Chapter 6

Conclusion

The researcher has carried out extensive textual analysis of Bharati Mukherjee’s six novels from the perspective of Diasporic Sensibility. She becomes famous for her Diaspora writings in all over the world. She identifies herself as an American Writer. She dislikes to be categorized as Indian American Writer, Post-colonial Writer or South-Asian Writer. She is against hyphenation of ethnic group because it is only applied to non-white immigrants. During her critical and creative career that has spanned over forty years, Bharati Mukherjee has been engaged in redefining the idea of Diaspora as a process of gain contrary to conventional perspectives that construe immigration and displacement as a condition of terminal loss and dispossession.

Bharati Mukherjee’s literary career began with the publication of her first novel *The Tiger’s Daughter* in 1971. She wrote first two novels *The Tiger’s Daughter* and *Wife* during her stay in Canada. She lived in Canada for fourteen years and her Canadian experiences have been reflected in her works. She faced racism and discrimination in Canada so her works written during her stay in Canada was full of pessimism. Her first novel did not get any recognition in the Canadian literary world while this novel got recognition in America and India. She felt herself expatriate in Canada so she dealt with expatriate sensibility in *The Tiger’s Daughter* and *Wife*. In *The Tiger’s Daughter*, the protagonist Tara Cartwright Banerjee returns back to India after her seven years stay in America. Bharati Mukherjee aptly describes the mental condition of expatriate through the character of Tara Cartwright. Tara suffers from alienation and rootlessness in New York. She thinks in India she gets back her old feelings as a daughter of The Bengal Tiger. She realizes she becomes outsider for her friends and relatives and her re-entry in the old world is barred. She straddles between two cultures and identities. In the end she realizes her home is in New York with her husband. When Bharati Mukherjee wrote this novel, she herself suffers from alienation and rootlessness. Even Bharati Mukherjee felt herself invisible in Canada. She became political activist in Canada. She was against the multicultural policy of Canadian government. Even she accused her husband for bringing
her in racist Canada. Bharati Mukherjee wrote about the life of the Bengali girl through the character of Dimple Dasgupta. In *Wife* she portrayed the condition of the girl in tradition and gender biased society. Dimple immigrates to New York with her husband. She is sheltered by her parents and husband in Calcutta and she rarely goes out of Calcutta. In the beginning she is very excited for her new life in New York but she is afraid of electrical appliances. She is abnormal girl from the beginning. She suffers from psychosis. She kills her husband to get freedom from the traditional life of the Bengali wife. Here Dimple is caught between her wants to become independent woman and her needs to become submissive Indian Wife. Bharati Mukherjee does not only write about the life of the woman on the alien land but she also writes about the condition of the woman in the traditional society where the woman is identified by her father or husband.

Bharati Mukherjee imitated the writing style of V.S. Naipaul. Imitation of V.S Naipaul’s writing style at this stage evidenced that she saw herself as an exile. During her one year stay in Canada, she started to see herself as an expatriate. Expatriate leaves his/her motherland willingly or unwillingly and he/she suffers from rootlessness and alienation in the hostland. Expatriate remains nostalgic about his/her past life in the motherland. Expatriate feels isolated and separated from the main stream culture. V.S Naipaul explores the theme of exile in his works so Bharati Mukherjee rejected V.S. Naipaul as her literary model.

The couple took bold decision to move North America in 1980 because of Canadian hostility towards South Asian immigrants. She felt herself more integrated into mainstream American Culture. She rejected expatriate stance and embraced immigration. One can see paradigm shift in her writing, after her move from racist Canada to North America. She assimilated in the mainstream American culture.

In 1980 Bharati Mukherjee got American citizenship and America has become her home in real sense. She identified herself as an American writer. She disliked to be categorized as Asian American writer. She wrote her third novel *Jasmine* to celebrate her Americanization. Jyoti is born in gender biased society of Hasnapur, a small village of Punjab. Jyoti transforms herself as Jasmine, Jazzy, Jase, and Jane to assimilate in American mainstream culture. Bharati Mukherjee depicted the condition of an illegal
immigrant in America through the character of Jasmine. Jasmine comes to America on forged papers. An immigrant undergoes through series of reincarnations to assimilate in mainstream culture. Immigrant plays many roles in a single life. Bharati Mukherjee and Jasmine both have undergone through series of transformations. Jasmine transforms herself according to the need of the society. She gradually absorbs American culture and customs and she learns the hardest lessons of her life in America. Although she absorbs American culture and values, she cannot detach herself completely from the traditional values of her motherland. At the end of the novel she completely becomes American. She abandons her live-in-lover Bud, the crippled man, to go with her former lover Taylor. Bharati Mukherjee believes in concept of reincarnation and she has also undergone through transformation to assimilate in Canada and America.

Bharati Mukherjee has changed her writing style in her fourth novel *The Holder of the World*. The protagonists of her earlier novels move from the East to the West in search of freedom and identity. But Hannah Easton the protagonist of *The Holder of the World* moves from the West to the East in search of freedom from the strict Puritan American Society. The novel ends where it begins. In *The Tiger’s Daughter* and *Wife* Bharati Mukherjee explores the expatriate sensibility through the character of Tara Cartwright Banerjee and Dimple Dasgupta. Tara Cartwright and Dimple Dasgupta remain nostalgic about their life in India. Tara Cartwright and Dimple are torn between their need to become traditional Indian wife and their desire to become independent and live American life. Tara’s husband David is American but she cannot discard her culture, tradition and ethnicity which creates conflicts in her life. Bharati Mukherjee’s writings become more Americanized after her move to America. Hannah Easton and Jasmine have changed their identity many times. For Hannah Easton India is her home and for Jasmine America is her home.

Bharati Mukherjee portrays the life of three women who are of the different time and location in *The Holder of the World*. Hannah Easton was born in 18th Century Puritan world of America. Beigh Master, narrator of the novel, is of the present time. Beigh Master is an asset hunter whose work is to unite people and their possessions. She obsessively reconstructs the life of Hannah Easton with the help of logbooks, travelogues,
museums, and East India company records. Hannah Easton becomes Hannah Fitch after her mother’s disappearance with her nipiuc lover. She feels suffocation in the Puritan world so she marries with Gabriel Legge to get freedom from Puritan world. Here again she changes her identity from Hannah Fitch to Hannah Legge. She moves England with her husband Gabriel Legge. Gabriel joins East India Company so she comes to India with him. Her real transformation takes place on the Coromandel Coast. Like Jasmine, Hannah also explores the world of local people and their culture. She wants to become a part of the local culture. When Hannah discovers about Gabriel’s relationship with numerous black women, she leaves him and decides to return back England. But God has another plan for her. Suddenly, cyclone rocks the Coromandel Coast, so Hannah and her servant Bhagmati fall in the river. The Raja Jadav Singh saves Hannah and Bhagmati and he takes them to his Panpur vessel. Hannah realizes about her passionate nature in the company of the Raja Jadav Singh. She has trained herself to suppress her passionate nature from the Puritan world of Salem but she confronts free culture of the East in Panpur vessel. Hannah Legge transforms herself into the bibi of the Raja Jadav Singh. Hannah goes on the mission with Bhagmati to stop the war between The Raja Jadav Singh and Aurangzab. She boldly confronts Aurangzab and she pleas him to stop the war to save thousands of innocent people. Aurangzab gives her new name “Precious as Pearl” so this is the last transformation of her life. In spite of Hannah’s efforts to stop the war, the war is broke down between Aurangzab and the Raja Jadav Singh in which the Raja Jadav Singh is killed. Hannah returns to Salem with her daughter Black Pearl. Her daughter actually represents fusion of two races. Bharati Mukherjee projects translation/transformation of Hannah from Puritan American Hannah Fitch to the Salem bibi. Jasmine and Hannah travel from gender biased society to the totally different society but they easily absorb the culture, tradition and values of the land so at the end they remain successful in remaking their lives.

Bharati Mukherjee deals with notion of identity as static and fix during her stay in Canada. Tara Cartwright Banerjee and Dimple Dasgupta cannot change their identity because they think that their identity is fixed by their birth. Tara Cartwright returns to India, after seven years in search of her inherited identity as the daughter of The Bengal Tiger. For Tara Cartwright her identity is fixed by her birth and she is identified by her
father’s and after marriage she is identified by her husband. Bharati Mukherjee’s views about identity has changed after her one year in stay in India. Identity is not static but it is fluid and it can be changed easily. Bharati Mukherjee has written about fluidity of identity in her novels Jasmine and The Holder of the world. Jasmine changes her identity from Jyoti to Jane. Like Jasmine, Hannah changes her identity from Hannah Easton to Salem bibi in the end of the novel.

Bharati Mukherjee deals with totally different story in her fifth novel Leave It to ME. The protagonist of the novel Debby Di Martino is in search of her real identity. The protagonists of Bharati Mukherjee’s former novels cross national geographical border while Debby Di Martino crosses state borders of America in order to search her biological parents. She is adopted by a decent Italian American family of Schenectady. Debby’s bio-mom is American and her bio-dad is Asian. Here Debby’s immigration is neither voluntary nor forceful like other protagonists of Bharati Mukherjee’s novels. The Gray nuns save her and send her to the United States for adoption. She is not aware about her mugged identities but Wyatt, twenty-two years old graduate, who has taken Debby as his social work project asks her about her adoption. Wyatt initiates in her mind the thought of searching her parents till that time for Debby adoption is her fate. Her physical feature is different from the physical features of her other family members. She is the tallest girl in the family and in a small school. She looks exotic in a small town. She starts to think about her real identity because for her Di Martino’s identity is lie. She has a little information about her bio-parents. Debby leaves for New York and she gets telemarketing job in the Elastonomics Company. She falls in love with Francis Fong, CEO of her company. Frankie is her first mature lover and she learns many things from him. She listens Frankie’s stories about Asia. Frankie betrays Debby for Chinese woman Ovidia. Debby burns the apartment which Frankie has gifted her. Here Debby’s real nature comes on the surface. She believes in taking revenge. Jasmine kills Half-Face for violation of her chastity and here her reaction of killing is right according to human tendency. If Jasmine does not kill Half-Face, he will again rape her. Hannah kills Morad Farah to Save the Raja Jadav Singh. Debby actually wants to search her parents and she wants to take revenge for throwing her like garbage on hippie trail.
Devi changes her name from Debby Di Marino to Devi Dee on Donner Pass. Like Jasmine and Hannah, Devi Dee changes her identity. She finds out details of her biological parents through Fred Pointer, detective of Vulture Inc. Her bio-father Romeo Hawk is serial killer and her bio-mom Jess Du Pree is an owner of the hottest media escort company of Height. Her mother Jess Du Pree has relationship with numerous men. Even Jess has physical relationship with Ham Cohan. Devi has relationship with Ham Cohan. Ham and Jess both are of the same time and even they spent their time in Baba Lalji’s Ashram together. Romeo Hawk, suddenly comes to Haig to take revenge with Jess. Romeo first meets Devi as an author and he demands to meet Jess. When Devi hesitates to take Romeo to Jess’s place, he declares his real identity as her bio-dad in front of Devi. Romeo kills Jess and even he kills Ham also. Devi’s search of her biological parents ends with the death of her lover.

Bharati Mukherjee portrays Devi Dee’s character as very strong and mature. She knows about the relationship between Ham and Jess but she does not give any reaction. She thinks how woman can share the same man. Bharati Mukherjee develops the Electra complex in the novel. Jess knows that Ham has relationship with Devi Dee but she does not feel any hesitation in stealing Devi’s boyfriend. Bharati Mukherjee writes about hippie culture of eighties in the novel. In Berkeley and Haight Ashbury the man and the woman live immortal life. Hippies never think about moral consequences of any action.

In *Jasmine*, and *The Holder of the World* Bharati Mukherjee celebrates exuberance of immigration but *In Leave It to ME* she has chosen altogether different theme. Although Devi’s Father is Asian national and her mother is American, She does not face psychological and physical problems of immigration. Devi does not face any culture conflict which Jasmine and Hannah face to assimilate in the hostland. Even Devi believes in taking revenge. She kills Loco Larry and Romeo Hawk.

Bharati Mukherjee deals with the theories of expatriation, immigration, and translation in her every novel. She puts emphasis on breaking the ties with motherland and accepting culture, tradition and lifestyle of the host land to assimilate in the main stream society in her former novels. In *Desirable Daughters* Bharati Mukherjee focuses on cultural hybridity, hybrid identity and third interspatial space. On the host land
diaspora’s inherited culture comes into conflict with the culture of the host land. He/She continuously eliminates and accepts necessary customs, values and life style from both the cultures. The fusion of both the cultures is known as hybridity or third space of enunciation. The Protagonist of the novel Tara Chatterjee accepts freedom and modern view of the United States but at the same time she also gives importance to her culture, family and tradition. She feels at home in America and India.

The novel revolves around the life of three sisters who have taken distinct path in their life. Three sisters Padma, Parvati and Tara live in New York, Bombay and California respectively. They are daughters of Motilal Bhattacharjee, a famous businessman, so they live luxurious life in Calcutta. But at present Padma lives with her Punjabi husband Harish Mehta. Parvati lives with her husband Aurobindo and two sons in Bombay. Tara lives with her live-in-lover Andy and ten years old son in California. She gives divorce to her husband Bishwapriya, a famous businessman and multi millionaire.

Here Bharati Mukherjee wrote about the two different paths of immigration which have been taken by Tara and Padma. Padma lives traditional Bengali life in America. She eats Indian foods and wears only Sari. She and her husband exclusively socialize with Indians. She lives the life of hyphenate immigrant. Bharati Mukherjee is against hyphenated identity. She dislikes to be categorized as south Asian American. She rejects hyphenation and she identifies herself as American. Padma comes to know as American Indian in the America while Tara becomes one of the members of mainstream American culture. She enjoys American freedom and life style. Here Actually Bharati Mukherjee wrote about her own life and her elder sister Mira’s life through the characters of Padma and Tara. Mira lives the life of an expatriate in America while Bharati Mukherjee enjoys her life as an immigrant in America.

In the beginning Tara comes under the influence of American life and she takes divorce from her husband to live free life. She has relationship with numerous men after her divorce. She feels that promise of American wife is not fulfilled by her husband Bish. But when she becomes the victim of terrorist activity, she realizes her love for her husband Bish. Her live-in-lover Andy leaves her when she is in need of his support.
after divorce Bish always supports her and helps her financially and emotionally. In the beginning Tara accepts American customs, values and culture without thinking about its consequences. She understands the liquidity and transistoriness of relationship in America. In the bombing of her house, Bish is badly wounded. Tara everyday goes to the hospital to take care of Bish. She reevaluates Hinduism, Indian tradition and her family values to find her real identity. She realizes that she has to carefully negotiate between Indian tradition and free culture of America. She breaks prevalent notions of culture, identity and homeland. She creates her own path to achieve her identity and independence. Here Bharati Mukherjee suggests that immigrant has to find out his own way to assimilate in mainstream culture. Each immigrant has to negotiate with the host culture according to his own need. Dimple Dasgupta comes under influence of American culture through the media. She wants to live free and independent life like American woman but she never tries to analyze the culture code and values of America. Dimple chooses wrong path in her life. She kills her husband who is the only hurdle in her path of self realization. Tara’s character is more powerful and more mature than Dimple’s character. She easily accepts her mistakes and finds out the ways to solve the problem of her life.

Bharati Mukherjee portrays the life of expatriates and she writes about the ghetto mentality of expatriate in her each novel through some minor characters. In Wife the Sens’ live the life of expatriate. They create little India in their home and never socialize with Americans. The Sens’ never think America as their home because for them India is their home. In Jasmine, Davinder Vadhera lives a ghetto life in Manhattan. Vadhera and his wife Nirmala eat only Punjabi food and watch only Hindi movies. Even they do not go outside on Sunday to save money. They spend their time only with the other Punjabi families of their neighborhood. Davinder follows the old rules of Indian tradition and even he never discloses his work details with his wife Nirmala. He works as importer and exporter of hair in America to earn money but according to her wife he works in college as professor. In The Holder of the World the Britishers also live expatriate life on the Coromandel Coast. Sarah Higginbotham and Martha Ruxton always remain nostalgic about their life in England. They bring furniture and clothes from England even if everything is cheaply available on the Coromandel Coast. They never want to become the
part of local culture and tradition. The researcher has extensively studied the life of other minor characters keeping in mind diasporic sensibility.

Bharati Mukherjee writes about the six strands of immigrant experiences in her novels. She deals with the theme of exile, expatriate, immigration, translation and cultural hybridity in her novels. In her first two novels the protagonists are caught between two different cultures and ideologies which create split personality. Tara Banerjee and Dimple are torn between their need to uphold the Bengali tradition and culture and their wish to live free life in America. In third novel *Jasmine* Bharati Mukherjee writes about the assimilation of Jasmine in American culture. Jasmine transforms her identity many times to become part of mainstream American culture. Although Jasmine wears American clothes and she walks and talks like an American, her Indian values and tradition comes on the surface many time. Jasmine makes compromises with her Indian culture and traditions to assimilate in American culture. Bharati Mukherjee writes about the reactions of traditional Indian women when they confront totally different culture and life style in her first three novels. She changes her writing style in her fourth novel *The Holder of the World*. The protagonists of her earlier novels move from the East to the West. In *The Holder of the World* the protagonist of the novel Hannah Easton moves from the West to the East. Bharati Mukherjee writes about the translation of Hannah Easton and Bhagmati in her novel. Generally the term translation is used in linguistic connotation but here term translation is used to describe the transformation of Hannah Easton and Bhagmati. Hannah Easton transforms from the Puritan American Hannah Fitch to Hannah Legge after her marriage with Gabriel. She falls in love with the Raja Jadav Singh so she transforms herself from widow of Gabriel to the Salem bibi. Actually Bharati Mukherjee wants to show that immigrant also plays an important role in the history of India. The Britishers and Americans transform the Indian Society and at the same time they are also transformed by their contact with the local society so it is two way process. Bharati Mukherjee believes in transformation and rebirth. She thinks one has to change his/her identity to assimilate in the mainstream culture. She believes in concept of rebirth and reincarnation of Hinduism. According to Hinduism a soul can reborn in other body. Bharati Mukherjee applies Hinduism’s concept of rebirth with transformations of immigrant.
As the time passes Bharati Mukherjee’s views about the total assimilation in the mainstream culture is changed after her assimilation in American mainstream culture. Homi Bhabha writes about culture hybridity and the third space of enunciation which brings paradigm shift in diaspora theory. In *Desirable Daughters* Bharati Mukherjee wrote about cultural hybridity and the third space of enunciation. She rejects her notion about total assimilation in the host land culture. With the advancement of technology and transportation whole concept of diaspora is changed. Now diaspora retain his/her culture, identity and tradition and he/she accepts culture, tradition and value of the hostland. Here diaspora constantly negotiates with both cultures and he/she creates his/her own new fusion culture. Bharati Mukherjee has covered all the strands of immigration in her novels. Even in her each novels she writes about expatriate characters to show clear contrast between the notion immigrant and Expatriate.

Bharati Mukherjee writes about psychic and physical violence in her each novel. The protagonists directly or indirectly become victim of violence or they violently react to save their life. Bharati Mukherjee also faced psychic violence during her childhood in Calcutta. She had seen great deal of labor violence, riots and class war in Calcutta. In the eighties Calcutta was becoming communist and Naxalite movement reached at its peak during this time. She belonged to the upper middle Class family and her father was an owner of the pharmaceutical company. During the time of labor unrest she had to go with the bodyguards in the car to save herself from any attack of the labor.

Bharati Mukherjee has also seen domestic violence in her neighborhood. Even her grandmother always nagged her mother for giving birth to three daughters instead of son. Even in the marriage the boy’s family members demanded dowry and domestic violence were prevalent evil of that time. Bharati Mukherjee has seen enough violence around her so she wrote about violence in her novels. In *The Tigers Daughters* she wrote about the class war between the rich and the poor. She depicted the condition of the upper middle class and the lower middle class during Naxalite movement. Even Tara Cartwright becomes victim of violence. Mr. Tuntunwala, the famous political leader, rapes her and she remains voiceless and passive. She does not fight against Mr. Tuntunwala and she decides to leave Calcutta for New York like a coward. In *Wife Dimple faces psychic*
violence in Calcutta. Dimple suffers from psychosis and in America pervasive violence influences her mind. In India she even self-aborts her child by skipping rope. Violence becomes integral part of her life. In her madness she kills her husband. Dimple is an abnormal girl from the beginning so she reacts violently with anyone without any reason. In *Jasmine* one can finds pervasion of violence in every aspect. The Khalsa gang kills Masterji without any reason. Even Jasmine’s husband Prakash becomes victim of the Khalsa boys prey on the eve of his departure to America. Actually Jasmine’s life is badly affected by the violence. She loses her husband without any reason because of the Khalistan movement. In Florida Coast the captain of the ship Half-Face rapes her in the motel so she kills Half-Face with knife. Tara Banerjee and Dimple’s characters are totally different from Jasmine. Jasmine is fighter and survivor. She fights against injustice. Tara remains cold and passive even when Mr. Tuntunwala rapes her. Dimple reacts violently because she suffers from psychosis. Even Jasmine’s live-in-lover Bud is shot by Harlen. Bud becomes crippled so again Jasmine’s whole life is changed because of physical violence.

In *The Holder of the World*, Hannah Easton’s life is affected by violence. Nipmuc raids on Hannah’s village Brookfield so her foster parents move to Salem. On the Coromandel Hannah sees pervasion of violence because there is continuous power struggle between the Britishers and the Mughals. Even she loses her lover the Raja Jadav Singh in the war with Aurangzeb. Like Jasmine, Hannah also kills the commander Morad Farah to save the Raja. In *Leave It to ME* Devi Dee kills her bio-father Romeo Hawk to take revenge. Even Devi’s bio-father kills her bio-mom and her lover Ham Cohan. In *Desirable Daughters* Tara Bhattacharjee becomes victim of terrorist attack of Sattar Hai. Sattar Hai, the member of the Dawood gang, explodes Tara’s house by bombs. In the bombing Bish is badly wounded and her whole house is destroyed. Violence becomes integral part of modern world so violence becomes one of the themes of Bharati Mukherjee’s writings.

Bharati Mukherjee denies many times that she does not deal with Indian themes in her writings but in reality one can find elements of Indianness in her writings. She cannot remain detach from the political condition of her motherland so she writes about
political movement of India in her writings. She writes about the Naxalite movement of the West Bengal in The Tiger’s Daughter and Khalistan movement of Punjab in Jasmine. In the novel Tara’s life is indirectly affected by Naxal movement. Tara’s father the Bengal Tiger foresees the tough time for future generation so he takes decision to send Tara at Vassar for further study. It has been beginning of the class war and labour unrest in Calcutta so the Bengal Tiger sends Tara to Vassar to save her life from future hardships. Unjust distribution of land, shortage of food and low wages of labour are the main reasons of Naxalite movement. Bangladesh’s refugees illegally cross the border and take refuge in unprotected places of Calcutta which increased the disorder in Calcutta. Pronab, Sanjay, The Bengal Tiger and Joyonto Roy represent aristocratic class who become the victim of Naxalite movement.

Tara comes back to Calcutta at a time when the Naxalite movement is tormenting the people. Tara and her friends watch riots from the perch of the Catelli-Continental hotel. Tara scares by the news of violence after listening the news of violence on radio. But for her friends it is normal things in Calcutta. Even they view procession and riots like a movie show. The upper middle class are not serious about the class war. At the end of the novel Tara’s friend Pronob is killed by mob. Bharati Mukherjee gives voice to the affected aristocratic class and she does not analyze revolutionary movement objectively.

Bharati Mukherjee writes about Khalistan movement in Jasmine. After partition of India, the Khalsa Sikhs believed that their Sikh identity was under threat so they demanded a separate Sikh state. The seed of many historical movements of India laid in the partition of India. During the partition of India thousands of Sikhs and Hindus were killed in riots. Khalsa Lions spreaded violence in Punjab in order to press the government for separate Sikh state. The Khalsa Lions killed innocent Hindus and even thousands of Sikhs whom they thought as impious.

Jasmine’s life is also affected by Khalistan movement. Her husband Prakash Vijh becomes victim of the Khalsa Lions prey on the eve of his departure to America. Jasmine becomes widow at the young age. The Khalsa Lions tries to kill Jasmine by detonating a transistor bomb when she is shopping in the Sari shop with her husband Prakash so actually the Khalsa Lions want to kill Jasmine not Prakash.
In *The Tiger’s Daughter* and *Jasmine* Bharati Mukherjee superficially writes about Naxalite movement and Khalistan movement as mere destructive force which create havoc in the life of common people. In the Naxalite movement she writes from the perspective of aristocratic class but she does not give voice to the subaltern class. She superficially presents both the historical movement from the points of view of its affected people. She does not try to analyze the ideology behind these political movements. Many critics criticized her for her trivial presentation of important historical movements.

All the important characters of Bharati Mukherjee’s novels are women. Even the protagonists of her short stories are women. She portrays the woman character with her weakness and strength. One can see the facet of feminism in the women characters of her novels. Tara Cartwright Banerjee and Dimple Dasgupta’s characters are not strong. Tara Banerjee remains voiceless and passive even during her rape. Even she cannot express her feelings for anything. Actually she is escapist. She always runs away from the problems. When she faces problems in her marriage life, she comes to India. Even when Aunt Jharna shouts on her, she does not say anything to her. Tara’s lack of communication is reason behind the each problems. Bharati Mukherjee depicts the mentality of middle class Bengali people through the characters of Dimple. In Indian culture parents imbibe in the girl’s mind that she has to follow the footsteps of legendary Sita after marriage. Even she is protected first by her parents and after marriage by her husband. Dimple thinks that after marriage she will get freedom, fortune and love. She has created imaginary world for herself. She is not aware about harsh realities of the life so she feels herself cheated in marriage. She cannot adapt herself in the culture of America and gradually she loses her mental balance. She kills her husband in her madness. Tara Banerjee and Dimple are not able to assimilate in the other country. Tara impulsively takes decision of her marriage with David Cartwright. She thinks after her marriage with American, she can easily slip into mainstream culture. Tara cannot share her feelings or problems with David because for her he is still foreigner.

Jasmine, Hannah Easton and Debby Di Martino are most powerful characters of Bharati Mukherjee’s novels. Jasmine is survivor, fighter and adapter. She defies the prophecy of astrologer and she lives life of her choice. After the death of her husband
Prakash, she does not lose hope. Even in America she changes her identity like a chameleon. She quickly learns American life style so she is not caught by the police as an illegal immigrant. She takes care of Bud after his maiming and even she becomes pregnant with the inseminator. Jasmine gradually becomes more Americanized. In the beginning when Wylie tells Jasmine about adoption of Duff, she cannot think about adoption. For her adoption is like widow’s remarriage. After sometimes she lives with Bud without marriage and she becomes pregnant through inseminator. Jasmine changes herself according to the need of the local culture.

Hannah Easton also transforms her identity many times. Hannah marries with Gabriel Legge to escape from the strict Puritan American world. In England she remains faithful to Gabriel. When Gabriel travels to India, She also accompanies him. Hannah is different from other Englishwomen. She explores the variety of the Coromandel Coast and even she visits the black town to observe the culture and tradition of local people. She is not happy in her marriage life but she remains faithful and loyal towards Gabriel. But when she comes to know about Gabriel’s infidelity, she immediately leaves him.

Like Jasmine, Hannah transforms herself from Hannah Legge to the Salem bibi. Hannah becomes the bibi of the Raja Javad Singh. First time she becomes aware about her passionate nature in the company of Raja. At the end of the novel Jasmine leaves Bud for Taylor to get true love while Hannah also gets true love from the Raja Jadav Singh.

Like Jasmine, Devi Dee is very strong and fighter. She is ready to sacrifice anything to search her biological parents. She leaves her adopted parents and gets a job of telemarketing in Elastonomics. Although her bio-mom is American and her bio-father is Asian, she is truly American. She has relationship with various men. Even she has a relationship with her boss Frankie Fong. When she knows about his relationship with other Asian lady, she leaves him and burns his apartment. She changes her identity from Debby to Dev Dee. She hires detective Fred Pointer to search her biological parents. She remains successful in search of her biological parents. In reality her lover Ham Cohan has relationship with her bio-mom Jess Du Pree. She is more mature and full of patience. She knows about the relationship between Ham Cohan and Jess Du Pree but she does not give any reaction. At the end her bio-dad Romeo Hawk kills her bio-mom and Ham. She
remains successful in search of her biological parents with the death of her lover. Jasmine and Debby are most powerful female characters of Bharati Mukherjee’s novels. Hannah Easton gets freedom after the death of Gabriel. She is ready to accept Hinduism to get the love of the Raja Jadav Singh. Jasmine, Hannah and Debby are always in search of true love and whenever they find the men of their dream they are ready to sacrifice everything.

Bharati Mukherjee artistically portrays the lives of expatriate and immigrant in Canada and America. She deals with all the aspects of immigrants’ lives on foreign land. She writes about psychological, sociological, and financial problems of immigrants on adopted land. She has achieved the highest position among other diaspora writers in the literary world. Bharati Mukherjee has woven the thread of political dimension in her writings. She minutely analyzes the life of South-Asian immigrants on the hostland and she writes about their life without giving any regard to their ethnicity and nationality. The characters of her first two novels are the Bengali immigrants but after that she writes South-Asian immigrants in America and Canada. Even Bharati Mukherjee artistically touches the each facets of feminism through the women characters of her novels. Her own experiences of dislocation and immigration have been reflected in her writings through the women characters of her novels.