ABSTRACT

The present research work is on the cathartic indignation in the select novels of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala and Bharati Mukherjee. Bharati Mukherjee has been a diasporic writer who has written on the causes and results of Diaspora, immigration and expatriation in today's scenario of globalization. Moreover, Bharati Mukherjee's novels have also feminist perspectives, she has taken the female protagonists who are the reflection of mind. Bharati Mukherjee's is the representative of female world. She has a keen watch on the female condition, moreover she herself is an immigrant. Heroines of her novels have to face a lot of exploitation though they are smarter than the rest of the female society. Here, Bharati Mukherjee arises a question on the feminist world who are still beyond basic rights as a human and as a woman. She is the caretaker of the family but no one takes care of them.

According to catharsis release of emotions purgation or purification of mind and soul similarly the readers feel fear and pity through this act. Dimple in the novel is a wife who is responsible for murdering her own husband at the end of the novel is very similar and turned into a murderer in the same way as Shakespearean hero Hamlet innocent basically but one wrong step move him to make a series of murders, Though he don't want to kill anyone. In this case readers feel pity for the hero side by side a kind of fear is felt due to his aggressive actions.

In another case Jasmine is basically a village girl but turned rude after her marriage to Prakash. She has to face rude behaviour of her in laws. Here, the seed of cathartic indignation sprouts in Jasmine when her loving husband who is the only protector of hers died untimely. She determined to fulfill her husband desires instead of staying with her in laws. She decided to go to America, her joinery to America is not very easy. She has to face rape by an airlines staff Half Face but still she is stiff towards her goal. The exploitation make her more explosive and kills him (Half Face), later on goes through a purification ritual by burning all the things that she had carried from India. She purifies her soul through prayer (Myrsiades and Mc Guire 399) for her survival on the alien land she lives with a man who had a son of her age but finally choose a young partner to line with. So Bharati Mukherjee very perfectly describe the journey of Jasmine with many new modes and motions of her, life changement of name like Jyoti Jasmine, Kali Jase, Jane and, Jozzy. Each and every station of her name gives her new dimensions of life and experience. It is only
Jasmine's physical journey towards alien land but actually this journey is leading towards traditional to modernity.

Bharati Mukherjee’s another fictional work, *Desirable Daughters*. In which the three sisters, Tara, Parvati and Padma born into a conventional family, bounded with many traditional rules and regulations of the society but these sisters go against the orthodox society and established their own moods and modes of living their life. This novel also reflects an autobiographical tone of Bharati Mukherjee as she denied the groom selected by her parents and choose a Canadian quite against her traditional Bengali Brahmin family. Bharati Mukherjee also confesses that she wants to make her own identity by her own. She is totally against calling her by hyphenated paneled American, though her soul is deep-rooted in India as all her protagonist are from Indian society.

Bharati Mukherjee's ambition was to be a writer since her childhood so that she can express the hidden truth of female world. Though Bharati Mukherjee spend most of his adult life in foreign countries, she faced many shifting first married to Canadian, than to Lowa and finally in U.S.A. But she didn't get deepness of western female world as they didn't give opportunities, so she got restricted to Indian characters into her fictional works.

The other writer Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is also an immigrant she has also faced a lot of shifting from one place to another. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is a daughter of polish Jew father and Russian Mother. After her birth in Germany she didn't get opportunity to live in there and shifted to Englandsd. After words in her adulthood she got married to an Indian architect C.H.S. Jhabvala, a Parsi and come to India. Her first seven years are very enjoyable and full of enthusiasm as in her first phase of shifting to India she comments "I love India" These words expresses her real and heartly feelings for her husband Mr. Jhabvala's country. She never thought of interacting such traditional country, full of mysteries. Every day of her life is full of excitement of knowing such traditional and cultural country where a huge family live under one single roof. The values for caring oldies form young generation, young generation regard for their elders. All are amazing for Ruth Prawer Jhabvala. Who is an expatriate and trying to get familiarly with India.

But after a long time of nearly seven years she states bitterly "Abominable India"These words expresses her reflection of changing attitude towards India. It is human nature that every new thing attracts him but when it gets old. He or she will
get fed up. If there is no option for anyone to go anywhere he will compromise with situation and gets happiness within the same field but Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is a western writer when she got fed up of the Indian atmosphere she start calling India, a country full of 'Heat and Dust' nothing is creative in this alien land. Her faith scattered from the preacher gurus, who mix spirituality with sensuality, due to these reasons her faith dissolves and her disillusionment compel her to go back to America, a well known country with known life style.

In the third phase of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's writings, she does "Allegorical Representation of India". This phase is depiction of America's fictional work. Now Ruth says that that India is full of allegorical characters. The Sadhus in India is like a prototypical type, who deceives innocent people. Jhabvala is against by the core of her heart for such kind of sadhus who are superficial 'Dharam Guru' but lusty inside.

Both the writers are expatriate and faced a lot of shifting so they have keenly observed the problem and sufferings of immigrant specially female immigrant. For sometimes it seems that the protagonist of Bharati Mukherjee and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala are the reflections of both the writer's personal lives. 'Jasmine' is the prize winning creations of Bharati Mukherjee reflects the desires and ambitions of Bharati Mukherjee. On the other hand Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's autobiographical tone is reflected from her Booker prize winner creation Heat and Dust when Ruth was in India she got chance to live with Indian traditional family which she reflects from 'House holders' one of her creations having pure Indian ethics.

Above all the protagonists of Bharati Mukherjee and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala become the prey of cathartic Indignation. Bharati Mukherjees Jasmine become tragic Character who imitates action that is serious and complete when she kills Half face and reaches a certain magnitude, through pity and fear and gets the proper purgation (Catharsis) of these emotions. Like-

Shakespearean tragic hero Hamlet, Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's Protagonist Olivia of Heat and Dust is suffering from isolation, though she is fond of wearing stylish dresses and wants to be watched and appreciated. But her husband Douglas, an IPS officer didn't have time to notice her. So she felt total isolation though her basic nature was quite contrast ,she is a beautiful lady full of enthusiasm but in the alien land she is totally cut off from her people.When she met Nawab of Khatm for the first time,She found him live and cheerful so gradually she gets attracted towards him and this inclination of hers becomes the main reason of her down fall, she illogically
gets pregnant with him. When the hard realities of their relationship came out, Olivia scared to disclose the fact and finished herself by taking steeping pills. In such a way she gets purged with body and mind.

The researcher has undertaken the following fictions/novels for her study:

**Ruth Prawer Jhabvala:-**


iv. My Nine lives.

**Bharati Mukherjee:-**


Postcolonial perspectives have also put its impacts on the creative and the critical aspects of Indian English fiction. How the colonial rulers created a unique image of their subject races to commit and hold on them makes an important feature of the emerging forms of narration. Corresponding writers coming from the previously colonized nations, particularly India and Pakistan, explore forms of life that existed during the British rule and expose the subtle strategies employed to make the colonized people take their subjugated position as something natural.