Meaning of Literature review:-

Literature is an information source. When anybody wants to review literature, it means Literature will provide the researcher the material about the research that has already been done on the related topic. If anybody is going to do any research or writing dissertation. Thesis and research article, review of literature should be suitable to the research work, what you have decided to do. The review of literature is a broad observation, where existing study is essential to enhance, the work that you are going to do. This research will be analysis of merits and demerits of the existing study. The main function of review of Literature is to give surrounding information about the relevant subject of research, set up the appropriateness of the topic of research. The review of literature is not merely, the collection of previous journals, books, articles etc. There should be a huge collection of books, and other research material which is for scholar’s the consultation so that his or her research work will become useful and fruitful.

Literature review is the most useful and easy way to enhance your research work. The mandatory step should be taken first to make your research work productive and effective. After a lot of review of Literature, a researcher would easily estimate the problem of research work. The Literature is reviewed to disclose the research and depict what other researchers have done in this field of search, related referential reviews of research work are very helpful to the researcher. A researcher can get a lot of information by reviewing journals, magazines, books, articles on the relevant topic of his research work. In the present scenario of technical advancement, internet plays an important role. A researcher can get major source of information, journals, books magazines regarding to your topic of research. The present research work is related to the topic "A study of cathartic indignation in the select writings of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala and Bharati Mukherjee" has many objectives to explore. Therefore to meet the need of the objective of the research, different types of relevant literatures have been received.

Relevance of the Literature Review:-
The fiction of Bharati Mukherjee; A Cultural Perspective (2001) the creation of Nagendra Kumar depicted the cultural perspectives of the fiction of Bharati Mukherjee. The concept of the book is the portrayal of creative sensibility is the works of Bharati Mukherjee. Bharati Mukherjee has focused on the features of expatriate attribution because she herself is an immigrant in Canada and then to U.S. so, she has a deep and permanent feeling of for her mother land and the same concept she has depicted is her novels and their protagonists. The two early novels of Bharati Mukherjee 'The Tiger Daughters' and 'Wife' published in 1972 and 1975 respectively, when she was in Canada. Lateron in the transial phase, in 1980, Bharati Mukherjee moved to America, a new place to settle down. In the third phase, which is the most creative rest of all, she wrote three novels, Jasmine (Masterpiece of hers) The Householder of the world. The main focus of her fictional works is on expatriation, Immigration which put down all the stress on cultural life of the adopted nation specially related to woman reference.

Mahesh Bharat Kumar Bhati (2008) in his article "Struggle to accuturate in The namesake, A comment on Jhumpa Lahiri's work as Diaspora literature says, that Jhumpa Lahiri's pulitzer prize winner creation the Namesake very justificaly explore the problem and sufferings of Indian immigrants and their sense of identity on the alien land. Moreover her work also reveal the utility of Diaspora in the present scenario the main character of the novel 'The Nameskar' suffers from name's identity, his belongingness multi-culturalism and others such crisis related to the term 'Diaspora'.

Other Indian writers like Bharati Mukherjee's 'The holder of the world' also raised such issues of identity, nationalism alienation and other shifting problems and hindrances which come into their ways in establishing their individual identities.

Sujata Rana (2010) in her Article Diasporic Crisis of Dual Identity in Jhumpa Lahiri's The Namesake reveals that the middle class of Indian Bengali Community migrates in London in other field of culture and faced diasporic influence but on the other land they tried to accumulate in other foreign land. Nostalgic influence always attract them back to their nature country. This paper will explore about the influence of diaspora on the Bengali community of India.

Amit Shankar Saha (2012) ,the Indian Diaspora and Reading Desai, Mukherjee, Gupta and Lahiri. Thematic issue New work in comparative Indian literatures and cultures. This article explores the issue of displacement, encounter
between the alien society and their traditions buried deep into their hearts. These issues are depicted by many Indian diasporic writers like Bharati Mukherjee, Anita Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri and Gupta. Now we will try to find out answer of the question how enriched culture enrich and accept hybrid existence?

Md. Jakir Hossian (2012) says that the post-colonialism just after world war II, everyone is triying to establish their new identity. It was the main issue of consideration. But different types of identities required in the society. Some identities have to be established by person by their own but some through their activities, Some through their influence on others some, through their work. Identity is a constant process which is related to one's race, class gender, position nationality etc. in which nationality play the most important role.

So, 'Diarpora' is more considerable is reference to the term identity. Identity is more related to the shifting of place from their native place. In the terms of Diaspora, identity is the most considerable point where a person is facing alienation and immigration. Twentieth century faces many up and down in the field of shiftings. Immigration and migration raised to alienation and degradation of humanity, both physical and mental and make them feel helplessness on the alien land. 'Diaspora' played very important role in making people root out from their nature land, culture customs, traditions, Surroundings in the name of modern malaise.

In the present research work, Bharati Mukherjee's one well known novel 'Wife' is the represent truth of difficulties through which one has to go through in the name of transformation or migration for making their new identity on the alien land. In the same way Dimple the main character or prey of diaspora, who want to merge into another culture completely faced dispowerment, sufferings and disappointment from other society. American culture favours communal identity instead of individual identity. Bharati Mukherjee's characters suffer a lot in this term as they because they leave their fixed Indian culture and get fixed American culture. In the same way Dimple also feel a bit uncomfortable of separating of her own culture and tradition that's why she is unable to adopt American culture completely. To satisfy her inner self Dimple make relationship with milt, an American but her relationship proved metaphorical effort of transformation from Indian to American culture.

In the confusion and conflict between two polar culture 'Dimple' become dipressed. Moreover her husband Amit was not giving her proper time to help her in accumulation with western world. So when she felt her ways were blocked and she
can't merge into the alien society for a new start, she murdered her husband in disappointment.

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is a universally famous writer who discloses the actual pains and pathos of immigrants as well as her own life reflected from her creations. She herself faced, political and social discrimination, first she belongs to western culture more over she got married to a minority community of Parsi, C.H.S. Jhabvala. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's all creations are reflection of test of human endurance. The author very smartly with the help of wit and irony exposed the problems and sufferings of Twentieth century era as a real critic.

Priyanka Sharma (2012) Bewildered relations in Jhumpa Lahiri's Interpreter of Maladies Lapis Lazuli, says that Jhumpa Lahiri storeis explore about human basic nature. A temporary matter reveals the mutual compassion developed between shoba and shukumar. In one of her fictional work When Mr. Pirzada came to dine' Lilia comes to know the compassion of Mr. Pizada's differences with his family. In another story, when Miranda values herself through the feelings of compassion about the boy of the story Rohin. Eliot's compassion is for Mrs. Sen.

So in the stories of Jhumpa Lahiri we will try to find out the compassion and its influence on the characters of different stories.

Anita Desai, Arundhati Roy, Attia Hossean, Chitra Banarjee, Divakaruni, IOSR.Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. Kiran Desai (1971) and Jhunpa Lahiri (1967) are Indian Dasporic contemporary writers. Though these writers have different narrative aspects and techniques but both of them are having similar threads in their creations as both the writers are having the same background. On one have Lahiri's writings are simple and elegant on the other hand kiran Desai's narration in full of lust and imaginations blend with comedy despite their unique style.

G. Serwani V. Swamy (2012) A perspective on complexities of dislocation, assimilation and transformation in multicultural societies of selective diasporic woman's writings this paper reflects the influence of globalization, cross cultural societies in the today's reference. Daspora also played an important role over the last two hundred years. But Indian immigration belong to a personal choice of individuals. The Indian diasporic writers like Jhumpa Lahiri, bharti Mukherjee, Chitra Banerjee, Meera Syal are the second generations migrants who write eloquent facts about the impacts of migration.
Ashish Sharma & Swarnita Sharma (2013) say that Ruth Prawer Jhabvala has a special place in the field of feminist writers in the literature world. Ruth has focused on the women characters. She has done special treatment on the style and the content of her fictional work. Her work reveals amazing reflection of her experience with the combination of east and west culture win the help of imagination and the reality at her surrounding. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala has presented the real picture of Post-Independence woman and society and cities of India.

Amara Rama Devi (2013) in her article "The Family as Metaphor for Social Comment - A Selected Study of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's Fiction", says that Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's universally famous creation 'Heat and Dust' got Booker prize in 1975 reveals, the encounter between East and West cultures. "The householder" discloses the traditional structure of India in which the protagonists Prem and Indu lead a very problematic life in a joint family later on when Prem's mother went to her sisters' house. Prem and Indu get chance to become familiar to each other and Prem becomes the actual householder.

A Backward place is about Interracial and Interreligious marriage where Judy the protagonist is the right answer of the doubt and fears surrounded with two opposite societies. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala reflects Indians Societies through her work and develop capacity of adjustment is different situations and circumstances.

D. Sumalatha (2013) in "A study on selected themes of Jhumpa Lahiri novels," says that Jhumpa Lehiri has made modern approach and in her concepts and narration. The main points depicted by Jhumpa Lahiri are alienation, New identity, isolation and diasporic issues in her fictional work. A Temporary matter depicted the problem of failure of marriage of a young couple shukummar and shoba. In the similar way 'A real Durwan' and The Treatment of Bibi Haldar, Jhumpa Lahiri discloses the ultimate feeling of isolation, alienation reflect from her main characters of the stories.

H. Shaheen (2013) women's voices in the select novels of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni and Shashi Despande. This paper explores about the study of rising different voices of two women writers Chitra Banerjee and Shashi Despande. They are having the same field of cultural traits. Living in foreign land made their attitude broad and open. They are brought up by Indian traditional families but they risen up from these mentality these writers have common and different aspects of living in two different atmospheres to disclose the very fact that women's past lives are still
imposing impact on today's women. Though it is a universal fact that male and female are same at birth and they should have the equal rights to lead their lives in their own terms and conditions. But man dominated world don't want to give them space to rise. If they will get more space and acceptance they will prove themselves ahead of male world.

Hemlata Singh (2013) say that Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is an International famous Indian novelist. Her series of novels appear one by one with full fame. Her novels are having the theme of love and marriage surrounded with bourgeois society Mrs. Jhabvala has given her contribution in revealing the hidden part of Indian through her novels. The characters in her novels are struggling with their identity which they want to establish as an individual. As Mrs. Jhabvala take the Indian characters as the protagonist of the novel but on the other hand she also reveals the condition and situation of the western lives suffering from Diasporic effect. Westerns are puzzled between their own life style and alien culture of India. The main characters of the Ruth's novels are female characters who become the prey of changement and face isolation in the name of fulfilment.

As Mrs. Jhabvala married to an Indian architect C.S.H. Jhabvala. She feels her responsibility to reveal Indian society in her novels so she tries to expose all the smallest events taking place in the Indian society. She wants to show the European every rich of Indian through her writings so that they can understand India and Indian. But sometimes Mrs. Jhabvala has to face problems when she has to translate Indian idioms and other local things like temple, bazaars, motor cycle rickshaws which she wants to show the westerns in words.

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's characters are all just like windows through which one can see India thoroughly. Conflicts between two different societies as well as traditional and cultural values can also be seen through the close relationship of the characters. She has also reveal the pitiful condition of westerns who came in Indian in search of peace and spiritual influence but get contrast atmosphere of depression, tension and problems.

Mrs. Jhabvala wrote her characters quite honestly without any partiality. She is full of enthusiasm but later on when the real face of the matter come she turned critical and her tone changed into bitterness which her characters reveals in the novels. Her satirical tone started into the first phase of the novels. The first two novels title 'To whom she will' and 'Nature of Passion' reveals the disillusion,
mismatching of the lovers, who finds the realities of illusion and practical truth of the
life. The protagonists of Mrs. Ruth Jhabvala are emotional female who are bounded
themselves into the world of imagination, isolation, and failure and not ready to
adjust with the hard realities of the surroundings so the female characters are the
main cause of degradation by the hands of so called spiritual man, saint or swamiji of
India.

Kanak Lata Tiwari (2013) in Identity crisis - Indian English fiction of post
1980s says that due to globalization there is change in each and every fields
whether it is economical, telecommunication, cultural, traditional as well as changement in thinking and understanding of people or establishing their individual
identity for making contemporary post colonial identity. So that the problems of cross
culture, racism, will become moderate and Indians would over come from diasporic
feeling in the alien lands. As Arun the main character in the novel Fasting Feasting is
the representative of conditions of diasporic Indians, who are confused between the
life of American collegiate and 'patton' family. So throughout the story there is always
a conflict between social issues and Individual issues. An individual always struggles
with the tension of individual desires and social expectations. I dentity in Indian
English fiction of Post 1980s to till date is an effort to find out a new step towards this
direction.

Karunesh (2013) "Diasporic Crisis of Dual Identity in Jhumpa Lahari's The
Name Sake says that Jhumpa Lahiri in the age of globalization reveals diaspora' as
transnationalism, hybridity cultural mongrization and search of self identity in the
twenty first century. Her fictional work The Name Sake discloses the problems and
suffering of immigrants in a very humble way.

Mojtaba Gholipour, Mina, Sanahmadi (2013) say in their article ‘A post
colonial perspective on short stories of Jhumpa Lahiri, that Jhumpa Lahiri has
revealed the theme of post colonialism in which a nation rule over other country or
community going beyond its borders and another populations become their subject
of political domination. Jhumpa Lahiri highlighted the issue of post colonialism in one
of her gernes. So she tried her hands on this issue (post colonism) through short
stories. Jhumba Lehiri also raised diasporic beside post colonialism as her stories
are set on the grounds of America & India. As she was born to Bengali parents living
in the United states, She has depicted the two aspects of immigrants first, the first
generation shifted to alien country with their identities and traditional cultural lives
and secondly, the next generations of immigrants who are struggling with their inherited cultural heritage.

Mythili (2013) According to, Bharati Mukherjee don't want to be called immigrant in U.S.A., she boldly opposes this term, and wants to be called as an American English writer. But all her characters reveal that Indianness is still lying deep in the heart do Bharati Mukherjee. She has positive attitude for the renewed identification of Jasmine, She is fall of positive energy, new ideas and removing the drawbacks of her early life. She wants to intermingled into the new society of U.S.A. and make her new identity by adopting their culture, life style, openness, and broadness of ideas and modernity of San Francisco.

In another creation, Bharati Mukherjee reveals the story of Tara-Lata in "Treebride". Tara is a protagonist of the novel who lacks love and romance in her life. As she is going to be married to an unknown person by the wish of her father. But her would be husband's untimely death brings curse on her life, as per tradition she has to be married to a "Tree" symbol of her husband. This act shows the narrowness of Indian mentality who lead to an inhuman deeds of sexual harassment of a woman in the name of tradition.

Dimple in the novel 'Wife' kills her husband who took her to a foreign country with him due to his job. But lack of time for his wife fills her into isolation frustration and anguish these all feelings turned her into a murders of her own husband. So all the above woman characters reveals the only fact that once they are happy to go to a foreign country but gradually a conflict arises between their native's country's culture and a foreigner. They are unable accumulate with the foreign atmosphere. They fell to be up rooted from their native place but unable to adjust themselves on the other ground of openness and as with the contrast culture which forced them to be a "Gendered Subaltern".


The Namesake and Kiran Desai's The Inheritance Of Loss says in her articles that the prespective of expatriate writers who root out from their native land Jhumpa Lahiri and Kiran Desai are also the representatives of such feature of desire memory, myth search and of cultural identity, very common in diasporic writer.

T. Ramesh Babu and A. Paniraja Kumar (2013) Say Bharati Mukherjee is a Feminist writer of the third world who discloses the problems related with women
specially the women of south Asian countries and particularly of India. Bharati Mukherjee, like other her contemporary writers she reveals the cause of women's problems. The aspect of Bharati Mukherjee is a bit differ from her contemporary writers because she has exposed the problem of different cultured conflicts which is faced by Indian women immigrants in the foreign land. This concept is cleared by Tara Banerjee is "The Tiger's Daughter". Dimple in 'Wife'; Jyoti in 'Jasmine'; Devi in "Leave it to me three sisters - Padma, Parvati and Tara in Desirable Daughters, and Tara is the tree Bride". Bharati Mukherjee's novels are full of bold and assertive heroines, full of enthusiasm for adaptability. These women are standing on the solid ground of reality and passed through the bitter truth of the world.

Literature Review :- B.D. Chaudhari (2013) is his article; cognizance of Multiculturation is Bharti Mukherjee;’s novels. Published is research scholar. He try to find out the challenges to dominant Paradigms of American and Canadian culturalism is the writings of Bharati Mukherjee with her feministic aspects. He depicted the racism and multiculturalism through the autobiograpuical examples of Bharati Mukherjee life. The paper's main aspect to highlight the problems of a woman when she shifted to her own culture to another culture in search of her motives of life it also reflect the struggle, sufferings, situation and circumstances which they face on an alien land. Thus this paper is the reflection of drawback of multiculturalism and other issues like gender discrimination, identity crisis, class conflicts racism in the select wirtings of Bharati Mukherjee.

Yuka Ishikawa, (2013) is her article Gender differences in Request. A statistical analysis of American English in the NICTJLE Corpus says that Gender issues is also exists in American society in different ways issues of Individual differences highlighted by Yuka Ishikawa in her creations Lcech, btum-kulka prorborg, Brown and Levinison. This paper is to find out about the different aspects and arguments about women speaking, their politeness which is very impotent for the society, various linguistic and non-linguistic behavioural politeness has been disclosed through this paper.

Dr. Ravi Chandran and Dr. T. Devivasigamani (2013) in their article: Reflections of Female sufferings in Bharati Mukherjee’s Jasmine and wife, have done a comparison between two contrast natured women protagonists of Bharati Mukherjee's fictional works Jasmine and wife. Jasmine story starts with her birth in a
very small village of India, later on migrated to U.S.A. and becomes an American forever. The protagonist Jasmine turned into different identities to make her final individual identity. She was Jyothi first then Jasmine, Jase or Jane according to circumstances and situation's demand. Like her changing names she also changed her inner-self accordingly to reach to the higher level to achieve her final identity. On the other hand, Bharati Mukherjee novel ‘Wife’ represents feminist perspective, the protagonist Dimple is totally confused with her needs. She does not know herself completely and in being social she forgets her own hidden desires of getting a new identity. She wants to be a devoted wife but she also wants to be free and independent & modern. These two contrast desires of hers conflicts with each other.

Bharati Mukherjee is a famous contemporary writer of India, she is a short story writer, fiction writer and a critic she was born in India and shifted to different other countries like Canada, Britain and America. She worked at different universities of different nations. She is married to Clark Blaise a Canadian. But Canada was not favorable place for hers, she has to face hostile attitude of Canadian that was intolerant for the immigrants moreover as a woman. This attitude constantly increasing day by day specially towards South Asian immigrants, Bharati Mukherjee reveals her bitter experiences of Canada in her fictional work "An invisible woman".

Bharati Mukherjee's live description of cultural conflicts and tattered identities of South Asian immigrants reflects from her protagonists who face such sufferings, on the other land as immigrants. There is tussel and tension between two contrast cultures. The Tiger Daughter (1972) and Wife (1975) are her first two novels which she wrote, when she was in Canada. Her creation, Darkness is the reflection of her sufferings in Canada.

Bharati Mukherjee's protagonist Jasmine is the reflection of the writer's mental, physical and psychological pains which she faced with the changes of cultures. Jyoti was born in a little village of Punjab in India. In her childhood she was told by an astrologer that she will face exile and widowhood in her later life. When she denied his prediction, he hits her, and she fell on the ground and got injured on the forehead. She developed a scar on the forehead which she called as "It's my third eye…… Now I am a sage" (Jasmine 5). Jasmine's forehead scar becomes a reminder to her about her future, as she Days, "I know what I don't want to become".

Different incidents of Jasmine's life like, untimely death of her father, mother's shaven head, a woman's died by burning herself on the grave of her dead husband,
make Jasmine bold and strong enough to take charge of the house after her mother's resigned from house hold works. The old Jasmine is taking new shape according to the situations and circumstances her child hood slips away and she untimely re-born into a young woman. Like every young woman she starts searching her soul mate for herself. Her search ends with the meeting to Prakash, who was planning to move to America. It's a golden opportunity for Jasmine to fulfill her dreams of going to a bigger city. But once again she has to face negativity of life in the form of untimely death of her husband Prakash in a bomb-blast. She decided to fulfill her husband's dreams, she took help of her brother for making documents to go to America. Now Jasmine changed as a woman immigrant to America. Her first encounter is with a man named Half face. He raped her in a motel at the very first night at abroad. She killed him by stabbing. This incident changed her to turn violent due to her mental and physical pains. Now she turned as an illegal, murderer immigrant. After wandering many places finally, Jasmine gets a job of care-giver of a child of Taylor in New York. She realized herself as an American at the first time so again her identity changed, Taylor called her Jase instead of Jasmine. Through changes in Jasmine the writer is disclosing the very fact of life in which a person has to change accordingly through-out their lives. But different transformations compile a lot of pains and suffering in a character.

The second fictional work of Bharati Mukherjee is 'Wife' a story of Dimple who dreams to lead a free and happy life after her marriage. She wants to get rid of her monotonous life and desires to get married to a neurosurgeon, but her father selected an engineer of their caste and class for her. In Indian society marriage brings a lot of happiness, freedom and a desirable life for the young woman. Similarly there were some Dimple’s fantasy about her marriage. Dimple is more desirable for marriage because she was an average beauty. Dimple's husband is also an average man with short height in contrast she has imagined a man with big height. Moreover after marriage, Dimple has to move to her mother in law's house, where she gets a new name Nandini, her life is not glamorous even after marriage. Her husband, Amit is also dominating and wants to follow her family's command robotically. Dimple's enthusiasm disappear after her marriage, she lost her own identity and gets a new identity as Amit's bride. But later on she got chance to move to America with her husband, a totally unknown society. Dimple gets chance to meet different Indian women, like Meena Sen who is Quite content with her position and
her identity as an ideal Indian woman, a wife and a mother, on the other hand, Ina Mullick is quite opposite. She believes in modernity, freedom and western life style. She also desires to change Dimple. But Dimple is confused in reformation. Dimple, neither able to play her role as a Bengali housewife nor as a western she is growing isolated day by day in an alien land. She keeps herself busy with T.V. serials and starts resembling herself to the television characters. Her routine work is to watch television, cook food, read magazines and sleeps all the day. She develops an affair with Milt Glassar, an American to accumulate herself in the alien land but that is also as short as the world of television.

Dimple passively developed violence in her personality unknowingly when they came to America she was pregnant but she can't face motherhood and kills her fetus by skipping rope. In this influence who came near her to embrace her is her husband Amit, but she stabbed him with a knife. She should not be blamed for this act because she is totally confused with her own identity and fictional world of television. Through Dimple, Bharati Mukherjee different steps of the theme that reveal the life of a woman and different phases through she has to pass. This research work will help in identify the problems of women.

Dr. Anil Sherawat, (2014) say, Bharati Mukherjee is an India born writer but immigrant to U.S.A. She has established herself in the field English literature as a woman writer in Modern writings. She dislikes the word immigrant attached with her name. She wants to be called as an American writer. But reality is quite contrast she made Indian women characters as her ideals who leads her concept of Ideas. These women characters are tinged into the colours of Indian culture, tradition and faiths. Sometime it seems that these women characters are struggling to make their identity who are tangled into the traditional faiths and modernity. The present paper is an extract from her novel *Jasmine*, Jyoti the protagonist struggles against the social scenario and feudal traditional beliefs and want herself free from odds and outdated faiths. She wants her dignity and independence. The protagonist is fully energetic and her zeal helps her to fight against all the drawbacks of the life which came into her ways Jasmine or Jase. The main character of the novel makes the novel popular. So it is called as the best novels our Bharati Mukherjee's creations. Jasmine is a representative of determination, and powerful woman who never gives up but makes her own ways without the help of others.
Anjali Tripathy (2014) in her article Marginalized Masculinities : A Study of Jhumpa Lahiri's The Namesake says that in diasporic novels, women characters main problem is about searching their own identity in a foreign country. But The Namesake is about the hidden politics about gender discrimination Indian diasporic man has also disclosed The Multi Dimensional experiences in the field of post colonial world of immigrant The Protagonist of The Namesake Mr. Ashoka Ganguli, the first generation immigrant struggle for cultural identity and also a struggling of their being and becoming for their coming generation. So this paper will find out the effects of Marginalized Masculinities in the field of Indian eliasporie man’s world.

Archana Verma Singh (2014) the female Icono claust in in Jhumpa Lehiri The Lowland says the motive of this article is to make an analytical study and criticism of the feministic archetype in her fictional work The Lowland. Her creations also raised a question on the role of patriarchal society and position of women in it.

Debadrita Chakraborty, (2014) say that the novels of Bharati Mukherjee, women of India have to face discrimination due to their domestic attitude in foreign countries. Indian women are helpless in other countries so they have to restart their lives from getting education to rear up their children. For the first time in their lives they feel social and emotional rejection at other fields of nation. Now they have to Independent themselves and have to make their own identities. This paper targeted on the accumulation and flexibility which needed in the Indian woman to get empowerment and freedom from the old traditional social values from which Bharati Mukherjee's 'Jasmine' (The character) go through. Besides this research also examines the theory of Bharati Mukherjee’s which is related to the influence of native country and the new relationship with the foreign homelands Where new ways of life opens with new thinking, new culture and new living styles. Bharati Mukherjee keeps her protagonists into the new scenario of American Culture, which is now a new home for the immigrants. But, alike Bharati Mukherjee they don't want them to be called hyphenated, Indian, American. From this point of view, Bharati Ashcroft which reveals the term 'Diaspora' is interrupted by the theory of national unity.

Hiral Hachural (2014) says that in 'The Name Sake' Jhumpa Lehiri tried to give the real & definition of the term diaspora and its utility in today's reference. This paper will explore the problems and sufferings of the Indians as the immigrants in the other alien countries for their new identity.
Naresh Kumar J. Parmar (2014) in his article “Ruth Prawer Jhabvala’s *Heat and Dust* : A critical study says that heat and dust reveal the relationship of Anglo-Indian. Concept set in two different and contrast eras. The Protagonists Olivia and Anna are of different eras but leading the same life more over, Olivia’s story takes place in British days in India. But Anne’s story reflects the post-Independence Indian Society. Heat and dust is blend with various colours of romance, political, social, historical drama. In this paper we will explore the feminist views of the writer.

Prabal J. Roddannavar (2014) is his article “Themes seen in Indian Diasporic writing” says that Indian faced diasporic experience white moving different places like Trinidad, Fiji, Canada, Britain, Africa etc. They come to contact with different history, culture faith problems in making new communities, faced alienation, immigration, displacement and dislocation of place. This paper will explore to find out different contents found in the writings of Indian diasporic writer.

Surendra Balaso Upare (2014) this paper is an effort to find out the crisis of Identity described in Bharati Mukherjee's famous novel *Desirable Daughters*. The story of the novel reveals about three sisters life's struggle, who are established into different countries and where they are struggling to make their own identity. But they are bounded in a restricted area of family and in society. Tara, the protagonist wanders here and there to make her different identity in the traditional surroundings of the society. She tries hard to get established as other country's nationalist but her identity remains as an Indian immigrant throughout her life.

The paper has three phases. The first phase is about 'Diasporic' description the second phase is related to the crisis of self identity in the novels of Bharati Mukherjee, particularly in the *Desirable Daughter's*. The third phase is the conclusion of the paper with an over arching comment. So this paper is humble effort of analysing the novel of Bharati Mukherjee.

Yasmine Gooneratne (2014) in Ruth Jhabvala : Generating heat and light says that Ruth Prawer Jhabvala deeply involved in Indian soil for twenty four years. She chiefly works on two genres of fiction, fictional work and stories took place is Delhi’s middle class society. How I became a holy Mother is the best example of both. But Heat and Dust belongs to the second genre so these two books are the representative of her development and source of enthusiasm. This paper will explore about Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's other source of satirical tone.

Dr. Ashok Kumar & Ms. Jyoti Gulati, (2015) in his article Ruth Prawer Jhabvala As A Satirist – A Critical Study Of A New Dominion (1972) say that Ruth Prawer Jhabvala has established herself in the field of English literature as an Anglo Indian fiction writer. Her parents are polish and German but she is English in writing and married to an Indian Architect C.H.S. Jhabvala She come to India husband and adopted India as her new home. She gets familiar with the life style and mannerism of Indians which she reflected from her fictional work. She discloses the factual report of upper class and middle class of the society who are conflicting between traditions and modernism. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's first fictional works reveals the attraction at the very first phase of her writing. But second part of her writings included, the confusion, tolerance, bitterness and critical about Indians. Once again in the third phase of her writing Ruth writes about India which is very promising and has a vast scope of union of Eastern and western world.

'A new Dominion' (1972) is creation of Ruth Prawer Jhabvalaa which she wrote in the second phase of her writings. This novel reveals satire on Indian's selfishness and double standard appearance of religious organisation. The main aim of this paper is to develop a view on 'A New Dominion' and to look at its satirical points.

Ambika Sharma and Dr. Tanu Gupta (2015)in their article "A father and Fathering by Bharati Mukherjee. A comparative study reveal that Indian diasporic literature is an important part of the post-colonial literature. The term diaspora is rised from post colonial background Indian diasporic writers who are skilled in Diaspora writing.These Diaspora writers intermixed two contrast cultures in their writings. A father and Feathering is an extracted story from her volume 'Darkness
and the middle man and other stories'. This paper is to find out diasporic and post colonial aspects to get objectives.

C.G. Karthika Devi (2015) Diasporic Experiences in Jhumpa Lahiri's Interpreter of Maladies and unaccustomed earth. In her article C.G. Karthika Devi says that Jhumpa Lahiri has written multi dimensional stories of each and every corner of the Indian Society. Interpreter of maladies has nine stories in all. These stories reveal the experiences of Indians in the alien land. We will try to find out other remaining concepts that have been faced by all the immigrants of the world.

Nitasha Baloria's (2015) is an immigrant feminist writer she has got special attention from all over the world for her creative writing. paper belongs to the same question his deep into the hearts of each and every woman. Is woman a symbol of Prestige? Is her patriarchal identity in society is enough? Why she always passed from father husband as their personal property? And finally, why people burdened their respect and reputation on a woman? Why every on considered her as a "Gendered Subaltern"?

Similarly, this fact reflects from her famous novel 'Desirable Daughters'. It is purely an Indian story of three sisters, Padma, Parvati and Tara. These sisters are the representatives of Indian society in which women are the personal property of males (specially whose domination is on the family). Padma and Parvati follows the traditional views of her Patriarchy custom in which females are considered as the personal property of the family and family's reputation and Prestige is related to them. So their conduct and behaviour should be according to family desire.

Hamid Farahmandian, Alefeh Yousefi and Fatemeh Ghorbani Rizi (2015) in their article Diasporic language and identity in "Namesake" say, that Jhumpa Lahiri tried to search out the issue of identity, named, and belongingness in her fictional work 'Namesake'. Lahiri also depicted the influence of multi culturalism on immigrants personality. So this paper is to find out other aspects like alienation isolation, immigration and multi culturism in the fictional works of Jhumpa Lahiri.

Dr. Sarabjet Kaur (2015) In her article "Representation of Women in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's Aranged marriage depicted inequality between the two gender in the Indian society. Indian English female writers revealed, the narrow mindness domestic scenario, basic sacrificing nature of women. In this field writers like Anita Desai, Shashi Deshpande Arundhati Roy, Bharati Mukherjee made a special place in
the mind of readers. This paper explores different short stories assembled in arranged marriage. 

Dr. Prajna Parameta Panigrahi (2015) article, 

Flaming the Torch :- The new women of post independent India by Nayantara Sahgal and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, in the criterion : An International journal in English says, that women writers exploration field is quite nast. The have not left even the fields from subconscious to unconscious from reality to abstract, from known to unknown self denial, self assertion, physical, bodily charms alienation. Accumulation tradition to modern. Nayantara protagonists raise questions against conventions and demand for new changes in the society to establish satisfaction and individual happiness. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala has given her contribution in this field though her attitude is a bit ironical and witty according to the situation in her fictional works. As she belong to western society so her notion is of freedom of survival : she believes in the marriage of her choice. She believes in fullness grace and growth. Feministic writers like Ruth Prawer Jhabvala create the bold female characters with values, vibrant yet facing bearing pains, but still effortable in making togetherness. They echoed in the silences, make pitchers to fill the gaps and conscious about her own identity in family and in the society. The Indian women have qualities which make them emerge out sound and solid, and purge and purify themselves through catharsis. Her travelling for freedom and space is like a full circle.

The feministic writers depicted Indian women as a prey of traditions, fate, situation, circumstances and dominance by male. But above all suppression she came out resh, fresh, free independent with the help of her inner strength. Adoption of conventional society is a condition of survival in front of Indian women. For survival she has scattered herself into different relationship like, wife daughter, sister, mother and so on. So through there customs they could manage a space for herself as well as maintain togetherness of the family. The new generation writers focused on the different aspects of the Indian woman. They stir the strains of ideology and imagination as the medium of their expression. As simone de Beauvoir says " The women of today are in a fair way to dethrone the myth of femininity; they are beginning to affirm their independence in concrete ways, but they do not succeed in living completely the life of a human being. (30)"

Post independence period of India provides various opportunities for the women world of India. They get equal rights in social and political fields to develop
their capacities: Influence of western world, education flexibility in social norms, increasing sense of self identity; a complete change in the image of Indian women in the society afterwards. Indian women get space and time to groom herself for her contentment. Now a new birth of Indian women have been seen, a woman with questions and quarries. Now they start protesting against tradition and alienation. This was their first step towards autonomy and freedom.

Nayantara Sahgal's Protagonist Questions on conventions and desirable to change the society so that they can self dependent and get individual happiness. Now, woman of India is no longer the ideal of virtue and chastity as mentioned by the romantic poets and philosophers. She turned imaginative sensible. "The woman has now become the perfect image of artist's insecurity. His isolation, fear, bewilderment, vulnerability and sense of acute violation; potential and actual; are all mirrored through the consciousness." (Women 3-4)

Sahgal's women protagonists suffer on account of loveless marriage, Saroj refuse to perform the dual responsibilities and left her home and take refuse in vishal Dubey's company. Now her priorities changed due to new understandings, fathfulness and now she is not a mere puppet.

Human sensibility start changing with the changement of urban forces, economic social and political scenario the urban woman character Mara (Vishal's wife) having western outlook, dreams to run a school by herself. Her overambitious for wealth and power eclipse her married life.

Simrit, in the day in shadow (1971) has a meaningless married relationship without intensity deepness and devotion. She choose the path of freedom and individuality. But Divorce entangled her and proved a battlefield on which she has to prove herself as a person. Meena Shiruiadkar, in her work. Image of woman in the Indo-Anglican woman says that Simrit is a disappointed woman, full of anger and trying to inject problems and tensions into the family for maintaining her individuality and left their family for an older man than their husband, so is such a way scatter the main rule of chastely for the individual code (77).

Such dissatisfication can be seen in the fictional work of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's, Judy in 'A Backward Place' (1965) and Anita Desai's protagonist sarah in Bye Bye Blackbird (1963) and Sahgal's Nita and Rashmi in 'The Time of Moring' (1965) all the protagonists go against pre-established norms. Sahgal takes side of
the modern woman as they become a prey of sexual desires to search and the freedom of the west. Women desires libration and autonomy elsewhere.

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's protagonist Shakuntala in 'Esmond in India' (1957) and other character Nimmi ' are the reflective example of Jhabvala's with and irony. These protagonists adopted western moods and modes of liberation and get a suitable boy to marry. Most of the Jhabvala's protagonists function in life is to get married and devote their lives for husband, his family and home "A woman is a woman and her duties in life very different from the duties of a man....... It is a woman's fate to leave the house of her father and go to her husband's house, to bear his children, to look to the comforts of his family. (112)

Most of the Ruth's protagonists are mature and advance, her novel 'Get Ready for Battle (1962)' having the characters life Kusum and Sarla Devi, they are quite contrast of a modern woman but searching for a new vision. Sarla Devi came out of her house to work for the welfare of the poor. Her determination of helping poor is quite open challenge to the family members of her husband's house. She came out as a strong character of Jhabvala who battles against injustice, though she has to step into a filth life of prostitution for self- Assertion. Another novel 'Esmond in India' (1968) reflects a new sensibility in the woman protagonist, very similar to M.R.Anand's 'Gauri' who suffers by the hands of her husband 'Esmond' who constantly abuses and make physical assaults on her. But when her own servant tries to molest her she came out of her reverie with a jolt and protest against acceptance to male order. Finally, she left Esmond's house, who failed to protect her as a wife as well as a human being. She left her house hold and left the door open and not turned back. In the novels of Jhabvala, Indian woman gets out in act and whole passing through a feeling of 'Catharsis'.

In 1970's just after the gender revolution women feministic writers are considered in socio – political act. Women writers themselves forced to justify their fears, tensions, their conflicts and their observations with the cool of strong protest. Like western writers Indian women writers also go forth in writing novels as the mean and medium of their expression. Though only a few modern women adopted this way. But they fire the society through their creations. They raised question against oppression and other social in equalities, analysis the situation, context and collect the main reasons for protest the main fact came out of the society is that the key oppressor.

In her article says that the British rule payed an important role in the Indian history. The impact of British rule fell upon the institution, practices and many other aspect of Indian life style. The glimpses of fascinating social setting of India have been through that era. That era has also given fantasies to the writers. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala’s ‘Heat and Dust’ is the best example of British influence on India. Due to the live description of British rule in India, this creation won the prestigious booker prize in 1975, which present the humanity before and the post-independence India scenario. 20th century’s ending is full of many witness writer, they contributed their part in the field of writing like Raja Rao R.K.Narayan, Mulkraj Anand as well as the eminent female writers like Kamala Markandaya, Nayantara Sahgal, Anita Desai, Shastri Despande, Shobha de, Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, Arundhati Roy and Sugma Iyer.

A western writer whose writing career start in India, due to her marriage to an Indian archited C.H.S. Jhabvala so she is called Ruth Prawer Jhabvala she wrote a chemistry of love-hate relationship with india is her creations : She is an outsider writer who is writing inside story of India. The first part of creations starts with novels, To whom she will (1955) The Nature of Passion (1956) The Householder (1960) etc. In the second phase she wrote, A Backward Place (1965), A New Dominion (1973) Heat and Dust (1975) her very first novel ‘To whom she will’ is her keen watch on corruption in India.

‘The nature of Passion is a narrative story of an English man in India. ‘Get Ready for the 'Battle' reveals, dishonesty, hyposcricy, poverty and exploitation of down trodden part of the society. Many writers came into the field of Post-Colonial literature writings. They depicted the contant of east west’s encounter.Writers like Kamala Markandaya’s ‘Possession’(1963) has post Independence literature. Balchandra Rajan’s 'The Dark Dances' (1959), Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's Heat and Dust (1975) Esmond in India (1958). Santa Ranra Rao's 'Remember The House' (1956) Nayantara Sahgal's Bye-Bye Blackbird (1978) are all the creations which give new dimensions of bonding between East and West.Ruth Prawer Jhabvala dopted India with its innate beliefs, tradition and culture. But she also realises the difficulties and impossibilities in a complete assimilation in a live country for her. Her exploration
of India society, moods and modes of India people her expatriate and her interaction between the two culture, all these facts transferred into writings. Sometimes we can feel an autobiographical touch in 'The London magazine' she writes "I have lived in India for most of my adult life. My husband is Indian. I am not and less so every year…. However, I must admit that I am no longer interested in India. What I am interested in now is myself in India" (41). Olivia is the reflection of East and West relationship. Though she is unknown to India but still she has a positive attitude towards Indians, Its cutleries, tradition people. Olivia thinks that all these are their identity and Indian people should follow them and western should regard their ethics and values… Jhabvala very technically proved the importance of the relic for the union of two contrast part of the world the East and The West. 'Heat and Dust' is a unique example of Jhabvala which reveal different aspects of India. Outer appearance of India attracts the western but when they go deep into their sanctity they found it challenging. Jhabvala plays dual responsibility to reveal the different counter parts of two different culture and life style. She is both outsider as well as insider. For Ruth India is both her home as well as exile in the same notion she has presented her creations through western outlook.

The western attracts towards India due to its grand natural scenario and want to accumulate themselves completely here, but the tradition and culture of India restrict them. The novel is symbolic of bonding between relationship between East and The West but there are barriers of social and political prejudices the East is east and The west is west, But their multiculturalism make them meet at one place.

Amanpreet Kauretal (2015), A quest for real identity in Bharati Mukherje's Jasmine, International journal of multidisciplinary research and development. In their article says, that globalization is just like rising ebb and flow in Today's scenario Today's world is full of conflicting identities which are incomplete, contradictory, contrast and fractured. Identity is a constant process, which go throughout the life. Madan Sarup say in "Identity, Culture and Post modern world (1998) that "Identity is a mediating concept between the external and internal, the individual and society, theory and practice". The variations in identity are increasing due to a large number of immigrations and globalization where no individual hesitate to go to another country to settle there permanently. Bharati Mukherjee is an interview with Russell Schoch says "To make people realize that are have to get away from thinking of overselves…. Of our identities-as fixed Mukherjee's notion of fluid identity is very
practical to her characters who are always effortable of 'becoming'. That's why her protagonists are always ready to shed off their old deep rooted identities to adopt new selves and identities 'Jasmine' is a perfect example of 'becoming notion' Jasmine's husband lit a spark in her when he brought tickets of florider international institute of technology. Till that day Jasmine gets curious to get a glimpse of America but she is totally unaware about the complicities of different culture of America. Prakash, Jasmine's husband looks Jasmine as a sexual figure who takes care of him as his wife. Prakash is a bit differ from Indian conventional figure. He never humiliate her as he regards her as an innocent and pious wife an ideal traditional wife in Indian culture. Prakash gives a new identity to Jyoti as Jasmine. "(Prakash) wanted to break down The Jyoti I'd been in Hasnapur and make me a new name : Jasmine…Jyoti. Jasmine I shuttled between identities."(77) Now Jasmine gets two identities which are two different, Jasmine tries hard to connect with them. Though she knew that these identities are two separate from each other when we compare Jyoti to Jasmine, we find Jyoti more independent then Jasmine. Jasmine's identity has been given by Prakash, a mail's creation. Prakash's ambitious which is more advance, progressive and optimistic. Bharati Mukherjee finds the identity of Jasmine which is constantly developing, evolving and unpredictable Jasmine has many options but she chooses to reproduce herself constantly her identity is always changing according to time, place and surroundings and she herself wins the changing identities in a new light and new moment and shifting of place.

Surinder Kaur (2015) In his article "A prespective on the presentation of complexities of migration and its effects in the literature of Indian diaspora, says that Indian diaspora has all the qualities of Jewish dispersion from Babylon, like them Indian also stick with their hope of returning back to their motherland one day. Indian diasporic writers grouped into two streams first, who lives in India by birth, and then become immigrants to other nation. The second, who’s parents are native of India but they born on foreign land. In this article the writer has compiled different aspects of diasporic writers like migration, displacement Identity issue, racism, and many other aspects. This paper will explore the total influence of different fragments on Indian's and the world.

J.G. Ravi Kumar (2015) in his article Deasporic women writers : As a social perspective says, that India is considered at the second place in the world. Indians are spreaded everywhere in the major parts of the world. This is happened due to IT
sector of which rapidly spread in the last three decades. This paper will explore other remaining facts which diasporic writers have mentioned in their creations.

*Dolly Sharma and Jaya Dwivedi (2016)* in their article, Speaking characters in selected novels of Bharati Mukherjee reveal through the feministic theory of situated knower’s, that women are responsible for their exploitation and plight. Bharati Mukherjee raised voice through her protagonists like Tara Banerjee, Jasmine, Dimple, Tara Bhattacharya in the selected novels, *The Tiger's Daughter, Jasmine, Wife and Desirable Daughters*. These novels are sharing the complexities of gender, discrimination. Bharati Mukherjee faced a lot of shifting from her birth in Calcutta to immigration in Canada and finally to U.S.A. She has crossed a long series of problems and suffering after uprooting from her own native country India. But she has a deep feeling since her childhood to become a writer, in India there were scarcity of readers of English fiction so she found the western countries perfect to enhance her career of writing. Bharati Mukherjee took a strict action when she refused to marry to a groom selected by her parents, the match of their class and caste, and married to a Canadian writer to pursue her dream. For this dream she faced migration to different country and faced a lot of problems about identity crisis, alienation racism, the same sufferings reflect from her protagonists. The chains of conventions pull them but they are trying to push themselves towards new life which they desired.

The novels, *The Tiger Daughter, Desirable Daughters, Jasmine, Wife*, disclose the sufferings of female protagonists and their journey of difficulties. that they travelled to make their new identities, self dependency, of their own terms and conditions. The travellers of this journey are Tara Banerjee (*The Tiger Daughter*), Padma Parvati and Tara Bhattacharya (*Desirable Daughters*) Jasmine (*Jasmine*) and Dimple (*Wife*). These characters reveal the sufferings which they face as an immigrant more over as female in this man dominated world. It is Bharati Mukherjee’s feministic aspect of her theme that she focused in her fictional work,is about the social operation and negative condition which women have to face not only in India but also in this world, that suppression of society lit fire in the heart of women protagonist to make their own identity to take revenge against social double standard values. A Universal truth has been revealed by Bharati Mukherjee, that women have always faced domestic violence in different form In India, in the name of family and husband's reputation in the society. But in the western world, It is due to modernity,
gender inequality is lying everywhere, But Bharati Mukherjee’s Protagonists have to face double expatriation, first they have to leave their father house and then their native country. The heroine of the writer’s novel have been desire to explore new horizone for their future, instead of crippling by their situation and circumstances. Most of her Protagonists reach to U.S.A. to make their new identity, (like Bharati Mukherjee) for that they have to face a lot of challenges discrimination, exploitation, racism sexual harassments and other psychological draw back but they want to transform themselves into American culture. They are full of feministic heroic qualities and determination to change according the alien country’s life style & culture.

*The Tiger Daughters*, raised the issue of ‘situated knower’, the struggle of Indian women in the western society for making a new identity there though they are nostalgic about their native place. Tara’s story very much resembles with Bharati Mukherjee in these terms. Tara marries to an American Jew without her parents consent and make them disappoint who are expecting her to live by the standards, Expectations and definition fixed by them. Moreover, marrying to a foreigner and coming back to India without her husband is an offence in Indian society. Her parents take it like she has broken the invisible boundaries which binds her to stay, true to other’s pre-set minds. This situation shows the plight of Tara which she faced as a ‘Situated Knower’. Only a ‘Situated Knower’ can feel the ‘alarming nature’ of the situation when her own loving and affectionate mother stops loving her daughter when a daughter has defied their traditions and culture.

In the end we can sum up the issue that Bharati Mukherjee has capacity of those feministic writers who can present women’s powerful presence and enjoy new identity despite harsh situation and circumstances and challenges they have faced on an alien land. Bharati Mukherjee herself keep her in a position of a Situated knower. Her protagonist Tara is also a ‘Situated Knower’ person. She has to face disapproval of her parents, society especially by her own loving mother because Tara has broken the norms of India society. In another example, Dimple of *Wife* has depicted as an oppressed woman as in Dimple’s husband Amit’s words “My mother wants to call you Nandini, she does not like Dimple, as a name” (*Wife*). In the Indian society not only the husband plays the key role in the family but also the existence of his mother can’t be denied. Similarly, in ‘Desirable Daughters’ women protagonist have to lead their lives according to the society demand and expectations of the
family. Also, in ‘Jasmine’ where the protagonist is opposed by her in laws and the society because she is thinking for herself as a "Fighter and adapter’. But Bharati Mukherjee Protagonists fight for their rights, maintain their self-respect and dignity and rise above all the negativities of the society for example Dimple does not change her name and sticks to her name and keep it. Jasmine survives on the other land after being 'Subjugated' ridiculed, raped and deceived. But, Tara in ‘The Tiger's Daughter' make her own path, though the society and her family try to shape her identity. 'Desirable Daughters' presents the protagonists determination though the society desiring to make their decisions for them.

So, we can conclude in the terms that women have to make struggle in the man dominated society because they are considered as the second standard people. 'Situated knowers' theory help in making the society better by sharing different struggle situation and circumstances which women world have to face to make their individual identity in their society and the result of this research will help to solve the problematic behaviour norms and level of the society.

Dr. Santosh Kumar Singh (2016). In his article “Desirable Daughters : Assimilation of Culture and Transformation of identities says, that Bharati Mukherjee comprises three citizenships. First she is born in India then wen to Canada and finally become an American writer. Her influence on the literary field is unforgettable. She is to explore the new world through her writings and through her immigration from one country to another. Her writings reveal a true picture of her culture and her shifting from her own native country to Canada where her identity is totally invisible among Canadians who see the immigrants with envey. At last, she shifted to U.S.A. to assimilate herself as its naturalized citizen. She is also called as a post modern writer in the literature scenario.

Bharati Mukherjee's fictional work deals with South Asian expatriates and confusion between the terms accumulation and assimilation. Her, Protagonists reveal the autobiographical implication of her struggle as the contemporary woman's migrants and cross-cultural issues which are very relevant in the Present period of globalization. Bharati Mukherjee dares to reveal disturbed minds and psychological impact on those women immigrant who have been surviving in the influence of their Indian traditional values which are lying deep in their hearts. On the other hand they have to adopt alleviation for assimilation due to situations and circumstances. It is
one of the strange but wounderful bonding in the feministic writers about diasporic ideology.

Bharati Mukherjee's novel Desirable Daughters is a good example of diasporic ideology in which the Protagonist is swinging between her native and alien cultures. The main challenge for the characters is to accommodate in American culture besides their Indian culture full of conventions. For example Tara, got married to a tree through the ceremonious rituals to remove the malefic influence on her as per mentioned in her horoscope, because a Hindu astrologer predicted that Tara will get widowhood in a very short period of her married life. But Feministic writers consider such superstitions a vague. Tara Shed off her nostalgia and ready to look forward for her accumulation for her survival on the alien land as she says "Sometimes, bishey bish khai, the only antidote for power is poison" (Desirable Daughter P.304). She give up Indian out fits and start wearing T-Shirts, drives Car, Keep relationship with Andy accepts divorice, (an ominous word for the Indian society). She determines to make complete change through adaption of foreign life style and assimilation for her survival ready to change herself like the writer herself and her famous protagonist Jasmine as she say, "I changed because I wanted to, To bunker oneself inside nostalgia, to sheathe the heart in a bullet proof west, was to be a coward." (Jasmine P.185)

In Desirable Daughters, the three women of Calcutta are bounded with Indian traditional life but they have instinct of Liberation in their hearts but they don't know he proper feministic ways of life. For that, they have to destroy some part of their identity to get new one. In this process, 'Self destruction is needed for self construction'. In this term Bharati Mukherjee's Indian American protagonists seems to be leading Modern feministic. Tara is the rue representative of the assimilation on foreign grounds. She constantly keeps on changing and taking new shape at the same time but doesn't change her completely, her past identity is still lying in her. In other words, her changing process is in fragments. But her sisters Padma and Parvati try to implant Indian traditional life and culture in America to make them preserve. They tried to mould accordingly and re-shape it to make them accumulate to the alien land through their capacities.

In the aspect of accumulation and adoption Tara of Desirable Daughters is very close to Jasmine, in comparison to Dimple of 'Wife'. Like Jasmine Tara is also ready to make complete accumulation in America and make a new identity there. But
Dimple is a bit weak in assimilation and becomes a prey of neurotic problem. In this fit she kills her husband Amit and then suicides. For this act Tara's words are very practical as the says "I have learned that another person is not necessarily the answer of loneliness" Desirable Daughters, P-(270). She knew that she can't change her Indian identity nor can she change American attitude towards Indians or other immigrants. She is among other Indian Diaspora effected people who suffers from the pangs of alienation, belongingness and identity she say, "I am sick of feeling an alien." (Desirable Daughters P-87)

In terms of other protagonist Tara is the only survivor, who transforms herself according to situation and circumstances. She breaks the illusion of other heroine of Bharati Mukherjee's novel about single identity and made constant effort to balance herself according to the world of her origin and the world she has adopted.

So we can summarise in these words that Tara is an ideal protagonist of Bharati Mukherjee who made an analytical graph between the themes of changing identity of western feminist perspectives and in Indian cultural and traditional grounds where self discovery has been made by Tara and two of her sisters, they resolve their true identities to adopt new values of life. The issue started through their individual identities and ends with the detail story of difficulties, suffering, and other problems confronting to Indian diaspora women.

Anjali Rai, and Dr. S.C. Patak, (2016) say, Feminist writers like Ruth Prawer Jhabvala advocated the right of women in her fictional works. She finds inequality in the Indian Society that reflects in the writings of hers in that period. She discloses inequality in the field of gender, family as well as in social system of India. She raised questions against one sided patriarchal social system where female are considered as the second rate citizen. Feminism means to struggle and protest against all the suppressed and patriarchal system's oppression that a female word is facing. Women should be considered as equally in the field of rights, opportunities, socially, politically and economically in this man dominated world.

Anju Chandhry (2016) in her article "Reflection of immigrant Experience in Jhumpa Lahiri's the Namesake reveals about the nostalgic influence of calcutta in united states. Jhumpa Lahiri accepts in her novel the Namesake about the bitter experiences of alienation, migration, isolation from, one's own roots. There is an autobiographical touch of Lahiri's. The purpose of this paper is to disclose different conflicts of immigrants in an alien country.
Dr. Chhaya Rani (2016) about "Esmond in India" says Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, a foreigner writer married to an Indian architect and turned into Anglo-Indian writer and have a bonding with Indian society and culture. "Esmond in India" is related to the Indian life style where humanity suffered by the hands of racial discrimination and social rituals. From a foreigner's (Ruth) point of view that points the Indian influence of culture and thoughts on the Europeans. They (Europeans) come to Indian for its beauty and traditional aspects. But some get set in India and in its culture but some didn't. They realise that India is not the right place for them because Indian women pursue, culture, traditional values and rituals quite blindly as Gulab's feeling for her husband Esmond. Esmond wants to Westernise her (Gulab') but in India wife is an object but husband is 'God' here.

Dr. Kalpana Vijay (2016) in Cirsis of Identity A study of Anita Desai and Divakaruni's novels says that the Indian immigrants have to face many crisis like crisis of physical crisis of psychological cultural crisis, crisis of Identity. Whenever they happen to visit to their native place a question come into their minds about their roots which is lying deep into their homelands but they are trying hard to make their individual Identity in a foreign land. The career and living standard compel Indian Immigrants to live a dual life, their own traditional and the adopted life of modern and open cultural life. I will explore the other factors which help Jasmine to come out of her struggling on a foreign land.

Ch Ravi (2016) in his article Indian Diaspora literature says that in the today's world of globalization different aspect of human requires and creations of new world and civilization become necessity for the progress and development of immigrants. This paper is to find out the influence on the immigrants progress in alien land.

Dr. T. Raja Sekhar(2016) in Indian Diaspora and its development A Brief study. Says that man is a social being and diaspora is also connected with social concept that has made a special place in today's English literature. Diasporic literature deals with the Internal and other conflicts of Immigrants on the fields of foreign land which is totally unknown and alien to them cultural shifting, confusion, effortable for self identity multi-cultureless and universal factors of human existence, transnational's hybridity are all the ingredients of diaspora. Thus this paper is an effort to explore the on the result of diasporic theory and its different aspects in English literature.
Many fields have been researched upon when we consider Ruth Prawer Jhabvala and Bhartati Mukherjee in the context of Diaspora & feminism. Since no work has yet been carried out on cathartic indignation in the Major works of these two eminent diasporic writer. The present study will explore how endangerment and prejnadices about alien country and people result into the purgation & indignation of in the characters of their works.

Manisha Fojalla Shah (2017) in her article, Bharati Mukherjee's craftsmanship in 'Desirable Daughters' says, that Bharati Mukherjee has used devices of narration and linguistic in her writings. Impression of Bharati Mukherjee's life reflects from her writings in which she has revealed how to make your own path in the alien land of uncertainties. The narration depicted by Bharati Mukherjee is actually the narration of her life. Diaspora writers usually exhibit the dual aspects of both the cultures by employing typical features. Diasporic aspect plays a crucial role in the new scenario of globalization as Bhabha says, "newness enters into the world". The Narration is a technical tool of me writer to give a modified shape to desired work. These diasporic writers are equipped with, 'hybrid', 'syncretic', 'creolized narrative' and linguistic devices above all narrative aspect plays an important role in diaspora writing. But Diaspora writers have their own different systematic order of words and phrases to express thoughts and experiences to the readers. A unique art of emotional influence can be implant through proper narrative skill.

'Desirable Daughters' of Bharati Mukherjee is written into First person narration. Tara passes through many sufferings and problems that is narrated by the victim (Tara) herself. In another novel Jasmine's migration is symbolic of new opening. Freedom from conventional boundary of society in the 'Desirable Daughters' depicted various aspects in the field of Global perspectives.

In 'Desirable Daughters', the main protagonist Tara narrates the stories of her two elder sisters and also about her life in Indian as her past and her life in America as her present. She (Tara) also reveal the ways of life of her sisters who are the mixture of traditional and modern aspect, Padma lives her own life by marrying a man of New Jersey origin. Parvati is married a rich man in posh colony of Bombey. Tara, the narrator who feels proud to be a Brahmin Bengali traditional woman but her desire is to make her own identity and to move forward in life of liberation, took her to America.
Tara, first narrates her family history, in this narration she is revealing her own identity and place in the family. This narration helps in uniting the past and present of Tara who creates a new identity in her later life. In the introduction of Tara, she told traditional aspect of India and its cultural life. Then she narrates about her present life of California along with her previous life of Calcutta. The story moves ahead from India to America then to Calcutta to California. It seems the boundary line between these countries vanished off with the movement of the narrator. Bharati Mukherjee is a skilled Diasporic feministic writer who can handle such story of the past and present in a very smooth way. As far the issue of language comes, the writer has used day today's language according to the characters demand and situations. Tara is quite comfortable in expressing her views as an immigrant in America. She is able to speak in Bengali where required as well as American according to the situation. On the other hand, her sister used to speak a mixture of Indian and American English when she finds Indian culture becomes obstacle in her survival in America.

Sometimes, we can see Bharati Mukherjee contrast but parallel stories in her fictional work like of Tara Lata and Tara Chatterjee. On one side Tara Chatterjee protest against the traditional aspect of Indian wife. On the other hand, Tara Lata sacrificed her whole life as a tree bride. In the destiny of Tara was to marry at the age of five but the untimely death of groom before marriage, moreover the suggestion of her father gets married to a Tree and forced to live an isolated life as per her fate. On the other hand, Tara married to Bish a software engineers from a rich Bengali family, tries to live a traditional Indian life in America and wants Tara to lead the same life there, but she is determined to live her life by her own choice. She is a modern woman who wants her life free from all the traditional and cultural life of India or as a Indian wife.

Bharati Mukherjee implanted negative aspects to realise the roots and past of Indian Immigrants, Moreover, to fill gap between their mutual relationships and a new transformation of the characters. In 'Jasmine', she kills Half face who raped her at the very first day of her immigration but she gets bold after this incidence. Also in Desirable Daughters terrorist make blast in Tara's house in that blast Bist gets injured and Tara comes to help him and they once again re-unite.

The two contrast stories of Tara and Padma is presented by Bharati Mukherjee to show the strong bonding of Indians to their roots as Padma clings to Indian culture and make a small India in America through maintain her Indian culture
and tradition in America and rejected American life and culture. She lives surrounded with South Asian immigrant populated area. On the other hand Tara adopted American culture and also the challenges of accumulation for the survival and to make a new and individual identity of hers. But Tara's views about her elder sister is of a coward who is unable to face accumulation challenge in alien land as she says, "Her clinging to a version of India and to Indian ways and to Indian friends. Indian clothes and food and a 'Charming' accent seemed to me a cowardly way coping with a new country. Change is corruption. She seemed to be saying take what America can give, but don't let it tarnish you in any way" (Desirable Daughters 134) Thus, Bharati Mukherjee has given a new concept as a Diaspora writer, and say that Diaspora is like a wide path for the immigrant. They don't know where to go. They have to find out their own ways.