Chapter 7

Summary and Conclusion:

(logics behind Cathartic
Quest for Identity
Re Shifting / location
Immigration
Disillusionment
Familial Condition and circumstance
Relation with Partner and Siblings
Survival aspects
Reflection in Protagonists of the works
Autobiographical touch
Cross Culture

Results in Indignation

(Behaviour)

Internal
↓
Dispositional

External
↓
Situations
↓
Circumstance /
Ambience / family

Internal
External
'Diaspora' is a very important term used in the field of English literature. The word 'Diaspora' is a Greek origin word that means shifting of the population or a community from their nature place to some other country or, place or continent. This term Diaspora is severally used in the literature field.

We see 'Diasporic' influence in the Bharati Mukherjee's master piece novel 'Jasmine'. Bharati Mukherjee's autobiographical tone has been seen in the character of 'Jasmine', Jyothi or Jash or Jase. Bharati Mukherjee reflects her own life and experiences through 'Jasmine', who goes to U.S.A. to find her own identity. She totally gets involve into the culture of Europe but still there is a spark of Indianess within the core of her heart. Similarly Bharati Mukherjee shifted to U.S.A. to adopt that country wholly. She don't want to be called 'immigrant' in that country. She boldly opposes this term and wants to be called as an American writer, but could not remove out her Indianness from her heart that's what all her protagonists reveal the Indian feelings. Bharati Mukherjee has a positive aspect for the renewed identification of 'Jasmine'. She is full of positive energy, new ideas and wants to remove the old commotional ideas of her early life. She wants to intermingle into the new society of U.S.A. and make a new identity by adopting their culture, life style, openness and broadness of ideas in the modern life of San Francisco .We also see 'Diaspora' consciousness in the Bharati Mukherjee's master piece 'Jasmine'. Bharati Mukherjee has expressed an autobiographical tone through the character of Jasmine, who goes to USA to find her own identity.

Robin Cohen defines, "Diaspora, as communities living together in one country who acknowledge that the old country a nation after buried deep in language, religion, custom or folklore always has some claim on their loyalty and emotion" Similarly, Meena Alexander defines as "writing in search of a homeland". Diaspora is divided into two steps (i) Temporal move- this term means to look back at the past (analepsis) or to look forward at the future (Prolepsis) Features of Diasporic culture/ literature would include the shift, contrast and reaction between centre and periphery.

- The memory- details of childhood landscapes historical events, people.
- The sense of alienation in new society/ culture/ land
- Future of homeland- language/ rituals/form of behaviours.
Reclamation of history of the homeland.

Diaspora can be defined with an example of two pots, which are the symbols of diaspora, one pot is called as a melting pot, full of melting substance that take shape of the pot, just like those immigrants who want to accumulate themselves completely into an alien land with different society and culture. Another pot is called as a salad pot in which immigrants occupy space into the pot like pieces of salad, who separated from their native place due to some situation and circumstances but still they want to maintain their own identity in another country.

In the Characters of Bharati Mukherjee, Tara Lata got married to a man of her father’s wish that results in the lack of love, romance and happiness in her life. But her husband’s untimely death brings a lot of curse on her life. As per tradition, now she has to marry to a tree as a symbol of her husband. This act shows Indian conservative mentality which leads to inhuman and sexual harassment of a woman. Similarly in the novel ‘wife’, Dimple the protagonist, kills her husband in frustration and anguish as her husband is not giving her time in that alien country where she is all alone, So all the above characters of Bharati Mukherje revealing the dissatisfaction of their soul which they are feeling uprooting from their native place. They are the prey of ‘Diaspora’ which enable them to adopt the foreign land’s culture, the conflict between their past life and present life make them frustrated and forced them to be a ‘Gendered Subaltern’.

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is another diaspora writer. She is the native of Germany but later on, her Polish Parents migrated to England when she was only ten years old. This changement brings news ideas but again migrated to America new country filled her with enthusiasm. Once again she faced migration. When she got married to an Indian Architect C.H.S. Jhabvala. She was very curious about India, Its culture, faith, tradition values and rituals. She got the chance to know Indian quite closely. She wants to observe, the actual society of India. But multi dimensional migration brings instability into Ruth’s attitude. As Bharati Mukherjee migrated from India and his characters revels Indianness similarly Ruth’s fictional works are filled with the experience of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala. Her novels ‘Heat and Dust’ expresses The Diaspora feelings of Olivia who comes to India to make her own identity and colours herself in the colours of Indianness. As it is said that the influence of India attracts European. They are enchanted by the spiritual peace tradition, culture and
colourful heritage of India. But very soon Olivia involves within the affair of Nawab of Satipur.

In Ruth Prawer Jhabvala’s ‘Diasporic’ feelings are best reveal and depicted in her fictional work like "To Whom She Will." The householder. Most of the characters of her novels are the representatives of young middle class Indians. ‘The Nature of Passion’ reveals the pains of Hindu refugees families departed from their country in the partition of India and Pakistan. But now they have adopted the new India as their future home.

‘Heat and Dust’ is another story of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala that discloses the lust and passion of a upper middle class society of Olivia, who came to India with her husband but gets involve in Nawab’s sexual web and feel detached from her own culture and life style. ‘In Get Ready For Battle’ and ‘Esmond in India’. Jhabvala reveals the showy attitude of rich class of the society who pretends them as the cultured Indians of the society. ‘A Backward place’ is a real picture of three expatriate women.

As Ruth Prawer Jhabvala has shifted from one country to other her experience also get changed according to time and place. But when she lived in India, she tried her best to depict the Indianness of Indian life. But her attitude is a bit western in describing Indianness. In describing different complexities of Indian life, forgot her own native place but when her work is over she went back to New York, a place of her liking.

**Feministic Perspective :**

The movement of women in 1960's is called the Feministic movement. In this movement women get power in writing field and become the leader of women literature. Women literature focuses on the individual identity of theirs. Their fictional work focuses on the (female) protagonist's choice of selecting her soul mate, to make their social identity think of her happiness, That in nineteen century there are women who want to be self dependent, very few of them work, for their living, instead they are not forced.

Then the aspect of criticism changed in 1980s. First, Feminist writers become more prompt and active now, instead the past years. Their field extended to other (area of criticism) kinds of critical area. Secondly, now feminist writers withdrew their attention from the minor problems. They are now attacking on the double standardized male world who are disclosing the nature of female world and their
attitude. They (feminists) are busy with the re-construction of old lost and downtrodden records of female world. Thirdly, Feminist writers developed a new weapon in the form of women writing by renewing the old novels and poems in such a way that forgotten women writers get new dimensions for their writing. In 1970 feminist writers divert their attention from (books by men) and return to gyno text (written by female).

Women writing crossed a long time to reach their actual position. Feminine phase has started from 1840-80 in this period women writers only copy male writings. Then, feminist phase started from 1880-1920. In this period women writers separate their writing from male writers finally in 1920 and onwards female phase started in which feminist writers specially write on female writings and their experience.

Ancient Greece is the root of feminism movement in English literature. The first movement started in 1830 to 1900. Women’s first movement started with the demands of equal contract and property in U S and U K. Women was considered as the second rate human in the beginning of the 19th century .Afterwards, it was realised that they are trying to get the political power into her hands to bring a change. But a question arises into the minds of some intellectuals that how to fuel the fire or agitate them/? . Gradually, political demands converted into sexual, reproduction and economic matters, an innovative idea developed, that women have capacity of working like me ,if not equal. Then the II World war came into existence after the II world war, Now women were ,got awared about their rights on the work place as well as at home. They raised voice for the rights of sexuality, family and other feministic issues. They officially demanded equal rights, though the bill is still waiting to be pass,and to get empowered. The middle class women joined different civil movements in English Literature. Women’s first movement started into 1830 to early 1900 that first movement started with the demand of equal contract and property in US & UK. Women were considered as the second rate human in the beginning of the 19th Century to 20th century. It was realized that they are trying to get the political power into her hands to bring change so women joined many movements like Black civil Right movement, Anti Vietnam Movement, Chicago Rights Movement, Asian American Civil Rights Movement and Other similar groups that were fighting for their rights. Women took keen interest into such movements so that they can strengthen their voices for the gender equality.
The Third wave arise is 1990’s to present in this movement the world 'Feminist' is considered less argumentative by the female world due to the different meaning and outlook of this word. Now Feminist movement changed into ego-cultural feminists radicals, the liberal, reforms, academic eco-geminist etc. Today we can see the results of works done by the previous movements of women. Which this world is still working to remove, The inequalities between male and female on the ground of reproductive rights of women. This world is still effortable to end the violence against women as a human. From the very first feminist wave to till date this world is still fighting to get a true definition of the term 'Feminism', though we have done a lot of progress in this field. The definition of 'Feminism' in dictionary is "The theory of the political economic and social equality of the Sexes". If these words are true then who would not be like to call 'Feministic'.

Indian Perspectives about Feminism:
According to Indian Mythology, Feminism, Empowerment of women or Shakti Tatwa are all equal in meaning that exists is this world from the very ancient periods of time. Empowerment means to make women powerful, self dependent in each and every field of the society for example - Economically, Socially, Educationally, Politically, Religiously. This issue of empowerment or feminism is coming from the ancient societies of 'Vedas'. In that times women need not to take any judicial help to show their talent, (In these terms Indian women history is much more glorious then the western 'Feminism') and dignity, herself worth, respect, identity. She had equal rights, equal status in their homes as well as into the society. They had right to earn their livelihood as per their wish. They had very healthy atmosphere where they could bloom and spread their Fragrance of motherhood, daughterhood, sisterhood, as a friend, a companion, guide, guardian without any difference or discrimination.

There is a very famous saying in Sanskrit holy book (Manu Smiriti) Yatra naristu pujantya, ramante tatra devata Yatra etasthau na pujantya, sarvash tatra appala kriya.(manu smiriti) (Where ever women are given respect, heavenly divinely spirits like to live there and if they are not respected all the action of the world remains unsuccessful) Ancient Hindu religion give equal rights to women, right to choose her life partner, taking of arms training for Kshatriya women. Their talents were always appreciated as above mentioned in different sections of Veda. For example . There is a saying -"The way dawn brings happiness among human being, scholarly women should bring happiness by educating girls"(Yajureveda
India is a traditional country and the position of women is ancient India was good enough. In Vedaic Yug Women had right to perform Yagna, Sandhya and other religious customs and rituals in absence of her husband (Rigveda) Time has a quality that it changes. So, is happened to Indian women (As well as Asian women). World’s different rulers, intruders, Muslim rulers came to India and degraded the grand dignity of women. Women of Vedas now changed into Today's women, full of showy ‘Modernity’ but hollow inside, entangled into many boundations of Chains applied by the other rulers, their customs and rules. Empowered Indian women hide themselves behind the veils, which cover not only their beautiful faces but also their beautiful talents, Vedaic women turned into frail and meek in ‘Today's' women. The second world war affected not only each and every field of the world but women world also got effected much. Impact of world war fell on the societies, millions of men died in that war, Then once again the power that had lost centuries ago after Vedic yug, came into the hands of women. Anita Desia, Chitra Banarjee, Bharati Mukherjee also gave their contribution in this direction Nayan tara, Kamla Markandaya etc picked up their pen and wrote about war's draw backs as well as India Pakistan's Partition in a very Solemn tone. Due to these wars and partitions humanity have to face a lot. People scattered from their birth place and migrated to other alien land for survival. It is an irony that Indian women writers like Jhumpa lahiri, Kiran desai, Chitra banerjee Bharati mukherjee equally talented to western ones could not get readers to appreciate their writings in India, so, most of the women English writers of India had to migrate into those countries where English is appreciated Once again women got chance to handle the society. But this time woman is weak and panic.

Now, it's times demand that they would come out, Those women who could work out side their homes came out of their veils to protect their children and other family members from the scarcity of food. Others who had talent of learning and writing picked up their pen to write about the true picture of Post World War II, They should show the Pathetic picture of different societies, many of English Indian women writers shifted in foreign countries in the hustle bustle of wars. Afterwards, they got name and fame in those countries. But their displacement was not an easy phenomenon. First, they had to face discrimination which reflects from their famous works like Bharati Mukherjee's 'Jasmine' Jhumpa Lahire's 'The Namesake' Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's 'Heat and Dust' etc. These writers raised the issues of feminism
as well as diasporic experiences through her protagonists. Their Pains and sorrows as an immigrants reflects from different creations. Though their language is English but their feelings are full of Indianness and nostalgic effects. India is lying deep in their hearts that's why most of their protagonists belong to Indian Society.

Bharati Mukherjee shifted of Canada after got married to clarke Balsie, She got naturalized citizenship there in 1972. Bharai Mukherjee experiences in Canada was not good, she has to face discrimination due to the hostile eyes of Canadians as they do not want to see immigrant on their native land. She disclosed this very fact in her interviews those years in Canada was very hard, harsh and challenging for Bharati Mukherjee. But Bharati Mukherjee diverted herself from those discrimination and concentrate on her writing novels. She wrote her first fictional works, The Tiger Daughter (1971) and Wife (1975) when she was working in a University in Montreal. Her gradual journey of writing reached upto her fictional work Jasmine, One of her master piece creation. It is a story of the protagonist Jasmine who is an Indian immigrant to U.S.A. It seems that Jasmine represents Bharati Mukherjee who's dream is also to be as a famous American writer. As Bharati Mukherjee faced a lot of suffering and discrimination in Canada similarly her protagonist Jasmine has to face in U.S.A. Jasmine is a village Punjabi girl married to Prakash who was ambitious about making hers new identity, So first he changed her name from Jyoti to Jasmine, this new name filled Jasmine with confidence, this confidence make Jasmine determined to go to abroad just after her husband gets murdered. When she was on alien land, nostalgic influence make her weak and sentimental but she recall her husband's ambitious and overcomes from her timidness. Now she wants to live free and open life with her own individual identity Quest for identity is the main content of the novel that is revealed by Bharati Mukherjee in an influential way in her fictional works, similarly Jasmine, the representative of immigrants discloses the mental conditions of theose who seperated from their own soil and country, when she starts crying to see the pictures of immigrants. The circumstance and circumstances of Immigrants compell them to uproot from their native land, where their actual existence deeply rooted.

On the basic ground of emotions, Bharati Mukherjee tried to reveal the feedings and emotions of displaced people through her fictional works. Bharati Mukherjee has used hear couching words and language to disclose the actual pains
and paters of the disclose the actual pains and partners of the immigrants who are suffering physically and psychologically on the alien land.

Foreign land seems to be land of uncertainties where they feel deceived from culture tradition faith, values, ideals and ideas. It is very troublesome to adopt new mode and mien of other culture and the in life style. Similar thing happened with the protagonist 'jasmine'. Indian soil make her full of contrite, cheerful and confidence butt immigration make her a bit - insecure and confused. She struggled hard in the quest of making own identity on an alien land which seemed as a dark vacuumed place of uncertainties where no one knows the direction to exit and no one is there to lead her to one direction to move. This confusion is very effectively depicted by Bharati Mukherjee in her prize winning creating Jasmine. Jasmine is a multi dimes final creation of Bharati Mukherjee which arise the issues like social, cultural, traditional, mental and psychological. She reveal immigrants conditions and suffering from the very ground of raw and rugged platform. She weave the characters and theme of her fictional work quite intelligently. According to me writer on the ground of her own experiences feels that when the dislocated people move towards alien land, travel thousands of miles away from their native land, nostalgic feeling automatically filled in them and they start missing their home land, feel loneliness, and alienated. 'Jasmine' seems to be like Bharati Mukherjee autobiographical creation in these terms. The state of mind of immigrants is very well presented by the writer who face life of adjustment, adoption of different life style, different culture, customs are very difficult to be accumulation. Moreover lack of confidence level, state of mind sufferings and surrounding tensions of problems are very well depicted by the writer.

Bharati Mukherjee taught a lesson through Jasmine to coming generation of immigrations. 'Jasmine' is an ideal protagonist who is he representative of immigrants. She is fully determined from the very beginning about her individual identity in America. She shed off her weak and timid attitude and go ahead to involve into social accumulation and assimilation on the alien land of American society. Bharati Mukherjee has given new definition of accumulation through her one of the best works 'Jasmine' that can be pointed in such words.

"The Indian consciousness which she raised, embodied by her grandmother supports. She got western consciousness by the inspiration of her Manhattan employers who encourage her desires."
Ruth Prawer met an Indian Architect C.H.S. Jhabvala at London University and after a short courtship they got married on 16 June 1951. Ruth left England to come with her husband's in India. The first nine years of Ruth in Indian are full of love and emotions that reflects from her early creations, 'To Whom She Will' and 'The Nature of Passion'. In 1960, Jhabvala left India for the first time with a deep feeling of emotion and special attitude towards India. Her first creations, 'The nature of passion' 'To whom she will' have confused identity for India, the European characters in her novels are revealing totally distracted and unsatisfied story. Basically Ruth Prawer belongs to the western culture and life style. She expressed her experiences in India through the eyes of a Europeans in 'Myself in India' and later on in one of her creations 'An Experience of India is published with the collections of stories'. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's writing career was at the peak for the full forty years. She wrote twelve novels and five short stories volume over all, in which Heat and Dust win Booker prize for its theme.


Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's writing career's first phase started in 1955-1958., in which she expressed her deep faith and excitement towards the Indian culture and traditions. Her creations', 'To Whom she Will', and 'The nature of Passion' are the examples of her affection and attraction towards India. Joint family system of India was new for her besides, the tight bonding of old and new generation in Indian society was new for a European like her. She returned in 1960 with the multicolour tinge of experiences out of India.

In the second phase, from 1958-1975 she wrote 'Esmond In Indian' (1958) and 'The Householder' (1960), in which Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's dream of full accumulation in India changed into nightmare that she reflected through her creation 'Get Ready for the Battle' (1962) that raised social problems of India, Afterwards, she wrote 'Like Birds Like Fishes' in 1963. 'A Backward place' (1965) 'A New Dominions' (1972) "Head and Dust" (1975) 'An Experience of India'(1971) 'Short stories collection', 'How I became of holy mother' and other short stories (1976 collections. Above all creations of Ruth's Western attitude reflects towards Indians.
The Second Phase, of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, she is totally divert from Indian faith. In this period, It seems that she is asking a question to the readers, Is India a desirable place for the western women to live?

Third phase is having the influence of America in her novels, ‘In search of love and beauty’ (1983) then 'The Three Continents' (1987). In these creations Ruth raised the concept of post colonialism in the name of displacement and identity and expressed the pains of alienation and immigration on a foreign land. Moreover the writer raised the issues of dharma gurus of India (the preachers and saints), in her novels like, "In Search of Love and Beauty" and "The Three Continents" Ruth Questioned on the blind follower of India like "Lee" and "Margaret" who came to India for personal Salutation. Similarly in the "The Backward Place" Ruth Jhabvala revealed the sufferings and the problems of three women immigrants who wanted to be a part of India after Independence, But they found modern Indian as the most backward place to live.

Finally, the psychological truth of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala reflected from her creations, confusion of her shifting life, she was born in Germany get education in England, married to an Indian Architect and settled in India. But Finally, her western culture recalled her and she went to America forever for the peacefulness of her existence.

When we come to the conclusion of the argument, the whole content revolve around analysing the Indian image in the writing of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala. Different tints of colours as well as her own reaction towards India and Indians start taking new shape according to time and place. This thesis is fragmented into six chapters including introduction and the summary of the theory. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala Bharati, Mukherjee, Jhumpa Lahiri, Anita Desai, Chitra Banerjee etc. have different views about the important term of Diaspora in their works. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's first reaction towards India is observed as an excitement in her four famous fictional works like "To Whom She Will". The Nature of Passion, The householder, and Get ready for the Battle. These novels reflect the attraction for India, as a nation rich in heritage, customs, culture and tradition. But later on conflicts in the psychology of The East and The West is seen into the select novels of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala.

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala has disclosed the issues of joint family system and marital dissonance in her novels with their negative as well positive aspects. When she defines positive aspect, there is a good bonding between east and west, Gulab
of India fall in love with Esmond of West, Olivia with the nawab of Khatam. Sometimes the negative aspects dominate her writings about India. A Backward place is a good example of her two aspects that in novel which is treated through the hidden psychological truth; in this novel the protagonist Judy leads a very happy married life with an Indian husband and succeeds. But on the other hand "Esmond in India" the Protagonist Gulab is unable to bridge over the Cultural valley of West. Their married life spoiled due to lack of mutual understanding. Sometimes marital conflict comes between East and West, Indians husbands and Indian wives too get apart from each other due to the conflicts between their basic nature like temperament, faith, and social status. In the novel, Get Ready for the battle the male character Gulzari Lal an Indian is quite different from Sarla, his Indian wife’s attitude. Gulzari Lal is full of greed and ran behind the lust-of gold. On the other hand Sarla believed in beauty and truth and maintained her own idealistic life. In "The House Holder" Ruth again disclosed the conflict between individual identity which is very personal between husband and wife when Prem Says to Indu, "I have forbidden you” on this statement Indu (his wife) answers", Who are you to forbid me”? This shows the orthodox Indian traditional society of "Post Second World War". There was man domination in the Post-Second world in Indian social scenario.

Three different aspects has been disclosed by Ruth Prawer Jhabvala about the Indian society in which westerns try to accumulate themselves. These aspects are social, cultural, traditional and spiritual. The writer presented India’s close picture of cosmopolitan side of India through different means and modes of their life. She honestly revealed the cultural conflict between East and West, through her ironical tone and vision. Her actual interest is to see the gap between East and West and human hopes in post second world war societies of contrast culture and life style.

Poverty of India is another aspect of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala depicted in the novels to show social status of India where poverty exists. According to the writer, scarcity of richness is seen in people of India. The poverty burdened Protagonists like Etta, Judy Clarissa are searching their future in India. The real fact of Indian backwardness is poverty which Ruth wants to reveal through her creations. According to Ruth, above all the drawbacks, "Democracy" is the main merit of India that plays an important role in providing many freedom to their citizens, that is missing somewhere in the western countries. Jhabvala discloses the ugly face of western women who come to India for, lust, enjoy and to involve into the other
physical pleasure, but India is full of rich heritage, culture, tradition rituals, moreover their strong joint family system, Where Indian women play an important role in maintaining their family status. They have no individual identity, Their family is the main identity of their either they married or un married. But western women don’t believe in boundation, they believe into free love, freedom individuality and enjoy physical pleasure ,Etta is the best example. She came to India in search of a young and the rich Indian, She has had many love affairs with many men. But when she started declining from her age and beauty, there was no option for her except consuming sleeping pills and end her life.

Quest for Identity is another aspect of Bharati Mukherjee’s select novels. Bharati Mukherjee is a Diaspora writer who wrote novels related to Post-colonialism and many other issues, a unique quality of hers. The common wealth literature in India is not restricted to male writers now, Female writers also give their contribution in this field is countable. Women writers get new thinking, methodology, and new ideas from this era as Beena Agarwal says "Cumulative efforts of the women world writers prepared a new idiom of exile and empathy and expanded the horizon both the Feminist fiction and the Immigrant narrative". Many Indian writers presented the reflection of cross-culture phenomenon, specially the feministic writers.

Bharati Mukherjee is a feministic writer her writings are centred with women protagonist with having Diasporic consciousness and these protagonists reflect the impact of diaspora on the east and west relationship. For example Jasmine is the representative protagonist of the multicultural society of America where she faced plight in an alien field. Bharati Mukherjee is her other novels like 'Desirable daughter' 'The householder' 'Jasmine', 'The Tiger's Daughter' reflect the issues of feminine problems and sufferings which are quite different to male world. Females specially the Indian women are bounded with family, children, motherhood and other domestic as well as marital issues. Moreover, they are attached to moral values, faiths, humanity because Indian cultural and traditional life is based on the ground of conventional, orthodox, and moral feminine issues, these qualities make Indian women immigrants different from other racial woman of the world. In comparison to other racial women, Indian women are innocent, and flexible by nature while handling diplomatic and other such tender issues. So she faced many sufferings and problems rather than other women of the world. When Jasmine got widowhood at the very early age of seventeen, she gets full with isolation and
depression in very small village of India. But her deep hidden instinct force of inspiration, induced by her late husband's motivation inspired her and she make her mind to get rid of her isolation and came out like a dynamic force, this dynamic force give her more strength for survival in this world. Afterwards, she shed off all the hesitation and determined to make complete change in herself. So in a very short period of time she turned into Jane Ripplemeyer surrender herself to a middle aged man of Lowa for her survival and to fulfill the dreams of her demise husband who wanted to make her individual identity. So she happily gets involve into sexual intercourse with him and gets pregnant.

Indian women immigrants physical and mental condition have been revealed by Bharati Mukherjee through her protagonists like Jasmine, Tara, Dimple in her novels, though they are uprooted from their native land due to some circumstances and situation but their inner desire of looking back to their native place always compelled them to look back to their native country lying deep in their hearts. Indian Immigrants basic nature is very flexible that's why they can easily accumulate themselves into alien life style and culture.

Bharati Mukherjee's protagonists are the reflection of Bharati mukherjee life sketch and her experiences as an immigrant. She revealed how circumstances and situations force one to lead a diasporic life full of miseries and indignation on an alien land through which the writer came out, reveal through the female immigrant characters.

Bharati Mukherjee was born in Calcutta in a upper middle class Hindu Brahmin family so she got ample opportunities to study. When her father got a job in England, he brought his family to England till 1951. Now, Bharati Mukherjee got chance to enhance and perfect her command over English. Afterwards, when they returned to India. She did B.A from The University of Calcutta in 1959, In 1961 done her P.G in English on the topic 'Ancient India culture'. Since childhood it was the dream of Bharati Mukherjee to become a writer, She attended so called' Writer's workshop' at IowA then did her M.F.A. (master of fine arts) and returned to India to marry with boy of her father's choice, of their own caste and class. But all of sudden she changed her mind and gets married to Clark claise, only after a short courtship. She went to IowA to earn her Ph.D degree in comparatives literature.

Bharati Mukherjee immigrants to Canada, to her husband's house, and become a natured citizen there in 1972 But her experiences in Canada were very
worst. She was treated badly there. She faced discrimination, as Canadians see immigrants with hostile eyes. She mentioned this very fact in different interviews of hers. Those years were very hard and challenging for Bharati Mukherjee. But Bharati Mukherjee succeeded to write her first novels, The Tigers Daughter (1971) and wife (1975 when she was working in a university at Montreal but; Jasmine; master piece of her creations is a story of Jasmine an Indian immigrant in U.S.A. Jasmine's character reflects the life sketch of the writer and the feeling about Americaness. Bharati Mukherjee faced discrimination and sufferings in Canada similarly, her protagonist Jasmine has also faced a troublesome life in America. Jasmine is a Punjabi village girl married to Prakash whose ambition was to support her in making a new identity of hers in this world. From Jyothi he turned her into Jasmine, this new name filled Jyothi with brimming confidence that resulted into her determination of going abroad just after her husband's death in an explosion. While in alien land, she feels weak and nostalgic influence overcome her and she becomes weak and sentimental but again she boost herself by recalling her husband 's ambition who filled her with the dream of free and open life and of her individual identity. Quest for identities is the main theme of the diasporic novel that is revealed by the writer in an impressive way, when Jasmine saw the pictures of immigrants she started crying for her native place where she had a content life of childhood and her existence is rooted.

On this ground diaspora and immigration Bharati Mukherjee tried to disclose the feeling and emotions of immigrants through her creation that she herself faced severally. To make her work impressive Bharati Mukherjee has used heart touching words and language. Bharati Mukherjee has reflected her own pains, suffering and psychological effects through Jasmine as immigration on an alien country. They feel deceived and uprooted from their culture, rituals, traditional, faiths, values, and ideals, It become very troublesome, similar thing happened with Jasmine, in india she was fully content, cheerful and full of confidence but her immigration made her insecure, and she struggled mentally and physically for making her own identity on a foreign land which is like a dark vacuumed place for her where no one knows in which direction they have to lead or move. This complexity for identity is very well depicted by Bharati Mukherjee in Jasmine. The writer raised multi dimensional issues like social, cultural, traditional, mental and Psychological. Bharati Mukherjee's protagonists was very well narrated about immigration, ex patratriatism and other
diasporic issues presented in her novels. She described immigrant’s condition from the raw and rugged ground of realities. She handled the characters and themes of the novel very intelligently. The writer revealed the universal truth about immigrants whose situations and circumstances make them travel thousands of miles away from their native place, where they feel loneliness, and alienation. Jasmine is like an autobiographical character in these terms. The life of adjustment, adoption for survival becomes the necessity, alien culture is very difficult to accumulate with, so in the atmosphere of uncertainty the immigrants get surrounded with many tensions problems and lack of confidence in their mind, that state of mind is very well presented in her work.

Bharati Mukherjee's character Jasmine is an ideal for all the other immigrants. Jasmine’s determination was from the beginning of the novel and she finally proved her individual identity in America. She shed off her nostalgic influence aside and gets ready to involve into social assimilation of American Society. A new idea about identity crisis solved through the protagonist of this novel. It is pointed that "The Indian consciousness which she raised, embodied by her of grandmother, supports. She got western consciousness by the inspiration of her Manhattan employers who encouraged her desires”.

The meaning of 'Expatriate and 'Diaspora' have a bit different to each other. Expatriate means to leave one own country by her or him voluntarily but 'Dispora' makes some circumstances and situations to leave their own native place. Jasmine character is an expatriate character of Bharati Mukherjee. Diaspora and expatriate are very closely connected with post colonial era. Indian Diaspora is connected with inter woven of histories, different culture, tradition and deep feelings for survival. As India is geographically very large country with a large population so Indian Diaspora scattered more than any other country in the world. So after uprooted from their own native place, It’s became their necessity to adopt other country's culture tradition and life style to survive, this process is called assimilation. So there is a long distance between alienation and assimilation.

Bharati Mukherjee is a ‘Diaspora’ writer who herself faced immigration. She was born in Calcutta in India, got married to Canadian, and then become an American novelist. This shifting from her roots to alien country made her sensitive write for the immigrants. Her writings reveal her experiences of uprooting of her from the roots of her own culture of Calcutta then her immigration to Canada where she
faced alienation but her voyage didn’t stop there and once more she shifted to U.S. A. and got naturalised citizenship like Canada. Finally she had to accumulate with an alien culture, tradition and society to survive as a write. Her two writing ‘The Tiger daughters’ and ‘wife’ disclose the confusion of flux, agony and isolation. These two novels reflect the tension of nationality, location, identity and her history and experiences in Canada, Where she found the life of immigrants was very miserable. Due to the negative circumstances of Canada, Those negative circumstances forced her to make accumulation in the field of economical and social scenario for survival. ‘Jasmine’ is the reflection of Bharati Mukherjee’s inward voyage towards assimilation.

The definition of Assimilation in social sciences is an effort towards incorporation, amalgamation through which not only immigrants but also other Marginalized group like African- American in America women in society, Schedule castes in India are wrapped up into on integrated traditional society. This fact is very well reflected by Bharati Mukherjee. It is true that an Asian's assimilations into American social culture is very difficult, Similar fact is with an Asian-American person when they return to their native land. In the same way when Bharati Mukherjee returned to India after a gap of seven years she realised that she is neither an Indian nor an American now.In an article, "Struggle to acculturate in The Namesake. A comment on Jhumpa Lahiri's work as Diaspora Literature says, that the main aspect of the writer is to expose and discuss the term Diaspora. Jhumpa Lahiri is a Pulitzer Prize winner writer rightly define the Indian immigrants condition and ,their sense of identityon an alien field. The Namesake is an impressive creation of Lahiri that defines the term diaspora and its utility in the present globalisation period. The main character Gogole of the novel suffer from, name's identity, belongingness multiculturalism, and that is the major crisis related to diaspora. Jhumpa Lahiri, and Bharati Mukherjee who raised the issues of identity, nationalism alienation, insider, outsider and more other topics. The holder of the world, of Bharati mukherjee try to explore about the hindrences ,which came into their ways in individual identity .A scholar Md. Jakir Hossian reveal the picture after the second world war, in the post-colonial era,where everyone seems to be running to establish their own identity in the uncertainty of the world. It becomes the aim of every postcolonial writer’s consideration. But identities into different catagories some identities belongs to society that is deep rooted into cultural‘customs and traditions. But some identities are to be established by the person by their own effort, Identities belong to a
person's activities which people make through their influence on others in the society which may be due to their way of working, their relationship and all according to their action. Identity is a very personal issue which is related to one's race, class, gender position and nationalism, now a days, national identity is more considerable than other aspects.

'Diaspora' plays an important role in the reference of identity which is related to the shifting of place from their native place. Identity is the main considerable fact that comes across in the search of "Diaspora, Here identity is more considerable for a person who is facing alienation or immigrants. Twentieth century is considered as the age of spiritual and mental and degradation in humanity in 'the age of Alienation.' Scars of different injuries on their physical and mental body make them realised their helplessness. Now "Diaspora" plays its role, to root out people from their own roots, their native place, their mother culture and their familiar surroundings in the name of globalization.

The present concept of research is to discuss about Bharati Mukherjee's one well known novel 'Wife' in which the writer has exposed the problems and suffering of the protagonist Dimple and her difficulties in the path through which one has to go through in terms of cultural transformation, migration and struggles for making news identities in the field of others land. Similarly, the protagonist of Wife has also to face, unpowered and sufferings from the foreign society. American social system favours Communal identities rather than individual identity. In these terms personal liberty is limited. When Bharati Mukherjee’s migrants have to leave their fixed Indian cultural society they got a fixed American cultural society. So in another words, it is replacement of the cultures, instead of creating a new culture by joining multiple cultures. In the same way, Dimple the protagonist of Wife feels a bit uncomfortable in separating from her past, India and present American society. She tries to accumulate herself completely by having relationship with Milt, an American in this terms her relationship with Milt is as a metaphorical effort to transform from Indian to American in American culture. Amit's murder is totally an action of depression by Dimple, when all her ways are blocked and there is no ray of hope left behind for a new starting. She is totally disappointed when she feels that Milt's illicit relationship does not change her into American she has to remain in America with her Indian past.
Migration and Diaspora are interlinked when a person feels himself homeless all though he is surrounded with many known people. Immigration is a very painful and sensitive experience. Bharati Mukherjee very smartly and technically researched the problems of immigrants to other nation and clash between their past & present in her fictional work.

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is a university famous feminist anglo-Indian writer, who writes the actual pain and pathos of immigrant in her novels. Her fictional work not only reveal Protagonist pathetic condition’s depiction but also Ruth's own identity reflects from her creations. She becomes the prey of political conspiracy, as she is an outsider and married to minority belong person C.H.S. Jhabvala a Parsie. So Ruth Prawer Jhabvala very smartly comes out of her illusions with the tools of wit and irony. The novels of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is a test of human endurance. The writer very cleverly exposed the uncertainties of Indian life of twentieth century as a real critic.

In the end we can say that Ruth Prawer Jhabvala has done an analytical study of Indian society through different aspect and as per her own experience. The present research work is divided into six units with having introduction and conclusion. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala.
OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the Feministic issues in the writing of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala and Bharati Mukherjee.
2. To study the discrimination between two genders of the society and its effects.
3. To explore Ruth Prawer Jhabvala and Bharati Mukherjee's diasporic view in the writings.
4. To find out East-West encounter in the writings of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala and Bharati Mukherjee.
5. To find out the influence of alien culture on the characters in the writings of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala and Bharati Mukherjee.
6. To compare the narrative skill of both the writers.

Chapterization-

1. Introduction
1.1. Diaspora and its Characteristics
1.2. Factors Affecting Diaspora
1.3. Traditional Versus modern Diaspora
1.4. Colonial Diaspora
1.5. The polities of Diaspora
1.6. The writer and their milieu
1.7. Feministic Perspective
1.8. Indian Feministic Perspective
1.9. About the Authors
2. Cross-cultural Conflicts in Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's Select Novels
2.1 Cross cultural conflicts and hybridist in Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's writings
2.2 Identity and Diaspora world of Bharati Mukherjee
2.3 What is the identity?
2.4 Formation of a person's Identity
2.5 Cultural fusion and identity
3. Cultural Fusion and Quest for Identity in Bharati Mukherjee’s select Novels
3.1 Quest (ion) for identity in Bharati Mukherjee's work
3.2 History and cultural and conceptual framework
3.3 Process of Acculturation and hybridisation
3.4 Cultural memory and characters
3.5 The characters and their response to cultures
4. Alienation and Assimilation in their Works
3.1 Comparative of Alienation and Assimilation
3.2 Alienation and Nostalgia
3.3 Feminist response to Alienation and Assimilation
3.4 Existential view of the characters
5. Nuances, Tension and Frustration: A Way to Cathartic Indignation
  5.1. Cathartic Indignation
  5.2. Nuances of Catharsis
  5.3. Tension and frustration
  5.4. Ways to Catharsis to indignation
6. Conclusion
In the end we can say that Ruth Prawer Jhabvala has done an analytical study of Indian Society through different aspects and as per her own experiences. The present research work is divided into six units with having "Introduction" and "Conclusion". Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's First experiences about India and Indian people were good and positive, that she revealed into her first four creations To whom she will. The Nature of Passion, The householder, "Get Ready For Battle". These novels also reveal her socio-economic problems, a writer of human situation and circumstances. Thus all her creations are full of socio-relationship of men. His responsibilities surrounded with tension and their solutions.

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is a western writer immigrated to India after her marriage to an Indian architect C.H.S. Jhabvala. She has heard about India but she never thought of coming to this country but due to situation and circumstances she came to India with her husband. India is a new place for her, rich of heritage, traditions, customs rituals, moreover a place where her husband lives. Gradually, she developed love for this country not due to any nostalgic effect but as an expatriate point of views. The writer tried to prove her criticism of India's degradation from its past value is authentic. She also reveals a gest for modernity into the hearts of traditional and cultural people of Indian. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala at the very beginning reflect the domestic problem with having a humorous touch-Sometimes. It seems that there is an Influence of Jane Austen on the novels of Mrs. Jhabvala. But Ruth Jhabvala is not problem solving writer like Jane Austen. But her attitude towards Indian as well as westerns is full of irony and Satire. In most of her writings she keeps standing with her western characters. According to her western characters magnetic influence for India is for its ancient touch culture and tradition. It is called as a country of fables after been tried of western showy attract towards India for mental peace, spiritualism and satisfaction but resulted in contract of their hope After experienced they only get disappointment and depression.

The mirage of their hope scattered into disappointment, deceive, pathos and every negative aspect of human life. Characters like Chid, Lee Margaret all became the victims of fake sadhus, saints, devotees their imaginative Spiritual Miracle men are missing from the Indian Scenario. The writer discloses the lack of honesty, morality, humanity among the people of India Ruth Jhabvala has also given
examples of moral degradation is an incident when Esmond went to see Taj in Agra, there he had to lost her shoes. Similarly many western characters got cheated by the shopkeepers and businessmen whose only goal is earning money by any means. Indians has been shown as a country of bigger full of social problems, country having economic problems. All these negativity have shown with one sided realities. The Harsh atmosphere has been shown in "Heat and Dust", Social Scenario is reflected through "A Backward Class". For Ruth Prawer Jhabvala and her western characters India is a "New Dominion" full of "Heat and Dust" and poverty so ironically she called it "A Backward Place" over all.

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's writing style is to reveal the hidden weaknesses of India, which it is facing due to big population. While describing the social aspect Jhabvala didn't show any mercy but contrarily, anti sentimental and unemotional, poverty ridden society reveal, On the other hand. Indo Anglican writers like Kamala Markaendya, Mulk Raj Anand, R.K, Naugan revealed a true picture the their society It is said that half knowledge is dauber us for any one. The same impact we get from the novels of Ruth Jhabvala. Indians can understand the realities of all her description but alien readers or the western readers would make a negative attitude for India.

For the Foreigners readers, it would be difficult for them to Judge about India through the writings of Mrs. Jhabvala, because she has presented some section of the society. Her surfacial description give very little knowledge to me western readers. We find deepness of Indian society and tumult of unpleasant agitation through the native writers like Mulk Raj Anand, Khuswant Singh, Anita Desia, Kamala Markandaya and Other Indian writers.

Concept of East and West has been depicted by Ruth Jhabvala. At the beginning the writer is concerned with domestic life, its ups and downs, agreements, frictions compromises, depressions, frustrations but above all she is very much considerable about the deep-consciousness of western readers and this consciousness reflects from her theme and technique of the novels. "To Whom She Will" is related to dispute in love and arranged marriage, "The Nature of Passion" reflects deepness of Hindu families. On the other hand fictions like "Esmond in India", "A Backward Place", "A New Dominion","Head and Dust" reveal attitude of western towards Indian realities. So Ruth Jhabvala is very much awarded about two different attitudes of the world, East and West.
Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is a writer who writes inside stories of India although she is an outsider. On the other hand, though she is an outsider but she is writing inside story of Indian society. She has depicted their faiths, traditions, rituals, beliefs etc. is universal in her attitude while she is writing about Eastern and Western societies of women. She depicted the merits and demerits of both (East-West) societies. Her awareness about humanity, Society, cultural foundation conventional issues, materialistic endurance, all with very significance values revealed.

Bharati Mukherjee and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala both are diasporic writer and they quest for their identities. First Bharati Mukherjee was born in Calcutta in a Brahmin Bengali family but she is ambitions about becoming a writer since her childhood. Moreover, her family also gave her opportunities to groom her career. It was her destiny to be a writer that's why her father got chance to go to England, here Bharati got first step to enhance her English. Her family returned to India but a spark of getting knowledge flaming into her and she went to Lowa to attend a workshop in English and also her M.F.A. degree.

Her father called her back to make her marriage, so she returned India. Father wants to marry her into their own caste & class, but she changed her plan of marrying a bridg groom of her father's choice and after a very short period of courtship got married to Clarke Blasie of Canada. She went to Canada in 1972, to her husband house, but got a negative atmosphere there. Though she got naturalized citizenship there, but Canadians look immigrants with hostile eyes. She becomes prey of indiscrimination. A big her, big part of life spent in struggling for her own identity not as a hyphenated but without hyphen. When she shifted to U.S.A. she adopted that country as her own and desires to be adopted by them as their natural native but America is also going through racism problem.

Life sketch of Bharati Mukherjee have to be describe so that we can come to the conclusion of her protagonists problems Jasmine, prize winner creation of Bharati Mukherjee. Sometimes it is felt that Jasmine is Bharati Mukherjee herself. When Bharati Mukherjee had to face discrimination and hostility she adopted writing fictions that was also her childhood dream. A lot of shifting facing cross-culture develop a kind of indignation in the heart and mind of the writer.

Moreover when a person on an alien land is struggling for the quest of her identity as Jasmine, 'Dumple' and 'Tara' as well as the master of all these protagonist Bharati Mukherjee herself. Reshifting is another factor of indignation as Ruth Prawer
Jhabvala and her protagonists faced. Ruth was born in Germany shifted to England and again shifted to India after marrying C.H.S. Jhabvala and finally to U.S.A. where she felt cool and calm as her life style resembles there. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala and Bharati Mukherjee are immigrants of more than one country. So they are well known about the struggling, pains assimilation problem, cross cultural tussel, accumulation. After a lot of sufferings and problems, the immigrants got disillusionment as Bharati Mukherjee got in Canada and Ruth Prawer got in India.

Another aspect of indignation is familial condition. Bharati Mukherjee protagonist ‘Jasmine’ was the fifth girl child out of nine children of her parents her parents attempted to kill her, but she survived. When she entered into seven of her age a futurest told parents, (in front of Jyoti or Jasmine) that Jyoti will face widowhood and exile in her later life. This forcast established into the tender mind of Jyoti (Jasmine) She reacts that she will change her stars. When she reached at the age of seventeen her parents arrange to marry her but she refused and make marriage to Prakash the most loving person of her life. His ambition was to make Jyoti a advance girl in this modern world. So first he changed her name Jyoti to Jasmine, than a series of changement started in her life. Jasmine beloved husband died in an explosion while he was purchasing shares for Jasmine. Jasmine has no turning ways only one way left for her that goes straight to abroad, Jasmine wants to give tribute to her husband by a promise to herself that she would complete or fulfill the ambition of her late husband to go abroad and develop a new identity there. So, familial conditions are also responsible behind cathartic indignation.

Relation with partner and siblings is another fact attached to the writers as well as reflects from their protagonists. Bharati Mukherjee against her parents got married to Clare Blasie to enhance her writing career as Blasie is also a writer and understand the tension and turmoils of a writer (Bharati Mukherjee) Similarly C.H.S. Jhabvala cooperated Ruth to lead her career as a writer and due to his inspiration Ruth Prawer not only wrote novels but also wrote stories for films. In the same way ‘Jasmine’s husband cooperated her in making new identity though Prakash (Jasmine’s husband) didn’t survive more but he filled Jasmine with new strength and ambition to make her own identity and she go ahead to make her new world where she would also considered as its part, But when any bareers came within their goals. They get filled with indignation against the people and circumstances and become more determined. When they achieve that goal a feeling of catharsis come into them.
As Dimple got after killing her own husband because she is unable to get a new identity in U.S.A. as she wanted. But when her in laws and her husband didn't give any cooperation she finally kills Amit.

Similarly in the sequel of *Desirable Daughter*, 'The Tree Bride' Tara Lata the protagonist who was born in 1874, at the very age of five she married to a tree as fiancé died But Tara Lata jumped into the field of politics and make Bengali free from the clams of England. Basically the story of the *Tree Bride* started from 'Desirable Daughter' and ends in *Miss New India*. Tara Lata's journey of life started towards America, she went there and adopt their life style but she could not survive for a long time without her roots.

She played an important role in the field of expatriates and immigrant who come back to india in search of her roots. Though she completely diverted from Indian faiths. Even Rabi (whom she got married) believes in indaness, Swami Vivekand's philosophy and the Indian life style, where they stay together under one roof. As Rabi says –

"The things you guys talk about. You just don't find that in America" (300)

When Tara Lata visited India, she desires to see her old house of *Tree bride*. This shows her inclination to her native country as Tara Lata says to Rabi –

"I say remember this. Its Miracle" (310)

Survival aspects are the essential factors in getting cathartic indignation, when Jasmine went to America the first problem she faced is survival. She is totally unawares about that country. To fulfill the desires of her husband she has to survive first, for this sake she bare sexual harassment of Half Face. Later on she lined with Mr. Repplemeyer, a man of her father's age who had a son of her age but when she get chance to live with a young man she left the old one.

All the creations are just like catharsis for the writers through they get purged by sheding tensions and guilt through their protagonists. Jasmine is very similar to Bharati Mukherjee's mood and mode Ruth Prawer Jhavala's Olivia, is the representative of western attitude of Ruth.

All the protagonists are having the autobiographical touch of the writers the struggle, tolerance, determination all the inanimate things that starts animating through the imaginations of the writers. So in the end we can say that the circle of cathartic indignation complete through various above mentioned factors.
It is a universal truth that man and woman are not treated equally. Moreover, woman was not considered talented enough to work in various fields of the society. Feministic writers are awarded about it so they are keenly desirable to transform. This process of affairs. For this, the old assumptions should be discarded, pre-define norms through questioning and new prospectuses should be invited. It is not possible to give a concrete definition of Feminism because it is very tangible ideology and a stance taken to favour woman. The term feminism is to get clear that it is not something that is adopted by woman; rather several male writers are also feminists.

According to feministic views, women have rights for equality is political, social, and cultural fields. Feministic writers argues that women also God's creation. She play important role is the existence of this universe, so they have right to be respected and enjoy their rights as a human is the society first like men. They should not be scorned as a weaker sex of the society. Also society need to remove unreasonable prejudices against women. For this, it is very important to understand these three terms, first female, it is a biological term used for a particular sex, it is a natural phenomenon and given birth to feminine, which means female like qualities, or to possess a set of cultural defined characteristics, the third and the last term is feminist it is a political term used to differenticate between 'Female' and 'Feminine'.

In the field of Indian English fiction feminism is considered as a very sublime issue and it is handled subtly under some special and restricted situation and circumstances. It is an old perspective used by many writers adopted this concept. Over the years successfully. Indian women English writers and novelists composing their innovative ideas. There is many Indian women writers like Toru Dutt, Kamla Das, Sarojani Naidu, Suniti Namjoshi, Arundhati Ray, Shashi Deshpande, Bharati Mukherjee and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala. These women played an important role in introducing varieties of themes and style, which usually we see as the characteristics of poetry and novels. Indian English writers raised their voice against social injustice and cultural unbalance in the society that constrained women freedom and raise institutional seclusion of women in the society.

The Indian feminist writers like Anita Desai, Nayantara, Sehgal, Shoba de, Bharati Mukherjee, Ruth Prawer Jhabvala wrote for woman issues. There themes of writing point out the position of Indian women in their writings. They took firm stand and stood against such customs and traditied the Indian women in the man
dominated society and make them inferior to man in different fields like socially, politically economically, physically and psychologically these women feminist writers have taken the themes which couple against the social set up in which woman is considered as the second rate citizen. Indian society present society and social values in such a way in which man is considered as the lord of the society and woman is considered as the slave, meek, timid and weak only to serve her duties according to the will and notion of her husband, in other words woman of Indian society seems to be like a 'Puppet' that have to move according the command of her husband, they are totally submissive creature in the family. Above mentioned Indian feminist writers determined to improve Indian women conduction through their writings so they create such strong characters like Jasmine, Gulab, Dimple, Tara, Olivia who lead their own life, though they become the prey of carthetic indignation but still women get different new ideas to lead their life as they are also the main part of the society now they are able to learn that they too have choises, likes, dislikes. Gradually a new class of woman came up as the representative of the society to play a positive role in the world to promote the women issues and causes and perspectives.

All the analytical notions are also seen in the fictional writings of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala. She spread different tinge of colours, bright and dull as well as her own reactions towards Indians through her famous fictional writings like To whom she will the nature of passion, The householder, Get Ready for the Battle. These works reflects Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's attraction towards Indian sourly but later on the gels diverted from the rich heritage customs, tradition fauns of the socially. Moreover cross cultural conflicts have also seen in her novels through her protagonists.

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala lived very close to Indian families so she get opportunely to see the Indian families very closely, families are the mini societies Ruth Prawer watched each and every minor to major action of the family that's why she has taken the issues related to family matters the most issues regaled to marital dissonance which she disclose through her fictional work Ruth Prawer discloses the merits and demerits of joint families of Indian when she defines the positive aspect of the Indian families she renewals good and strong bonding between the elders and the younger generation in the families but when she becomes batter for Indian society she blithely renewals that India is a hypocrite country where people keep double standard in their attitude similarly when she compares east and west
sometimes she finds good bonding between both the direction but sometimes she feels India as the back ward place Both of her aspects are having psychological truth, hidden behind her writings about India In the Backward place, the protagonist Judy leads a very happy married life with her husband Bad But on the other hand Gulab of - Esmond in India is unable to make a strong between self and her husband Esmond This conflicts arises due to the cross cultural aspect of life Esmond wants Gulab to lead a western life fully of enthusiasm and modernity on the other hand Gulab is unable to root out her deep rooted tradition, cultural, customs life she feels instead of western out fits So, a velley between two cultural came between Gulab and Esmond, and Gulab couldn't bridge over the culture at velley and they split.

But on one point Ruth Pramer reveals that marital conflicts never occur due to East –West Notions Many of married life spoiled due to mutual understanding and some compromises Judy is a bit flixible with Bal and succeed to maintain her married life Gulab remain Conventional in her attitude and Esmond is rigid towards her western notion become the reason of their split their mutual understanding can save their relationship. So the writer comes to this conclusion that there is not conflict of the Eastern or the Western. The lack of mutual understanding is the main cause of any family's break ups. Indian husbands and winner within Indian families also get apart from each other due to their behavioral difference, their temperament, their different conditions of bringing up. In her novel Get Ready for the Battle, the male character Gulzari Lal an Indian husband is quite contrast to his wife sarla's attitude.

Gulzari lal is a bit greedy runs behind money and gold, on the other hand Sarla is quite graceful, ideal and believes in beauty and truth. So their quite contrast behaviour become the reason of their conflict and split. There was no issue of East and West in this case. Similarly, in The Householder the writer raised the issue of self identity which is way personal for the husband as well as for the wife the protagonist, apart from her hubs and don't want be fully do minated by her husband like a meek creature when prem says to India,

"I have forbidden you" on this statement she India reaction is, " Who are you to forbid me" this reveal the tone and trussed of the new Indian women after the post second world war, society where women raising voice against the Orthodox, connectional, Indian society where man domination was in practice.
Ruth Pramer Jhabvalas depicted contras East-West societies in her creations through her Imagination work she tried hard to inter-mingle both the societies, where the westerns tried hard to accumulate themselves with the Indian hard and harsh atmosphere of heat and Dust. The writer is quite honest about revealing the different facts of the Indian as well as the western outlook the western gel attracted towards the Indian spiritualism and old tradition and heritage on the Other hand the Indian want to adopt the modernity of the western, both have attractions to wards to each other for adoption of their different life style. The writer is a bit ironical in her vision while comparing the both sides her actual motive to bridge over the gap between the Eastern and the western societies moreover, the human hopes after the post world war societies without the discrimination of East and West Beside human values, Ruth Pramer Jhabvala also depicted the poverty of the Indian society as India was the colony of the Britishers so they are facing deep poverty in the society, very few people ever rich Even the western characters like Etta, Judy, clarissa are also facing poverty they came to India is hunt a rich Indian to lead a happy life But they gel poverty and backward hers in India according to the writer, India is facing a lot of social problems, counted as poor and backward place but there is a merit of Democracy in Indian which cornered all the draw backs of Indian society In Democracy people have many freedoms to make their life happy.

Ruth pramer Jhabvala reveals the notion of western women who came to India in search if lust, money and physical pleasures But they found India full of rich heritage, cultural, traditional full of ethic values, moreover, the western found the strong family sys can, where woman is the pivot of the family who fulfill all the needs of all the family members with the help of other female members of the family as it said by the narrator in heat and Dust, that all the family members sleep together on the roof in open sky on the other hand western feel isolated in their own room where only books are their companions In India family is the identity of woman but the western have their individual identity, they believe in free low, freedom, individuality and physical pleasures. Etta is the mirror of the western society who came to India in research of a young and rich Indian so that she can lead a happy life for this, she made many low officers with many a much But when she starts growing old and loosing her physical beauty she psychosocially depressed and consumed sleeping pills it and her life this type of circumstances are way rare in the Indian society.
Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, is truly an Indian writer when she writes about the deepness of the women world. She has expressed inch to inch real condition of Indian women, Though she was not a native of India, but sometime we feel that not any other Indian can write such realities of women condition of India. She has written twelve fictional works which deals with various concepts of ups and downs of the society. She has taken love, marriage, economical, monotonous life, and other rotten and tattered traditions of east and west society into her works. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala has beautifully enter into women psyche the Indian society of post Independence. After partition, the most affected part of the indian society was the middle class society. The effect of modernity also steps in the indian scenario after post Independence. Mrs. Jhabvala tackles this amazingly with her skilled literary hands. She has given a great contribution in the field of indian English fiction. But she has not been admired by the critics all over the literary world because her eastern and western characters conflicts in their identity. Though Mrs. Jhabvala tried to merge herself into Indian society but she could get the surfacial knowledge of the traditional culture of the society. Her cultural roots are in western world so it is very difficult to judge other society which is totally contrast to theirs. Jhabvala realised that women world is the most effected in each and every types of changes, whether it is the problem of immigrants, partition class conflict, struggle to make their position in other society. She has openly exposed. The loneliness, struggle to make their identity in the family. In the heart of their soulmate to, fulfil their dreams.

It is seen that Mrs. Jhabvala has reflected all the characters of Indian society through the mirror of her imagination. A sound of conflict between modernity and traditional faith can be listen to by the readers. She has also highlighted the different rituals like, mundane ceremony, marriage ceremony, child birth ceremony. On the other hand she also revealb the drawbacks of foreign characters who came to magical India full of spiritualism, old customs, traditions but they get quite contrast experience in India that filled them into depression, agony and isolation. Which resulted into protagotion and indignation.

Jhabvala tried to write all her character as a distant observer without any partiality but later on she found it difficult to show their originality and she turned coarse about the characters and started criticising her Indian characters because she could not make balance between the imaginative as well as real characters and situation. As one of the critics V.A. shahne wrote about Jhabvala’s novel:-
"Jhabvala’s merit as a creative writer lies in her being intensely aware of her limitations. She writes about possibly the only social segment of urban Indian that she knows at first hand." (P-231)

She portraits Indian as cunning, selfish, immoral in the second phase of her fictional works. But later on she watches and make documentation of Indian society. In her novel "Esmond in India" she does not portrait western society or life rather Indian society, Indian family life and she constantly busy in finding the suitable match for the young girls. Her first two novels "To whom she will" and "Nature of Passion" expresses her immaturity in selecting the character so they are comically mismatched such as there is huge difference between hard realities and imagination. As one of writer Neeta Gupta says.

"There is an abundance of drab and dreary details of daily living get amidst all his Jhabvala skilfully unravels the complete web of human relationships - Fathers and sons, fathers and daughters, brothers and sisters, sisters and sisters, aunts and uncles, mother-in-laws and daughter-in-law, husband and wives and so on." (P-59)

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is basically a feminist writer, so most of her main description revolve around the female world, specially Indian female world, in which they are highly sensitive self centered into their own boundations of imagination & timid to protest, compromising with the reality, would themselves according to others. Though their feelings are different from others but they are unable to express their views openly. They wander here and there in search of their own identity. They want peace in their mind but to get this peacefulness they grabbed by the social evil hand and got exploited in various ways like mentally, physically, economically and socially. The women characters faces moral degradation and corruption by the hands of so-called religious or spiritual man, ‘Swamiji’.

"They placed their faith in Swamiji, thinking he will bring succor to their tormented souls and transform them into new unified being at peace with themselves and the world" (S.Krishnaswamy P-325)

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala has presented her first novel "To whom she will" in a different way of structure. With different scene and incident. But the whole novel is into single act with a good starting, middle and an end. The basic concept of the novel is truly Indians, marriage, love, family protest against adopting the new ways of life or modernity. Her novel, "The Nature of Passion", is divided into three segments. In the first part "Lalaji's rajasi" Passion has been shown but in the second part the
impact of westernization on young generation has shown. In the third and final part of the novel Indian parents are conscious to protect their young generation from the constant and blind Influence of western culture. "Esmond in India" is divided into 32 chapter. In her novels Ruth Prawer Jhabvala has presented the conflicts between East and West. Her novel "Get Ready For Battle", In the first chapter Gulzari Lal, a rich politician with his wife Sarla Devi is leading his life. But in the rest three chapters the effects of Post-Independence Indian has been shown. "The Householder" is divided into three chapters the very first chapter is the description of house, newly wed wife and husband or the householder. The second chapter deals with the mismanagement between couple and separation of theirs. The third and final chapter deals with the matured partness who re-start their life after a long interval of separation. "A New Dominion" is divided into three chapters with different location. The first chapter takes place in Delhi. The second, in the spiritual city Banaras. And the third and final chapter takes place in Rajasthan’s town - Manpur. Each chapter is also divided into sub titles like, "Lee Travels, Asha Is Bored", "Gopi comes To Tea", "Lee Meets Asha", "Asha Open Her Heart" and "Lee And Gopi Eat Kababs". One scene quickly changes like in the films. Her such skills present her as a screen player or a writer of a script. Later on she became a Film story writer, script writer in America when she returned back to west.

When we go deep into Ruth’s creations we find that she is trying hard to go into the depths of Indian society her novel "To Whom She Will" expresses her keenness in Indian society, which is arising after Independence she is very surprised to see how Indian family arranged marriage of their young children through only simple conversation. This show that elders have no faith in young people who are inexperienced and not mature enough to choose partner for themselves.

"I agree that in this country an exaggerated stress is laid on such matters. But you know that I myself am not hidebound in this way; that Indeed I have allowed two of my own daughters to marry outside their immediate community, and in one case quite distinctly beneth her own level of, shall we say breeding and fortune ...... The discrepancy between two families, wide. It is a gulf that I cannot find it in my conscience to allow you to bridge. (TWSW P-7)

"The Nature of Passion" is a novel of Jhabvala which expresses the tension and conflict between the traditional society and modernity.’, Jabvala portraits morally intelligent but spiritually weak characters in this novel who are dominating the whole
novel. When the marriage of Lala Narayan Das, the most beloved daughter, Nimmi. Jhabvala boldly gives views on the Indian culture of marriage she says:-

"It is a women's fate to leave the house of her father and go to a husband's house, to bear his children, to look to the comforts of his family (TNOP, P-112)"

After a deep study of the society Ruth Prawer Jhabvala reached on the conclusion that this is man dominated world and woman is used in this world according to their need and comfort of the hour. In her novels Mrs. Jhabvala disclosed that self awareness, identity, self respect elements only reached up to the middle class. Most of the part of the society remained into the scarcity of common needs, they totally depended on male world for their basic needs. Mrs. Jhabvala's novels covers every phase of the society. She tried to uplift women from nation to nation, with their ethics, self reliance moral values, their faiths, their Independence, and Individuality. Many of her characters like, Judy, Olivia Lousic, Angel, Lara are sexually degraded by the well wishers of women.

Being a writer Mrs. Jhabvala's attitude is broad towards Indian world too. She is known to western world but not less known to India. So she has done her work quite minutely. And this is the soul of her fictional work. Mrs. Jhabvala expressed the different trends of Indian as well as westerns literature. When she is writing about India, she is conscious enough about western readers too. This makes her unique among her contemporary women writers.

Mrs. Jhabvala tried her best to keep Indian culture realistic and authentic. In, "To Whom She Will" one of the characters Radha speaks to Tarla, "You with all your committee shomittees" In another example "Poverty and Wand are terrible things. It is written in Panchtantra as" It is better to be dead than poor. (TH P-12)

One another example of Indian English is; "You talk as it is my fault that you are, Before he could finish. She had asked, then whose fault is it (TH P-23) Another example of Indian Idioms is - "They (girls) should be remorse and soulful, like goddess they should be." (I bid. P-23)

Another piece of Indian poem is –
"My granny's gone to the market
For four bowls she did pay,
but One get broken on the way." (TH P-138)

Mrs. Jhabvala also tried her hand in translating Sanskrit poems. Lala Hardayal recited Sanskrit poems in his parties:
"O Swollen hath the mango sprouted and budded and bloomed.
O Swollen hat out love sprouted budded and bloomed." (E 11 P-63)

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is an intelligent genius in the literary world of fiction. She has technically inter woven in a single plot. In her novels Mrs. Jhabvala presented not only single Arotagonist but also two or three at a time. Her Indian character sometimes works as western and make a comic reflection among the readers. But, Above all she is truly a feminist writer who tried hard to uplift the condition of women in the modern world of advancement. She has given new identity to woman world as well as all dimensional progress to their existence. She has given a new definition of self identity to women world. She is called the "Pole Star" for the contemporary women novelists and gave her successors in the field of India and abroad.

In the Fourth phase, which is called as an American phase Jhabvala has written four novels, in search of love and beauty three continents. Poet and Dancer, shards of memory and two volumes of stories. My nine lines and a love song for India are studied. These works are sharp and pungent description of India and expresses the detachment with India where showy Swamis or Gurus reside. Due to this disillusionment Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's fantasy changed as one of the critics says "her attitude towards India is highly prejudiced and one dimensional. Holding a British Citizenship. She cannot attain Indianness in a genuine spirit" (Mary Kutty Alex, 117).

But some of her novels in American phase have also positive attitude of hers. The characters like Ahmed, Rohit, Kavi spread love and get praise for India.

The main aim of this research work is about exploring catharsis Indignation is the protagonists of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala and Bharati Mukherjee. Ruth Prawer Protagonist of Heat and Dust, Olivia is the Aristotelian tragic character like Hamlet or Macbeth of Shakespeare. She kill herself at the end of the novel by taking sleeping pills and get rid of this problematic world Similarity Gulab left her husband, who she failed in fulfilling his desires of becoming a wife of western life style, Dimple in 'Wife' also killed her husband as she is all alone in the alien world and her husband has no time for her. Above all characters are suffering from Cathartic Indignation due to their situation and cum Circumstances.

Bharati Mukherjee is basically a Diaspora writer who writes novels related to Post-colonialism that is a unique quality of hers. Common wealth literature in India
provide a lot of literature for the progressing writers in various steps. Male as well female writers give contribution in this field is countable. Women writers who were struggling hard to make their new identity and to give new shape to their thinking, methodology, and new ideas from this era as one of the writer says that, Cumulative efforts of the women world writers prepared a new idiom of exile and empathy and expanded the horizon both the Feminist fiction and the Immigrant narrative. The Indian writers literature presented the reflection of cross-culture phenomenon.

Bharati Mukherjeet presented women protagonists in her writings who are having Diasporic consciousness and these protagonists reflect the impact of diasporic relationship between East and West. For example, Jasmine discloses the multiculturalism of American society, where she had to face sexual and inhuman plight on an alien field. Bharati Mukherjee in her other fictional works like 'Desirable daughter' 'The householder' 'Jasmine', 'The Tiger's Daughter' reveal the issues of feminine, different to male world. The field of women are bounded with her family, children, motherhood and marital issues as well as other domestic problems, above all, Indian women are attached to moral values, faiths, humanity because the society of Indian cultural and traditions are based on the ground of conventional, orthodox, and moral feminine world. Moreover, the Indian women immigrants like Jasmine, Dimple, Tara, Gulab are different from two woman racism of the world. In the comparison to other racial women, Indian women are innocent, polite and delicate while handling diplomatic and other social issues tenderly. So they have to face much humiliations and problems in comparison to other women of the world. When Jasmine lost her husband Prakash at the very early age of seventeen, her life becomes miserable and gets filled with isolation and depression in very small village of India. But her husband's inspirational words forced her and propels her and she gets determined to get rid of her isolation and came out as a surviving force. This force strengthen her to survive in this world. Afterwards, for survival she does many compromises in a very short period of time. She turned into Jane Ripplemaeyer surrenders herself to a middle aged man and gets involve into sexual intercourse with him and gets pregnant.

Bharati Mukherjee’s Indian women immigrants revealed in her novels are deeply attached to their native land, some circumstances and situation make them uprooted from their native land but they are struggling hard to make their new identity in the world but their inner desire of looking back to their native place is
always hidden in their hearts. Indian immigrants have a' basic quality that they have
tendency of accumulation in any part of the world that's why they can easily
accumulate themselves into alien life style and culture Bharati Mukherjee’s
protagonists reveal the autobiographical tone of Bharati Mukherjee ,She has
depicted all those experiences, circumstances and situations through which she
came out, in the fictional work of hers.

Bharati Mukherjee’s shifting to Canada, her husband's house, becomes a
natured citizen there in 1972 but her experiences in Canada were like nightmare for
her. She was treated as a traitor there.Canadians can’t bare immigrants in their
country. They see immigrants with hostile eyes. Bharati mukherjee confess this very
fact in different interviews of hers. Those years were full of indignation and
challenging for Bharati Mukherjee. For the survival on foreign land Bharati Mukherjee
adopt writing novels, she successes in writing two of her earlier novels,The Tigers
Daughter (1971) and wife (1975) while working in a university of Montreal but
;Jasmine proved as the master piece of Bharati mukherjee’s all the creations.
Jasmine the Indian immigrant in U.S.A is the replica of the writers feeling about
Americaness. Bharati Mukherjee faced many suffering in Canada similarly, her
protagonist Jasmine has to face a troublesome life in America. Jasmine is a Punjabi
village girl married to Prakash who supported her in making a new identity. First step
is taken by Prakash in this field,he turned Jyothi into Jasmine, this new name filled
Jyothi with brimming enthusiasm that resulted into her determination of going abroad
just after the unexpectedly murder of her husband. But when she reached U S A, on
an alien land, she found herself weak and nostalgic and deceived, she becomes
weak and sentimental but she boost herself by recalling the dreams of husband who
dreamt of her free and open life and also about her individual identity. Quest for
identity is the main aim of mukherjees concept of the novel that is revealed by the
writer through the protagonist, Jasmine in an impressive way. Bharati mukherjee
make readers cry when Jasmine saw the pictures of immigrants she starts crying for
her native place where her existence is rooted deep, On this ground, Bharati
Mukherjee tried her best to disclose the truth of feeling and emotions of immigrants
through her novels. Bharati Mukherjee has used heart touching words and language
to make her fictional work impressive. She has reflected her autobiographical tone,
while expressing pains, suffering and psychological effects through Jasmine that she
faced as an immigrant to other country. Her protagonists couldn’t depart themselves
from their cultural, traditional, faiths, values, and ideals. It is very difficult to accumulate, to unfamiliar life style and different society. The same thing happened with Jasmine, when she was in India, her childhood was fully content, cheerful and full of confidence but her life completely changed after the prediction by an astrologer who told Jasmine that she will face widowhood and exile in her future life. As per forecast she has to face immigration that made her insecure. In her later life Jasmine has to struggle for mental and physical quest of her own identity on a foreign land. Foreign land is like a dark vacuumed place for Jasmine where no one knows in which direction to lead or move. This complexity of accumulation is very well depicted by Bharati Mukherjee in Jasmine. The story of Jasmine is surrounded with multi dimensional issues like social, cultural, traditional, mental and Psychological. Bharati Mukherjee’s work about immigration is very well depicted in her novels. She reveals sufferings and problems of immigrants, their condition from the raw and rugged ground of realities. She weaved the characters and the content of the novel very intelligently. According to Bharati Mukherjee, when immigrants travel thousands of miles away from their native place, they feel uncertainties, and alienation. Jasmine is like an autobiographical character in these terms. The alien life style, culture adjustment, adoption are very difficult to accumulate with, so the immigrants get surrounded by many tensions problems and lack of confidence in their mind, that state of mind is very well presented in the fictional work of Bharati Mukherjee.

Bharati Mukherjee’s character Jasmine is the role model for all the other immigrants. Jasmine proved her determination from the beginning of the novel and she succeeded in making her individual identity in America. She diverted herself from nostalgic influence and gets ready to involve into social assimilation in the American society, the identity crisis solved though this novel. It is pointed that “The Indian consciousness which she raised, embodied by her grandmother, supports. She got western consciousness by the inspiration of her Manhattan employers who encouraged her desires”.

Jasmine the most pathetic characters of Bharati Mukherjee. Her downfall starts from the very day of her birth in the village of Hasnapur in Jullandhar in Punjab as Jyoti. She was not welcomed by her family as she was the fifth daughter out of nine children. Her parents tried to kill her but fortunately she surmised. Jyoti surmise with all her childhood memories with her She occasionally remembers them. Actually her childhood memories are the strength of her to fight against her ill fate. She
overcomes all the prediction of widowhood and exile forcasted by an astrologer, when she was a very young girl of only seven years. But she was living in the surroundings full of blind faiths and superstition. "Fate is fate, when Beulah's bridge groom was fated to die to snakebite on their wedding night, did building as steel fortress prevent his death? A magic snake will penetrate solid walls when necessary." But Jyoti is full of inner strength from her childhood "Even in childhood, she knew that she had the potential to fight, win all battles and establish a strong identity. As it is reaveled, “Her fight with the dog using a staff giving her a buzz of power.”

Jyoti’s indignation for the society or family was given to her from the very birth of hers. This given indignation also reflected from Jasmine or Jyoti’s attitude when she refused to marry a bridge groom selected by her father instead she makes love marriage to Prakash an Engineer. Since childhood Jasmine was facing negative aspect of life but now a bit changement came into her life after gets married to Prakash. Prakash is an optimistic young man looks forwards for the prosperity of life, in this aspect, she encourage Jyoti later on Jasmine to change her life and make her own identity in this world. But before she swings high, Prakash died in a bomb explosion. Jasmine once again met her forcasted destiny. Now the world turned a wasteland for Jasmine. She once again found herself all around the dark and blind world, from where no where to go. But as per her basic nature, Jasmine gathers her scattered strength and determined to fulfill her husband's dreams. Without any prepration she advanced towards U.S. she went there on a fake passport. She left her own native country India to decieve her destiny but her journey of America has not proved fortunate for her. She was get raped by the captain of the ship, Half face in a hotel. Here Jasmine faced indignation and she got more stiffed toward her goal, and killed Half face and purified her heart and soul and achieve 'Catharsis'. Moreover she shed off her old life by burning her old clothes and taken a new birth.

Another creation Wife” (1975) is related to psychological issue of female world. This novel depicted the protagonist neurotic world, Dimple Basu the protagonist of the novel 'Wife' who has capacity of adopting the life of U.S.A. so she is depressed with her marriage. She becomes the prey of 'indignation' as she imagined a marriage, full of freedom and love. Dimple, at the time of her marriage was immature girl and can't make-up her incompleteness for her self as a human being. She has'nt her own identity her world revolves around her husband. Who
didn't give her time properly, and she get filled with depression and suicidal notions. All her dreams before marriage spoiled with her marriage, in which she dreamt of freedom and a lot of love.

She becomes immigrant after her marriage. First of all she has to face alienation then isolation in her own husband's for whom she left her own house and family for an average, middle class engineer Amit Kumar Basu, who's only goal of life is to earn a lot of money in America and to return to Calcutta to lead a rich and comfortable life. But his wife Dimple is quite contrast in thinking she thought marriage means a lot of love, romance and freedom. But every thing was missing after her marriage so feels herself cheated and her adolescent mind unable to face the real face of marriage, her mind gets filled with resentment for her new home of her husband and in laws. Who are totally incooperative in meeting her fantasy life, Now she turned back to reconstruct a man of her ideal in magazines, and found herself totally alien in the family. In this frustration she forcibly aborted her baby by a lot of skipping.

When Dimple goes to America with her husband, Once again she was deceived emotionally but she thought this due to joblessness of Amit and his degraded position in his family. Once again she gets deceived to face the fact that America is glittering outside, internally they consider Indian wives "Little Indian" and does not allow them proper freedom or fulfillment. Her illusion about American freedom and openness breaks. In another case of Ina Mullick who despite her efforts of becoming 'a total American' gets only frustration. After a lot of assaults of disillusionment, and discrimination on other land, Dimple gets oppressed and sinks deep into a world of isolation. Now she didn't have stamina to spring out even though Amit got a new job once again. She gives some jolt to establish new bright prospect of setting a new home after Amit gets a new job. She tries to accumulate herself into the modern culture of America by wearing western out fit which was borrowed of Marsha and by get involve in flirting with Mill glasser but mentally she was totally torned into two parts, One her fantasy world and other the reality of her situation. In this bewilderdness she get caught in a turmoil of emotions. Her traditional aspect of life questioning her outrageous adultery and her present ambition of becoming an American by all means, in this depression she could not emerge out and in a fit she killed her own husband, Amit in suppression of her guilt feeling and also to feel a true American.
Dimple feels herself with very similar to a T.V. Serial's character. In such a way she met her degradation. A simple girl of Calcutta turned murderer to get 'Cathartic relief' from her indignation, which she faced as an immigrant in America. As the writer says "She thought of Pre-marital life as a dress rehearsal for actual living" (Bharati Mukherjee, Wife.3) this becomes her tragic notion.

"Anger in the trajectory of healing from childhood maltreatment" is the main cause of indignation in later life. When a child gets abused in the very childhood days in a quite innocent age he or she will not able to react against that behaviour. They are totally helpless and bewildered. But gradually with the increasing of age and experience their hidden anger start coming on the surface of their behaviour, as it happened with 'Jasmine' of Bharati Mukherjee. Different studies have been done as the secondary analytical source to derive a large narrative study of women struggling in adulthood due to childhood abuse. The main goal of this research work is examine the main causes of anger and role of recovery in the life of different protagonists in the select study of Cathartic indignation in the writings of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala and Bharati Mukherjee.

Mukherjee, not only get praise for her creations but also criticism, specially from the "East Indian scholars and Critics" because they think that Mukherjee has presented Indian as a country without hope or a future. She also refused to mention the obstacles of castes, education, gender, race and history in her short stories and fictional works, specially in Jasmine; Jasmine was given much more opportunities than she get in her real life of social system. It would divert the attention of young female readers.

In an interview Mukherjee says:

"The immigrants in my stories go through extreme transformations in America and at the same time when they, after the country's appearance and Psychological Makeup" Similarly, Mukherjee changed herself from conventional Brahmin and established as a powerful member of the American literary scene. Sometimes she reflects her pride in Indian heritage but also stick with the advancement of America. So through her creations we get a writer who tells the tales of her own life and also the changing shape of American society.

Jasmine of Bharati Mukherjee is also a prey of Cathartic Indignation. She is basically a simple girl but when she grown up and got married to Prakash she is only a Jyoti, simple village girl but her in laws are typical Indian conventional characters, they Induce Indignation in Jyoti through their rough behaviour. But her husband Prakash
wants her to make her identity in this world. His desire is to make her a modern lady of western world so he changed her name Jyoti to Jasmine. It became her destiny of changing her name. Jasmine's husband got murdered and all her dreams got scattered but now she wants to take revenge of her husband's murder. So she planned to go abroad to fulfill her husband's desires as well as to search the murderer of her husband. On the other hand she has in stead of advancing ahead. Her circumstances start taking shape of the tragic hero Hamlet who was basically innocent but supernatural elements (Ghost of his father) fill him with negative energy and in this blindness Hamlet killed an innocent person his own friend Polonius in act-3, scene-4 after words he say "For the same Lord/I do repent" (3.4.179-80) Macbeth of Shakespeare is another example of Cathartic Indignation, where Macbeth's over ambitions wife induce negativity in the character of Macbeth. Moreover three witches also compel him to do wrong. So in the end we can say that diaspora is a universal phenomenon which leads to quest for identity as Jasmine of Bharati mukherjee made in U S A. Re-shifting or re locating is another term which leads to immigration, immigration leads to disillusionment into immigrants. Immigrants familial condition or different positive as well as negative situations and circumstances compel them to leave their native land. As happened with Olivia, the protagonist of Ruth praver jhabvala's one of the most popular, Booker prize winner creations, Heat and Dust. Moreover the relation with partner and sibling is another fact that make migration more complicated. Olivia is an innocent character who becomes the prey of isolation, that leads her towards the Nawab of khatam and gets involve into illegal sexual relationship with him and faced indignation in the society. Similarly, survival aspect is another feature of cathartic indignation in the select novels of Ruth praver jhabvala and Bharati mukherjee's. We can see the examples in Heat and Dust and Esmond in India of Ruth praver jhabvala. The novels, Jasmine Tree Bride and Wife of Bharati Mukherjee. Jasmine faced a lot of indignation for her survival on the alien land. Similarly, the protagonist of Wife, Dimple killed her husband because she was unable to assimilate on the foreign land and her husband had no enough time to help her in accumulation.