrew word of Diaspora- 'galut' meaning 'exile' (that is from the Holy Land) The New Encyclopedia of Britannica (vol.3). Like other contermprorary literary theories, Diaspora also has its own position in the wider angle of world literature. Diaspora has its separate history and development in each country, but its meaning and concern is the same in every nation. Commonly, all the Diasporic communities are longing for something. In the beginning are longing for something. In the beginning the term "diaspora" was used by the ancient Greeks to refer to citizens of a grand city who migrated to the conquered land with the purpose of colonization to assimilate the territory into the Empire. The phenomenon of displacement may be the result of transportation from one country to another by slavery or imprisonment, by invasion and settlement or a consequence of willing or unwilling movement from a known to unknown location.

Diasporic sensibilities express a person's Diasporic experience and feeling. Almost all the Diasporic communities face initital problems and sufferings, when they settle in a new land. Even though they try to adjust to the new environment, language, culture and the society, they will suffer from the psychological problem also.

Diasporic Literature is a very vast concept and an umbrella term that includes in it all those literary works written by the authors outside their native country, but these works are associated with native culture and background. In this wide context, all those-writers can be regarded as diasporic writers, who write outside their country but remained related to their homeland through their works. Diasporic literature has its roots in the sense of loss and alienation, which emerged as a result of migration and expatriation.

Generally, diasporic literature deals with alienation, displacement, existential rootlessness, nostalgia, quest of identity. It also addresses issues related to amalgamation or disintegration of cultures. It reflects the immigrant experience that comes out of the immigrant settlement.

The diasporic writers differ not only in the theme but they also differ based on generations/ages. The first generation of diasporic writer's writings may be different from the second

and third generations. Most of the first generation diasporic writers locate their works in their home country as well as in the settled country.

The diasporic community, initially try hard to adjust with the new culture and society into which they have moved. But at the same time they are not willing to follow the new land's culture completely. At times, even when they live in the settled land for a long time, they still consider it as another country because their soul completely rests in their homeland. When discrimination occurs the first generation accepts it in an ordinary way, but the second and further generations are affected psychologically. The reason is that from the second generation onwards are from the moment of birth, brought up in the settled country and consider it as their home country and follow its culture and tradition as their own. Therefore, when they face discrimination, it hurts them and raises questions regarding their roots/ backgrounds. this kind of discrimination makes them to be separated from the settled society and to think about it in a negative way. The second generation are often put in a dilemma whether to follow their homeland culture or the new culture. Hence, they feel of a war and emotions which becomes unbearable for them to manage.

When the settled country feels that the diasporic community is trying to practice their culture, they feel threatened by the thought of their own culture being at risk and facing fragmentation. Hence the people of settled country have a feeling that their culture might get adulterated.

Diasporic writing unfolds these experiences of unsettlement and dislocation, at some or the other level. A diasporic text can be investigated in terms of location, dislocation and relocation. The changing designation of home and accompanying nervousness about homelessness and unfeasibility of going back are recurrent themes in diasporic literature.

As the diasporic community is torn between the two places and two cultures and often languages, the expatriate writer navigates a new literary space. The diasporic literature arises under these circumstances. The broken psyche of the immigrants sheds off its psychosis into writing. Therefore, the migrant writer feels a forceful need to write and with their multicultural ethos and a profound understanding of socio-cultural and economic realities around them they have been successful in transforming their experiences into writings. Another important reason for writing by the creative talent in the diasporic community is to make their existence recognized. The very act of creation is a purposeful effort to form a cultural identity.

It is a known fact that most of the Jhumpa Lahiri's writings direct us towards some theme of Diaspora. It is a blessing that we have writers like Jhumpa Lahiri to add to the list of Diaspora writers. Being an immigrant of America, she has experienced every pain and every joy of being a part of the Diaspora community. This leads her to pen novels like the Namesake, which brings a part of her emotions in the paper.

#### Works Cited

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