



A study of diasporic elements in the select works of Margaret Atwood, Jhumpa Lahiri and Kiran Desai

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Abstract— After the two world wars and India's independence from the British in 1947, English-language writing in India has advanced significantly. Since the two world wars and India's independence from the British in 1947, Indian Writing in English, as it was once known, has advanced significantly with a few countable writers on the horizon. There weren't many writers in the corpus of works that were produced in the English language by Indian writers, especially before the label changed from Indo-Anglian Literature (that was named such before) to Indian Writing in English. The two most recent female authors to contribute to the field of Indian English literature are Kiran Desai and Jhumpa Lahiri, yet their creativity transcends the confines of gender. They speak to an Indian culture that has experienced social anguish and cultural displacement both inside and outside of their own nation as a result of globalisation and immigration. They express the suffering of Indian immigrants who have migrated in foreign countries and are filled with sentiments of loneliness and displacement while having no other options for freedom on many fronts. The selection of these two highly regarded and award-winning authors was made for a variety of reasons, including the fact that they are both contemporary writers with a wide range of parallels and differences. They share a lot of traits, yet they also naturally vary in overt and subtle ways. Nonetheless, the literary output they provide readers with is overwhelmingly impressive, and they give voice to the world's silent immigrants. They present sorrowful, yet true, stories. For instance, the fictional character Biju from Kiran Desai's novella "Inheritance of Loss" has heart breaking anecdotes to share with us about his status as an illegal immigrant and how he concealed from American Immigration police agents by vanishing from the restaurant and through the hotel's mouse hole. There are now tens of thousands of Bijus living in countries like the United States, Germany, France, Canada, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, etc. Lahiri contrasts the two lives of two brothers who are travelling in opposite directions in her novel "Lowland", which is a poignant and emotional depiction of immigrants. State terrorism claims the life of a young man as the wealthy continue to amass ever-increasing wealth at the expense of the poor, who continue to live in poverty. The "Lowland", which was nominated for the prestigious Man Booker Prize in 2013, is sensitive to the brutal realities of society and the way the state uses the rural and ignorant majority for political purposes. The handling of female characters in immigrant stories also calls for a critical examination of Lahiri and Desai's literary creations. Another one of the well-known female writer Margaret Atwood in her novel "Surfacing" the main subject is separation. This is established in the opening chapter, as it is revealed that the narrator is politically dispossessed as an English speaker living in Quebec at a period when Québec was wanting to become an independent French-speaking nation. The narrator compares human contact to that of animals because she feels cut off from the people around her. As an illustration, the narrator thinks of an animal "at the instant the trap closes" while overhearing David and Anna having sex. Extremist David, who argues that Canada would be better off without the "fascist pig Yanks" and advises that they be driven out of the country by assault



beavers, is the face of nationalism. The researcher opted to pick these two Indian immigrant women writers and Margaret Atwood for the dissertation as a result.

Keyword— Indian English Literature, Independence, Separation, Illegal Immigrant, Suffering.

INTRODUCTION

a. Migration:

Migration refers to the movement of individuals or groups of people from one place to another, often with the intention of establishing a new permanent residence. People may choose to migrate for various reasons, including economic opportunities, social or political factors, environmental conditions, or personal circumstances. Migration can occur within a country (internal migration) or between countries (international migration). Internal migration involves people moving from one region or locality to another within the same country, while international migration involves crossing national borders. Migration can be voluntary or forced. Voluntary migration occurs when individuals or families choose to move for reasons such as better job prospects, education, or to join family members. Forced migration, on the other hand, refers to situations where individuals are compelled to move due to conflicts, persecution, natural disasters, or other factors beyond their control. Migration can have significant impacts on both the migrants themselves and the societies they leave or join. Migrants often face challenges in adapting to new environments, such as language barriers, cultural differences, and legal issues. They may also experience social and economic marginalization. However, migration can also bring benefits to both sending and receiving countries, such as filling labour market gaps, contributing to economic growth, cultural exchange, and diversity. It's worth noting that migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon influenced by a wide range of factors, including economic, social, political, and environmental dynamics. Policies and regulations related to migration vary between countries and can impact the experiences and outcomes of migrants.

b. Diaspora:

Diaspora refers to the dispersion or scattering of a particular group of people from their original homeland or ancestral roots to other parts of the world. The term is commonly used to describe the dispersion of a specific ethnic, cultural, or religious community. The reasons for diaspora can vary. Historical events such as colonization, slavery, persecution, or political conflicts have often resulted in the forced migration and scattering of populations. Economic factors, such as seeking better job opportunities or escaping poverty, can also contribute to diaspora. Additionally, some diaspora communities have formed voluntarily as a result of personal choices,

educational pursuits, or marriage. Diaspora communities often maintain strong connections to their original homeland and share a collective identity, cultural practices, language, and traditions. They often establish social networks and organizations to support one another, preserve their heritage, and maintain ties with their homeland. These communities can contribute to the cultural diversity and enrichment of both their host countries and their countries of origin. Diasporas have played significant roles in shaping the cultural, social, economic, and political landscapes of both their host countries and their homelands. They contribute to transnational networks, remittances, trade, investment, and knowledge transfer. Diaspora communities often act as bridges between different cultures and societies, facilitating the exchange of ideas, values, and resources.

In recent times, advancements in transportation, communication, and technology have facilitated closer connections and interactions among diaspora communities. Online platforms and social media have provided opportunities for maintaining and strengthening cultural ties, political engagement, and collective actions. It's important to note that diaspora communities are diverse and heterogeneous, with individuals and groups experiencing diaspora in different ways. Their experiences and contributions can vary depending on factors such as socioeconomic status, education, legal status, and integration policies in host countries.

c. Alienation:

The term "disaffection" refers to a certain type of cerebral or social disease, one that involves a problematic division between a tone and Other that should be connected. When regarded in this way, disaffection seems to play a big individual or critical part, maybe being cited as substantiation that liberal societies and liberal political study are in trouble. propositions of disaffection frequently single out a portion of these problematic separations as being especially significant, and they also give explicatory descriptions of the inflexibility and prognostic of disgruntlement, as therefore understood. Though not simply, the Hegelian and Marxist intellectual traditions are linked to conversations of disaffection. The core conception of disaffection is made clear in the current entry. It sets disaffection piecemeal from several affiliated terms, similar "fetishism" and "incorporation." also, it makes some abstract and normative complications more accessible, similar as the distinction between private and

objective disaffection, the demand for a mark by which seeker separations can be assessed as problematic, and (some aspects of) the connection between disaffection and ethical value. The empirical issues that are generally raised by presumably philosophical explanations of disaffection are conceded but not addressed. Disaffection' is generally seen as having veritably recent European origins. By the early fifteenth century, the expression had entered the English language and had acquired an interesting collection of connotations." Disaffection" and its cognates can relate to a variety of effects, including a person's disgruntlement from God (the Wycliffe Bible uses the term in this way), the original transfer of power rights (especially in land), and internal derangement (a literal connection that persisted into the nineteenth-century operation of the term "alienist" for a psychiatric croaker). Although G.W.F. Hegel (1770- 1831), for illustration, generally uses 'Enttäusserung' and not 'Entfremdung' to relate to property transfer, it's occasionally claimed that the word 'disaffection' entered the German language via English legal operation. (Only the ultimate term has an etymological connection to "fremd" or "alien," however.) likewise, it was presumably in French that the first philosophical discussion of disaffection, at least one of any complication, took place. In the Alternate converse, Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712 – 1778) judgments 'lit' forms of amour propre — a love of oneself (which is occasionally restated as 'pride' or 'vanity' in aged English restatements) — whose toxin is amplified by certain social and literal developments, as manifesting themselves in alienated forms of tone; that is, in the conduct and lives of people who have ever come divided from their own nature (see Rousseau 1997, and Forst 2017, 526 – 30). There are restrictions on what can be stated about the idea of disaffection in general that is, what can be said that's useful without probing into the complexity of specific narratives, put out by certain pens, or connected to specific intellectual traditions. Although it isn't exorbitantly fugitive or grueling to understand, this introductory idea seems to capture numerous of these authors and traditions. This abecedarian conception of disaffection highlights a variety of cerebral and social problems involving one tone and others. It defines disaffection more specifically as the problematic separation of a person and an object that should be united.

2.1. Jhumpa Lahiri as a Diasporic writer:

Jhumpa Lahiri is indeed considered a diasporic pen. Born in London to Bengali parents, Lahiri spent her early times in the United States. Her parents' emigrant experience and her own parenting as a alternate-generation Indian-American deeply impact her jotting. Lahiri's workshops

frequently explore themes of artistic identity, relegation, and the struggles faced by emigrants and their descendants. She constantly delves into the complications of maintaining connections with one's artistic heritage while navigating life in a different artistic environment. Lahiri's stories frequently revolve around characters who straddle multiple worlds and grapple with issues of assimilation, loss, and a sense of belonging. Her debut collection of short stories, "practitioner of distemperatures," won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 2000. The stories in this collection examine the lives of Indian emigrants and their gests of being caught between two societies. Lahiri's posterior workshop, including her new "The Namesake" and another collection of short stories called "Unaccustomed Earth," further explore the themes of identity and the indigenous experience. Lahiri's jotting is characterized by her precise prose, attention to detail, and deep emotional resonance. She captures the nuances of artistic disturbance, family dynamics, and the hunt for particular and artistic authenticity. Through her stories, Lahiri offers perceptivity into the complications and challenges faced by diasporic individualities and the impact of migration on particular and family connections. As a diasporic pen, Jhumpa Lahiri has made significant benefactions to contemporary literature, offering a unique perspective on the gests and struggles of indigenous communities and the process of negotiating multiple artistic individualities. Her work has reverberated with compendiums worldwide and has helped exfoliate light on the different narratives within the diaspora.

2.2. Kiran Desai as a Diasporic writer:

Kiran Desai is also considered a diasporic writer. Born in India, Desai spent her early childhood in India before moving to England with her mother. Later, she relocated to the United States, where she currently resides. The experience of growing up in different countries and cultures has had a profound influence on Desai's writing.

Desai's works often explore themes of identity, displacement, and the impact of globalization on individuals and communities. Her writing delves into the complexities of migration, belonging, and the search for meaning in a rapidly changing world. She skilfully weaves together the personal stories of her characters with broader socio-political contexts, offering insights into the struggles and aspirations of diasporic individuals and communities. Set in India and the United States, the book examines the lives of characters caught between different cultures and social classes. It explores the effects of colonialism, globalization, and the challenges faced by immigrants in adapting to new environments while grappling with the loss of their cultural roots.

Desai's writing is known for its lyrical prose, rich imagery, and evocative storytelling. She captures the nuances of human emotions and the complexities of relationships, particularly within the context of migration and diaspora. Her work sheds light on the multifaceted experiences of individuals living between cultures, often conveying a sense of longing, nostalgia, and the yearning for connection and understanding. As a diasporic writer, Kiran Desai contributes to the exploration of the diaspora experience and offers a nuanced portrayal of the challenges and opportunities faced by individuals and communities navigating multiple cultural identities. Her work resonates with readers by addressing universal themes of human connection, displacement, and the search for meaning in a globalized world.

2.3. Margaret Atwood as a Diasporic writer:

Margaret Atwood is not typically considered a diasporic writer. While she has written extensively on themes such as identity, power, and gender, her work does not focus specifically on the diaspora experience or the challenges faced by immigrant communities. Margaret Atwood is a prominent Canadian writer known for her diverse range of literary works, including novels, poetry, and essays. She is celebrated for her speculative fiction, often categorized as dystopian or speculative fiction, which explores the relationships between power, politics, and gender dynamics. Atwood was born and raised in Canada, and her writing predominantly reflects Canadian settings and concerns. While her works often address universal themes and have international appeal, they do not directly engage with the diaspora experience or the challenges faced by immigrant communities.

However, it's important to note that Atwood's writing often examines broader social and political issues, including topics such as nationalism, environmentalism, and the complexities of human relationships. Her works may indirectly touch upon some aspects of migration or displacement, but they are not primarily focused on the diaspora or immigrant experience. As a highly acclaimed writer, Margaret Atwood's contributions to literature are significant, particularly in the realms of feminist literature and speculative fiction. While she may not be identified as a diasporic writer, her works have had a profound impact on the literary world and continue to resonate with readers globally. In this novel Atwood beautifully portrayed the elements of diaspora, alienation, separation and nostalgia through her unnamed narrator.

3.1. Diasporic elements in the novel *Surfacing* by Margaret Atwood

While *Surfacing* by Margaret Atwood does not primarily focus on the diaspora experience, there are certain

elements in the novel that can be interpreted as having diasporic undertones or themes related to displacement. Here are a few aspects that can be considered in relation to diaspora:

1. **Exploration of Identity:** The protagonist of *Surfacing* embarks on a journey to her childhood home in rural Quebec. As she delves deeper into her personal history and confronts her past, she grapples with questions of identity and belonging. This exploration of identity resonates with the experiences of diasporic individuals who often navigate multiple cultural identities and struggle with a sense of belonging to a specific place.
2. **Disconnection and Alienation:** The novel portrays the protagonist's sense of disconnection and alienation from her surroundings. As she immerses herself in the wilderness and disconnects from societal norms, she experiences a sense of displacement and dislocation. This theme of disconnection can be paralleled to the experiences of diasporic individuals who often feel disconnected from their ancestral homeland or struggle to fit into their new environments.
3. **Loss and Retrieval:** *Surfacing* explores themes of loss and the search for something lost. The protagonist's journey to her childhood home is driven by a desire to find her missing father, which symbolizes a quest for personal and cultural roots. This theme of loss and retrieval can be seen as reminiscent of the diasporic experience, where individuals and communities often seek to reclaim their cultural heritage and reconnect with their roots.
4. **Cultural and Linguistic Hybridity:** The novel touches upon the intersections of different cultures and languages. The protagonist is of mixed heritage, with both English and French influences. Atwood incorporates elements of Quebecois culture and French language throughout the narrative. This portrayal of cultural and linguistic hybridity reflects the experiences of diasporic individuals who navigate multiple languages, traditions, and cultural practices.

While these elements may not be the central focus of *Surfacing*, they offer glimpses into themes that resonate with the experiences of displacement, cultural dislocation, and the search for identity often associated with the diasporic context. However, it's important to note that *Surfacing* is primarily known for its exploration of feminism, environmentalism, and the complexities of

human relationships, rather than being a central diaspora narrative.

3.2. Lack of French Language proficiency

When the narrator was at the store to buy some food, she felt embarrassed speaking French to them because her high school French makes her accent sound like a tourist, and she wished she were not an American. Language also plays a significant role in the narrator's feelings of social alienation, especially in a country like Canada where people tend to speak French rather than English. I pause: perhaps the customs have changed, perhaps they don't speak English anymore. Have you ever had cooked meat? Because of my accent, I was blushing when I questioned her. The two males then grinned as well, but not at me. They were grinning at each other. I realise my error; I ought to have feigned to be an American (Atwood, 28–27).

When you know a language, you can speak it and be understood by those who speak that language, therefore the language barrier significantly increased the distance between the storyteller and the locals. Since dialectal variations can lead to miscommunication, language is crucial in developing connections with people. The narrator herself speaks French, but she agrees that "if you live in a place, you should speak the language" (Atwood 28).

3.3 Conclusion

We have seen during the course of the book that a variety of circumstances, including memories from her upbringing, psychological trauma, and even acting like a wild animal, contribute to and heighten the narrator's isolation. Lack of self-awareness, the trauma of her abortion, her X-lover's betrayal, and fear of failing to build solid relationships with people all have an impact on the narrator's persona and drive her to madness. She feels much more estranged when she returns to her house to look for her father since she is forced to reflect on her entire existence. Her choice to remain on the northern Quebec Island by herself and her relationship with nature, however, have helped her become more mindful of who she is and her status as a human being. The novel's greatest strength is that the narrator gives up thinking she is helpless and chooses to return to the city to start a new life with Joe after realising that harmony with the world is the best remedy for her estrangement. She has, however, grown more aware of whom she is and her standing as a human being as a result of her decision to remain on the northern Quebec Island by herself and her bond with nature. The narrator finally realises that harmony with the world is the finest cure for her estrangement from it all and decides to return to the city to start a new life with Joe. This is the novel's greatest strength.

4.1. Diasporic elements in the novel *Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri

Jhumpa Lahiri's novel "The Lowland" does contain certain diasporic elements. Here are a few aspects of the novel that can be considered in relation to the diaspora experience:

1. **Migration and Displacement:** "The Lowland" explores the theme of migration and displacement through the experiences of the characters. The novel tells the story of two brothers, Subhash and Udayan, who grow up in Calcutta but are later separated due to Udayan's involvement in political activities. Subhash eventually migrates to the United States, while Udayan remains in India. The novel examines the impact of this separation and how the characters navigate their new environments, highlighting the experience of being uprooted and establishing new lives in a different country.
2. **Cultural Identity and Assimilation:** As Subhash settles in the United States, the novel delves into his struggle to balance his Indian cultural identity with the need to assimilate into American society. He faces challenges in adapting to a new culture and experiences a sense of displacement as he tries to find his place in the diasporic community. The novel explores the tension between preserving cultural roots and embracing the adopted culture.
3. **Family and Relationships:** "The Lowland" explores the complex dynamics of family relationships and how they are affected by migration. The separation of the two brothers and their divergent paths lead to a ripple effect that impacts their families and subsequent generations. The novel delves into the ways in which diasporic experiences can strain family connections and create a sense of longing for a sense of belonging.
4. **Intergenerational Perspectives:** Lahiri's novel also examines the intergenerational perspectives within the diaspora experience. It portrays the differing viewpoints and conflicts that arise between generations who hold different values, aspirations, and levels of connection to their cultural heritage. These generational differences highlight the complexities of identity formation and the evolving nature of the diaspora experience.

While these elements contribute to the exploration of the diaspora experience, it's important to note that "The Lowland" is a multi-layered novel that encompasses

various themes and narratives. Jhumpa Lahiri skilfully weaves together personal stories, historical events, and socio-political contexts to create a nuanced portrayal of the characters' experiences within the diaspora.

4.2. Conclusion

The *Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri attempts to examine the various issues that has led to the transformation from the colonial, postcolonial, including the subaltern to the globalised contemporary era, carrying forward the important issues that Diaspora studies are concerned about, including the exploration of the new areas of heterogeneity and cultural polarity that are rising continuously with the span of time. Marginalisation on multiple levels of race, class, gender, social class, and culture. Diversified culture and hybridity. These have always been the main concerns in research on post colonialism. Her writings touch on sensitive issues that are both Indian and global in nature, as well as the changes that have occurred in Indian culture, such as hybrid identities, cultural shifts, social taboos rooted in traditional societies, gender oppression, class conflict, and many other things. Being an immigrant herself, she has clearly and plainly captured the difficulties in her work as she experienced being split in two. The *Lowland* is different in that the isolation stems from Subhash, Gauri, and Bela being equally displaced in Calcutta and Tollygunge, where everyone is aware of Udayan and his plight, rather than from American society. There is a blank anonymity in America that permits certain Americans to know about Naxalites, guerilla activities, police roundups, and shootings. Gauri and Subhash may live on different sides of the enormous American continent and let the past slowly fade away. However, not everything is lost; there is still place for love and hope, even in the tiniest amount.

5.1. Diasporic elements in the novel *Inheritance of loss* by Kiran Desai

Kiran Desai's novel "The Inheritance of Loss" contains several diasporic elements. Here are a few aspects of the novel that can be considered in relation to the diaspora experience:

1. **Cultural Displacement and Identity:** "The Inheritance of Loss" explores the experiences of characters that are displaced from their homeland and struggle with their cultural identity. The novel depicts the lives of Indian characters living in India and the United States, highlighting the challenges they face in negotiating their sense of self in a new cultural context. The characters grapple with questions of belonging, cultural assimilation, and the complexities of straddling multiple cultural identities.
2. **Immigration and Its Impact:** The novel examines the impact of immigration on individuals and families. It portrays the lives of characters that have migrated to the United States in search of better opportunities but find themselves caught between their old and new worlds. The struggles of adapting to a new society, facing discrimination, and maintaining connections to their homeland are explored throughout the narrative.
3. **Transnational Connections:** "The Inheritance of Loss" delves into the transnational connections maintained by diasporic individuals. The characters in the novel often maintain ties with their homeland, whether through family relationships, regular communication, or periodic visits. The novel explores the emotional complexities and tensions that arise from living in two worlds simultaneously.
4. **Loss and Nostalgia:** The novel portrays a sense of loss and nostalgia experienced by the characters for their homeland and the cultural traditions they have left behind. The yearning for connection to their roots and the desire to preserve their cultural heritage are recurring themes. The loss of cultural authenticity and the challenges of preserving and passing on traditions within a diasporic context are explored throughout the narrative.

"The Inheritance of Loss" vividly captures the experiences and struggles of diasporic individuals and communities. Kiran Desai skillfully weaves together personal stories, historical events, and sociopolitical contexts to portray the complexities of migration, cultural displacement, and the search for identity within the diaspora.

5.2. Conclusion

Kiran Desai balances the good and bad aspects of being in exile in her book *The Inheritance of Loss*. Biju has a sense of denigration and estrangement in America throughout the book. This realisation gradually aids him in creating a fresh, strong emotion for India. His thoughts were preoccupied with the American ideal before leaving India. Biju viewed India as a ship that was going down from which he had to flee. Unexpectedly, his diasporic experience helps him to develop his Indianness. The message that experiences in exile always embrace multi-leveled losses in life is presented throughout the book. It is a constant process that is passed on from generation to generation. The novel's title in particular gives readers a sense of gloom. Even though the term "loss" in the novel's

title suggests a sense of emptiness, the story finishes with a glimmer of optimism.

6.0. Comparative study of the novels:

A comparative study of the novels "The Lowland" by Jhumpa Lahiri, "The Inheritance of Loss" by Kiran Desai, and "Surfacing" by Margaret Atwood reveals several thematic and narrative similarities and differences. While all three novels touch upon themes of identity, displacement, and the complexities of human relationships, they offer distinct perspectives and explore these themes in unique ways.

1. Diaspora and Displacement:

- "The Lowland" focuses on the experiences of characters who navigate the Indian diaspora, particularly those who migrate to the United States. It explores the challenges of assimilation, cultural identity, and the tensions between the homeland and the adopted country.
- "The Inheritance of Loss" portrays characters who experience displacement and migration, both within and outside of India. It examines the impact of immigration on individuals and families, shedding light on cultural dislocation, assimilation struggles, and the longing for a sense of belonging.
- "Surfacing" does not primarily focus on the diaspora experience. While it touches on themes of disconnection and alienation, it does not extensively explore the diaspora or immigrant experience.

2. Identity and Cultural Complexity:

- "The Lowland" and "The Inheritance of Loss" delve into the complexities of cultural identity, particularly in diasporic contexts. They depict characters who straddle multiple cultural identities, negotiate between different worlds, and grapple with questions of belonging and assimilation.
- "Surfacing" explores the protagonist's journey of self-discovery and identity in the context of personal history and family heritage. While it does not specifically address the diaspora experience, it portrays the search for identity and the impact of cultural roots on personal identity.

3. Family and Relationships:

- All three novels explore the dynamics of family and relationships. "The Lowland" and "The Inheritance of Loss" focus on familial connections in the diaspora, highlighting how

migration and displacement can strain and reshape family ties. They portray the impact of physical separation, generational conflicts, and cultural differences on family relationships.

- "Surfacing" delves into the protagonist's personal journey and her exploration of family history. It examines the complexities of familial bonds, intergenerational perspectives, and the ways in which family dynamics can shape individual identity.

4. Narrative Style and Settings:

- Each novel employs a distinct narrative style and is set in different locations. "The Lowland" primarily takes place in India and the United States, while "The Inheritance of Loss" is set in India and England. "Surfacing" is set in Quebec, Canada. The settings contribute to the portrayal of cultural contexts and the exploration of place and belonging.

While all three novels touch upon themes of diaspora, displacement, and identity, they approach these themes from different angles and offer unique perspectives. "The Lowland" and "The Inheritance of Loss" specifically delve into the diasporic experience, while "Surfacing" explores related themes but within a different context. A comparative study of these novels allows for a deeper understanding of the complexities and nuances within diaspora literature and the diverse ways in which authors portray these themes.

CONCLUSION

People with diasporic backgrounds constantly defy identity heads on several situations. Also, emigrants must acclimatise to their new terrain and culture. Repositioned individualities share in diasporic fight for their own advantages in order to come acclimated to the mongrel culture outside their separate territorial limits. After some time, those who have lived in diaspora from generation to generation begin to bear a double identity. New testaments start to shape how each person develops their own gospel of life. As a result, nationalism and sentiments of fidelity to one's motherland ultimately start to fade. There are presumably going to be new difficulties and chances in the future. With time and technological invention, connectivity's shapes will really evolve. The lines of the paradigm we operate with must thus be redrawn and stretched. The folks who have crossed the boundaries will be eaten at the conclusion by an unanticipated accomplishment. It's translocating rather than crossing borders. The novelist's professed workmanship, aesthetic

picture of a hard and empty script, and most importantly, the rich emblematic and connotive description, are each apparent upon reading the work. Lahiri's jotting is known for its plain, unornamented language, and numerous of her characters are emigrants from India who must balance the morals of their new country with those of their home country. To capture the difficulties and specifics of emigrant psychology and geste, she analyses the rambling enterprises and prejudices of her characters. Her autobiographical literature generally draws on her particular gests as well as those of her musketeers, family, familiarity, and other members of the Bengali communities she's associated with. She focuses a lot of her jotting on American Diasporas' social situations. It takes into account how individualities left their native countries and came dispersed, creating a mongrel culture and identity. The authors of the first and alternate generations of Indian diasporic fabrication have been completely compared in the environment of post-colonial characteristics, and it's concluded that the diasporic pens' individual bents aren't inescapably embedded only in the culture and tradition of a particular society, but also in the existent's evocation of the dilemma in terms of his or her hunt for identity, disaffection, immigration, and deportation. The degree to which first and alternate generation diasporic authors have succeeded in relating with and assimilating to their new host nations affects the style and content of their jottings. Three different authors — Kamala Markandaya's *The Nowhere Man*, Meena Alexander's *Manhattan Music*, and Anita Desai's *Bye Bye, Blackbird* all deal with analogous traumas, remembrances of the history, searches for identity, and passions of unwelcomeness. In conclusion, the novels "The Lowland" by Jhumpa Lahiri, "The heritage of Loss" by Kiran Desai, and "Surfacing" by Margaret Atwood offer compelling studies of identity, relegation, and the complications of mortal connections. While each new approaches these themes from distinct perspectives, they partake common vestments that contribute to the rich shade of diaspora literature. "The Lowland" delves into the Indian diaspora experience, particularly the challenges faced by characters who resettle to the United States. It examines the pressure between artistic identity and assimilation, pressing the struggles of belonging to multiple worlds. Lahiri's elegant prose and nuanced characterizations bring forth the emotional complications of the diasporic trip. "The heritage of Loss" delves into the lives of characters affected by migration, both within and outside of India. It delves into the impact of immigration on individualities and families, depicting the artistic disturbance, assimilation struggles, and craving for connection that arise from the diasporic experience. Desai's intricate liar captures the intricate web of

connections and the hunt for meaning in a changing world. "Surfacing" touches on themes of disposition, particular identity, and the hunt for belonging. While it doesn't primarily concentrate on the diaspora experience, it offers perceptivity into the mortal condition and the complications of connections. Atwood's suggestive prose and disquisition of particular histories invite compendiums to reflect on themes of identity, loss, and the impact of societal and environmental forces on individual lives. Inclusively, these novels contribute to the diaspora literature canon by slipping light on the gests of individualities and communities navigating relegation, artistic identity, and the craving for connection. Through their distinct narratives, these authors illuminate the complications of the diaspora experience, pressing the universal themes of mortal adaptability, the hunt for meaning, and the enduring bonds of family and heritage.

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