



BHARTI KIRSTNER AND AMULYA MALLADI; AUTHENTIC ARTICULATIONS OF THE PROBLEMS OF NON - RESIDENT INDIANS IN THEIR FICTION

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra16856>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra16856

Literature is a work of art blended with an aesthetic and artistic creation specifically in the written form. There are indeed many different kinds of Literature around the globe, but Indian English Literature has its special qualities that make it stand out to readers. Indian English Literature is an amalgamation of various themes such as socio-historical, multi cultural and multilingual objectives. Amulya Malladi is an Indian women diasporic writer she brings the concept of Cultural dilemmas in her work. This paper investigates Amulya's second fiction *The Mango season* and highlights the societal complications Cultural confusions faced by the protagonist Priya Rao. Due to religious and Cultural differences, the protagonist suffers a lot to decide between her love for her family and her primarily the result of two living experiences that develop in one's own Country and in the host land. *The Mango season* is very naturalistic in its depiction of Cultural confusions and societal norms faced by the protagonist.

2 Who is well educated and graduated in the west while her Parents are down rooted in the Orient Culture?

The modern diasporic Indian writers can be grouped into two distinct classes, the first class comprises of those who have spent a part of their life in India and have carried the baggage of their native land to a foreign land. The other class comprises of those who have been bred up since Childhood from outside India. Both the groups have produced an enviable corpus of English Literature. These diasporic writers live on the margins of two countries and create Cultural theories.

The Indian diasporic writers particularly Malladi and Bharti Kirchner stay abroad and write about Indian Culture and ethos, have engraved for themselves a place in Indian English Literature. They have explored this inters feeling of immigrant sensibility through their fiction with the help of different aspects of life. In the past, Indians were intellectually fed on the thoughts of Dickens, Scott and the like. Today people all over the world are being nourished by the writers of the diaspora namely Amulya Malladi, Chitra Banerjee, Bharthi Kirchner and others such writers have brought about Indian life and Culture to the world

outside Malladi and Kirchner explore the experience of being caught between two cultures with cultural conflicts, displacement and dilemmas. As a women writer, she views gender from a women's point of view and thus extends the boundaries of women experience from different perspective and dimensions.

The novels of these two writers mainly focus on the themes like family tension, the changing possibilities of memory and the elusive nature of mind, the misunderstandings between two generations, the conflict between modernity and traditional values and the changing status of women from traditional roles to conflicting women characters. The major issues reflected in her works are related to women their self actualization, Psychological transformation, problem of identity cultural displacement, issues of gender and culture.

Culture is the context in which a person lives, thinks and feel. It is a collective identity of which everyone is an integral part; displacement is a key term in post colonial theory which applies to all migrant situations. It refers both to physical displacement and a sense of being socially and culturally "out of place". Immigrants unknowingly imbibe the host cultural when cultural displacements occur such cultural displacement can be seen in *The Mango season* by Amulya and Bharthi Kirchner's *Goddess of fire*, cultural displacement is a shift or dislocation of a home cultural when an immigrant faces an inevitable situation and gradually accepts the host cultural, Cultural displacement can be experienced by an immigrant who is transferred from the native country to any foreign country.

The love and affection among individuals and trust towards each other is a basic phenomenon of human beings. Man and society are always inter-connected to spread the value of relationship in society. Without the existence of human beings society has no meaning. Thus human relationship is the main juncture of the society to uphold their emotions. Especially Anglicizing her name. The story takes a turn when Maria goes back to her Village and becomes a witness to see the horrific situations of her family



members. The resultant of her rejection towards the natural order of sati made her parents to loose their lives and her brothers to be virtual slaves.

The novel makes a strong statement about the prejudices and turmoil between English hand Indians. While giving readers a detailed glimpse in to the more exotic. India the author says as a nation and the people of the nation must come to terms with tumultuous changes set a flame by English traders.

The workers of south Asian women writers follow this pattern and the novels are increasingly introspective, open ended and questioning. Issues are no longer black and white, answers are neither stereotypical nor easy to find. Men are no longer seen as enemies to women kind. Female protagonists are seen to be in search of self fulfilment order meaning and security amidst the confusions and uncertainties of their new conditions.

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