Literature Review

   “Romen Basu his vision and his Art”. Was the first criticism done in detail as a research on Romen Basu’s entire works and even interviewed Romen Basu but nowhere has he mentioned as a diaspora writer, may be at that time when the researcher was doing the term Diaspora was not much in vogue but he has also shown him as a writer of Raja Rao times and while in his interview with Romen Basu he states that Basu considered himself as an internationalist.

   “Quest for Harmony in Romen Basu’s Novels”. G.R.Maliga has done a thorough study on Romen Basu’s entire works but during the period of her research the word diaspora may not be in vogue or it didn’t attain a maturity therefore I suppose she has not used the word anywhere in her research but to some extent and certain places she has rightly placed him as an Indian but the writer of the west which can be defined as a diaspora writer.

   “Defining Diaspora refining a discourse”. According to the author there is a difference between migration and diaspora. He says “Acculturation and ethno nationalism intrinsic dynamics of diaspora. These and other paradigmatic questions have received relatively little attention from scholars in the field of diaspora studies.

   “Diaspora purana: The India presence in world culture”. This paper comprises of how the Indian diaspora has come out of the shadows in recent years and its largely forgotten history, which encompasses narrative of displacement, migration, cross fertilization of ideas and the emergence of new cultural forms and practices which is increasingly being viewed as an important and an intrinsic part of the story.

5. Abraham Margaret (2005)
   “Domestic Violence and the Indian Diaspora” This paper analysis the current situation of Indian population in the united states this situation
has arisen due to the change in immigration policies and practices. Among the immigrants the gender class and ethnic relations get reshaped as both men and women adapt to the foreign lifestyle, wherever they go.

“The Diasporic Imaginary and the Indian Diaspora.” All Diasporas are unhappy in its own way. Diaspora refers to people who are uncomfortable with their non-hyphenated identities as indicated on their passports. Diasporas are people who would want to explore the meaning of hyphen but perhaps not press the hyphen too far for fear that this Hyphen would lead to massive communal schizophrenia.

“Diasporic writing” This paper aims to describe Indian writing governing term Diaspora, which has become an informing principle for exploring works from a variety of geo-political location. Reading text in relations to a Diasporic context is useful since it points to interrelatedness across geographic boundaries. Here it is referred to the work of art generated as a result of Diasporic experiences of various literary figures.

8. Suman Das Sur (2008),
“Two women writers of Bengali Diaspora” This was a research project by the author in which she had taken special grant from British Council and gone to England, here she worked specially on the Bengali migrants who had come either to study or work and later on even called their wives and settled there.

“Exile Literature and the Diasporic Indian Writer”. This article speaks about the word ‘Exile’ to encompass a range of displaced existence. It shows Diasporic Indian writing is in some sense also a part of exile literature. It speaks from two aspects first from the old Indian Diaspora of indentured labourers and secondly the modern Indian Diaspora of IT Technocrats, it says that despite peculiarities there is an inherent exile state in all dislocated lives whether it is voluntary or involuntary migration.

“Who is afraid of the diaspora?” As per the News paper, New York Times report when a person is walking on the streets of Vienna with ambition of becoming a successful painter records in Mein Kamp states that races and communities are attracted but the bordering countries are the place where people are smashed as said by Adolf Hitler.

11. Jain C. Prakash (2010),
“Indian Diaspora” The author has analyzed the Indian diaspora in three phases.
   a) The ancient and the medieval.
   b) The colonial,
   c) The post colonial phase.
He has very well spoken about diaspora writing in different phases speaking about labourers as permanent migrants, educated immigrants who are familiar with political and economic ideals and who would rather migrate to another place but yet would have their roots in culture, ethnicity and nationalism.

12. Latha Vardarajan (2010),
“The Domestic Abroad: Diasporas in International Relations” Here Latha says that much of diaspora literature tends to view and explain them as political subjects whose existence and behaviour transcends and challenges the importance of nation-states, which is a larger work of globalization.

13. Monti Alessandro (2010),
“Out framing the self in Diaspora writing” He the author analyses that Diaspora writing has its own rules and themes, as such it constitutes a peculiar sub genre of its own within the wider field of Indian fiction in English. As a matter we should be able to understand what the term diaspora means to an expatriate writer.

14. Srinath Raghavan (2010),
“Diaspora in India” Srinath talks about the future historians of ideas and intellectual trends looking back at the two decades following the end of the cold war, where the writer is likely to identify one theme as dominating the interest and inquiry of social scientist during this period of globalization. In this profusion of literature on globalization one issue
is the movement of people across borders, which still prevails and nobody can do anything.

15. Dwivedi O.P (2011),
“Literature of the Indian Diaspora”. In his paper Dwivedi says that Indian Diaspora constitutes a major study of the literature and other cultural texts of Indian Diaspora. It is also an important contribution to diaspora theory in general..

“India and the Diasporic Imagination” Dickinson is a teaching fellow in human geography at University of Leicester he has reviewed two articles by Christian R and Misrahi Barak J and in his review he says that in the past few years there is a proliferation into the global Indian diaspora exploring the historical evolution of the complex identities, he says that the literature and cultural texts of the Indian Diaspora have become a touchstone.

“Diaspora and development, the domestic impact of international migration in India” In this article Devesh Kapur has spoken about diaspora with reference to examining the economic and political consequences of international migration and Diasporas on the country of origin. And he has proved that the development of diaspora and democracy is a brilliant and ground breaking topic

18 Alam Murshid (2013),
“Diaspora with Reference to the Indian English literature.” This paper speaks about how the writers of Indian Diaspora have been at the centre stage in the last decade chiefly because of their theoretical formulation being generated in their works. How their language and culture as well as their social life affect their writings and their overall performances.

19. Amarjitsingh (2013),
“Indian Diaspora Voices of Grandparents and Grand parenting” This article presents the Indian Diasporic grandparents as to how they promote and sustain good and optimal health and life styles of their own as well as of their family members, grand children and communities-as they live in different countries like the U.S, U.K, Canada, South Africa and different
economic and social, cultural, religious context and specific house hold and family situation. 20. Chakraborty Suthirtha (2013) “Rootlessness and searching for the roots, settlement, indenture labourers in Indian Diasporic literature”. The author has showed the importance of Indian Diasporic literature with its presence all over the world and discussed topics in world literature. He has talked about rootlessness and searching for the roots with reference to various Indian Diasporic writers and become a part of Indian English literature.

21. Dehegia Vidhya (2013),
“Arts and the diaspora” This is another scholar who talks about arts and the diaspora, as she says how can one link exile, lost and force dislocation go along the term art. Yet it is simple and understandable if a person is exiled or lost or forced to dislocate one cannot forge its roots and die. To live a life one needs a purpose.

22. Deven Mandy Van (2013),
“Deepa’s Inferno: Domestic Violence and the Indian Diaspora in Heaven on Earth”. As Mandy has spoken about Diaspora in this article after being introduced to Deepa Mehta’s film Earth, Fire and Water she has seen how the Punjabi family in Canada who immigrated from her homeland after marriage and how abusive her marriage turns out.

23. Lavanya Garikina (2013),
“Indian Diaspora Artist Express Indian Identity in U.S.” According to Lavanya Garikina in her essay she speaks about the Indian art which of great importance even today and it is because of Indian art how the artist of other countries get attracted towards our country and culture.

24. Gautam M.K (2013),
“Indian Diaspora: Ethnicity and Diasporic Identity”. This is a complete research work by Gautam M.K in which he has divide his research into four parts first part poses questions on the emergence of ethnicity and Diasporic identity, second part defines the terms and notions often used by scholars in discussing the paper, the third part gives a brief account of Indian migrations to the west and studies on the Indian diaspora and the last part speaks about the Netherland and Germany its similarities and differences.
25 Guz Savannah (2013),
“We are seen double consciousness, with art of Indian diaspora, at the mattress factory” Savannah Guz is speaking about art with relation to South Asian contemporary art which has found his space in the western cultural hegemony. She has tried to portray how the in Indian culture has survived in the western world. She talks about exhibitors and museums and its importance with different types of works being exhibited at different museums which distinctively can facilitate serious cultural debate and reflection.

“Indian diaspora deserves recognition for their contribution” This article speaks about how the Indians in the past before independence in fact during the British rule between 1989 and 1914 had to face this difficulty to travel there, not only this but also if they to settle for work or education they couldn’t get the entry easily, yet the situation is the same as the author has faced the situation in 1960. As he speaks in this particular essay and warns the immigrants that whatever the situation be but still the situation is the same.

27. Karansingh (2013),
“Diaspora and trade bind us”. Karan Singh has been an Indian ambassador to the US in 1989 -1990; he has seen the situation therefore states that India US relation has been through major ups and down. The cold war was a sharp confrontation between India and US as john foster does was a hard liner the prime force in the US at that time as he believed that you are either with us or against us. This made Jawaharlal Nehru very uncomfortable. This continued till 1970. Only after Bengal partition trade flourished and this bound the two countries as both are huge democracies and open societies.

28. Rahmetullah Omm Salma (2013),
“Interrogating ‘Indianness’ Identity and Diasporic consciousness among twice Migrants.” This article says what is in a name in fact it is a need to understand differential migration patterns and settlements experiences across the various national and cultural groups commonly homogenized under the label ‘south Asian’ Here twice migration means those already
settled in the west had to migrate again and settle in new places just either to get better opportunities or for their betterment. This has created a unique identity construction of twice migrant subjects.

29. Sandeep Roy (2013),
“Returning to India, best option for some elderly”. The author has spoken about the feeling of the elderly people after they leave the younger generation and return home; in fact he was moved into an old age home in India after developing rheumatoid arthritis. He remembers his grand children, his lifestyle and different people visiting him there. Now there is a comparison of old age home in India which is run by charity and abandonment. The author wants to change the image which is a negative product for the Indians.

30. Vishveswaran Kamla (2013),
“Family in the U.S Indian diaspora”. Kamla speaks about the folklore, how it binds the Indian immigrant families which are not exclusively nuclear in form. It is not uncommon for parents or parents in law to arrive for lengthy stays, or for nieces, nephews, to be informally adopted into US households for the duration of the college going years as they are in India. They believe that close contact with relative should be cultivated and shared by most Indian families.

31. S. Sujaritha (2014),
“Transformation of Diaspora Studies: From Discrimination to Identity Formation”. According to this article Sujaritha says that the term diaspora has been associated right from Jewish diaspora till 1970. This paper shows that, how the thematic transformation of diaspora literature from discrimination faced by the diaspora community to identity formation of the diaspora community by analyzing some of the novels of Indian women writers. As per her research most of the writers have certain things most of the time common.

32. Abraham Thomas (2015),
“The power of community involvement: success in Indian community across America”. Projecting the US census of 2000 to 2002 the Asian Indians is estimated to be over 2 millions, adding another 2, 50,000 people will swell into 2.25 million. This increasing number is a great
success with a change in immigration laws there was an open door for highly educated people since independence which have resulted into formation of new communities and become a major community. This has just not formed a new community but it has helped the nation in political terms as well as economy also.

33. Abraham Thomas (2015),
“Indian Diaspora; emerging organizational and political structure, role and responsibility”. Here the author says that Indians have migrated to various parts of the world and are still migrating to the recent times of the industrialized west. They have undergone trials and tribulations to settle down in a new world.

34. Anthony Jebamani (2015),
“Migration and Cultural Identity: Gujarati Diaspora in Kenya” Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling down in a new location. Migration may be due to political conflict or natural disaster vs. economic or labour migration.

35. Francis C Assisi (2015),
“Breathing India in America- a tribute to Raja Rao” Francis has spoken of Raja Rao as a great Diasporic writer who after completing his work paved a way for other Indian English writers like Salman Rushdie, Bharti Mukherjee, Jhumpa Lehri and others. As raja Rao implied in open whoever wants to attain and become a writer can attain it wherever they may be. And reading is work was an invitation to experience the eternal India of Mahabharata and Ramayana.

“Being vegetarian in America.” “Can I have a burger without the meat patty and French fries?” With this statement the author has elaborated and spoken about how difficult it would have been for the vegetarians in the west. People used to stare or mock at them and it would have been really difficult for the Indians who migrated to the west. But now the times have changed when the world is changing and becoming vegetarian.

37. Gupta Bharat (2015),
“Defining Indian Diaspora” According to Bharat Gupta first Comes culture as he speaks about India as a “lonely Hindu nation” without a strong Diasporic support dependent for its survival on American good will, for he has spoken this in his lecture which promotes the myth of its loneliness by convincing the word its need for a nuclear deterrent but also its diaspora demonstrated it major push in global economy through info tech and other skills.

38. Indersingh (2015),
“Mobilizing the Indian American community.” Inder Singh writes on Indian diaspora, being a chairman of the global organization of people of Indian origin. According to him Indian community activist have mobilized the community to propagate information, garner support and seek cooperation whenever major issues and concerns have arisen. They faced racial prejudice and hostility from the local people but as time pass by these things have reduced which has proved that the community mobilization has an impact to achieve the common goals for the community living outside India.

39. Hiral Ravia (2015),
“Importance and challenges before Indian diaspora” According to Hiral the challenges faced by the Indians in pre independence times their contribution in the freedom struggle for their homeland from their host land as after all the experiments with the civil disobedience by father of the nation in a foreign land itself. Its outcome today after so many years is a situation of being nowhere, disjointed from both the ends..

40. Sharma Ashok B (2015),
“Indian Govt. to woo NRIs to be partners in growth.” Ashok has concentrated on the NRIs in this article as the Indian government has planned to woo its diaspora spread across the globe into the mainstream of its emerging economy. As the government has organized a special day called the Pravasi Divas for the NRIs and invest in the country’s good will which would make the Indian Diaspora a richer and a wider aspect.