

Review of Displacement, Space, and Identity in the Postcolonial Novels of Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry and Manju Kapur

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: *This study focuses on the themes of displacement, space, and identity depicted in the post-colonial novels of Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry, and Manju Kapur. Post-colonial writings, particularly novels, deal with two major issues concerning the 'modern people' - displacement and search for identity. This study tries to analyze the treatment of these themes in the selected novels of the authors selected for the study.*

Design/Methodology/Approach: *For the study, many research articles, books, and research theses have been reviewed. Previous studies on similar lines have been thoroughly read and reviewed to get a comprehensive idea of the work that has been done so far. Both offline and online resources have been consulted for the study. An exploratory analytical discussion approach of research methodology is adopted to carry on the study.*

Finding/Result: *After reading and reviewing the resources available on the topic selected for the study, it has been found that the theme of displacement, space and search for identity has been a recurrent theme in the novels of Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry, and Manju Kapur. These issues have been dealt with in the novels of these writers either explicitly or as an underlying theme.*

Originality/Value: *The study proposed to be conducted will be original since the study dwells mainly on displacement it focuses on space in the formation of identity. Space excludes and includes individuals and communities. The analysis on displacement in connection with space and identity in the writings of the diasporic writers and writings on diaspora sheds a light on the aspects of the formation of identities in the postcolonial scenario.*

Paper Type: Review Article

Keywords: Displacement, Space, Identity, Diaspora, Alienation, Post-colonial, Hybridity, Identity formation.

1. INTRODUCTION :

Literature explicitly and implicitly contains elaborate descriptions on displacement highlighting the perspectives and problematics related to identity formations and cultural transmission that result in the creation of new cultures in numerous instances of life experiences associated. The major post-colonial key terms, displacement, search for identity and space to be investigated in this research with special reference to space which is found un-discovered part of research on the selected novels of the three authors. Displacement is a significant concept in postcolonial theory that refers to all migrant circumstances involving people who have left their homes to make a new life in another country. In other words, diaspora refers to migrant groups who have left their homeland but continue to share an ethnic, national, and religious identity. Modernism and postmodernism have decisively influenced the culture of the diasporic communities in the formation of their identity [1-2].

This study focuses on the themes of displacement, space, and identity depicted in the post-colonial novels of Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry, and Manju Kapur. Post-colonial writings, particularly

novels, deal with two major issues concerning the 'modern man' - displacement and search for identity. Colonial intervention, globalization, and cosmopolitanism have 'uprooted' modern man from his traditional roots. The displacement caused by migration has not only caused distressing experiences but has also created a multicultural space that has broadened understanding of human life. Migration from India to faraway lands in the colonial and post-colonial times has created the 'diaspora' with a distinct identity. Transcending the social and geographical boundaries, these migrant communities live in distant lands. The formation of identity in migrated space or the longing to belong to the original roots needs to be fathomed through the concept of space [3]. Pluralistic approaches adopted by critics like Bhabha and Hall on diaspora or migration discuss the concept of hybridity and in-betweenness. They argue that the life of the immigrant might function as a suitable ground for the social and cultural improvement of their living conditions [4].

The study intends to focus on the approach of the diasporic writers selected for the study to the third space of diasporic life in their narratives paying greater attention to the fluidity and flexibility of hybrid identity. Postcolonial theories on the formation of identities mainly focus on the third space that reflects the negotiation and development of culture [5]. The third space is where cultural identities get negotiated in contradictory and ambivalent spaces. It is the Third Space, however representable in and of itself, that creates the discursive circumstances of enunciation that assure that culture's meaning and symbols have no basic unity or fixity; that even the same signals can be appropriated, translated, historicized, and interpreted afresh.' [6]. When observed from the context of the third space, the diasporic writings find new cultural meanings offer new possibilities and perspectives. The cultural space is never simple and static. On the contrary, it is always ambiguous, shifting, and subject to various interpretations. Furthermore, cultural meanings and identities in this area are always accompanied by remnants of other meanings and identities. Because the third space makes meaning a tumultuous process, the present proposed study can trace the cultural meanings to construct identities with possible interpretations. Hence, the proposed study tries to analyze the treatment of these themes in the selected novels of the authors selected for the study [7].

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The study's goal is to conduct a secondary literature review and give summary data on the representation of displacement elements space and identity as major problems of emigrants analyzed in the point of view of narrator and narrative, with an unending struggle to fill the vacuum of space is significant observations in all the selected novels of the three authors is very much seen. Further, the review has been made to collect data on the way the studies have explored unidentified postcolonial elements that influenced the culture of diasporic communities to be analyzed research implications and determine the research gap.

- (1) To examine key positions in the Indian diasporic postcolonial narratives.
- (2) To critically look at the writings of Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry, and Manju Kapur, especially their position on displacement, space, and identity.
- (3) To improvise on available studies on displacement, space, and identity to apply it.
- (4) To examine the Indian postcolonial diasporic writings to synthesize the formation of identities in inter-community relations caused due to the displacement pressures.
- (5) To assess the interplay between space and displacement as envisaged in the works of Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry, and Manju Kapur.

3. METHODOLOGY :

A thorough review was made on nearly fifty research articles ten books and twelve research thesis on the post-colonial key terms/themes displacement, search for identity and space in special on the works of Jhumpa Lahiri. Rohinton Mistry and Manju Kapur. Apart from these enough references, an online search was made to collect the database through Google Scholar. The reviewed research articles are original peer-reviewed journal papers of national and international publications. The analysis of research works was done by referring to and following APA Manual.

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

4.1 Concept of Displacement and Post-Coloniality

Displacement, voluntary or involuntary, in a literal sense denotes the act of moving out or existing out of the original place, could be resulting in social, political, and economic circumstances. Different forms of displacements exist. They could exist in varied forms. To list a few of them could be: exile, exodus, migration, desertion, diaspora, travel, escape, banishment, discovery, and imprisonment. Displacement may cause in subjects a sense of loss, alienation, and disorientation or in other words, it may cause a taste of newly gained power and freedom in them. As a resulting displacement causes a process of transformation in the subjects resulting in a re-fashioned identity [8].

In terms of unprecedented connectivity and globalization, the twentieth century made remarkable progress. As a result, many people pursued their fortunes in far-flung foreign lands. Although human migration or mobility is an inevitable part of life, the enormous migration and movement of the twentieth century presented a once-in-a-lifetime event. The emigrants reconnected with their homeland in very different ways. The differentially reconnected emotional desire of twentieth-century migrants occupies a different location in the narrative analogy [9]. In current times, these experiences have resulted in confusing the race, nation, and class identities, as well as a diverse proposal of value standards. These confused identities are historical creations of the present day [10].

Postcolonial novels bring out the quest for identity most strikingly and remarkably. Exile and alienation; rebellion, struggle, and resistance to colonial authorities; identity blending or confusion, multiculturalism, and the formation of cultural autonomy free of imperial pressures are some of the key topics tackled in postcolonial fiction [11].

4.2 Process of Identity Formation

[I]densities can function as points of identification and attachment, only because of their capacity to exclude, to leave out, to render outside [12]. As a result, as Said (1978) argued, the self is defined less by what one is and more by what one is not through a process of 'othering.' Both Derrida's and Foucault's 'violent hierarchy' (such as man vs. woman) are based on the idea that one's identity is established on rejecting or excluding something.

[Identity] is meant to communicate a sense of personal continuity and consistency within oneself, as well as the process of synthesis between one's inner existence and the outer social reality. It alludes to the feeling of having a stake in oneself as well as a stake in a confirming community. Identity encompasses a variety of meanings and views that extend beyond the individual and social to include historical and cultural factors [13].

The terrible effects of displacement stated could be synthesized as Exile is strangely compelling to think about but terrible to experience. It is the unhealable rift forced between a human being and a native place, between, the self and true home: its essential sadness can never be surmounted [14].

4.3 The Concept of Negotiated 'Space'

Space is an important element in the domain of cultural studies that pertain to the diaspora. The cultural studies that involve diasporic writing find the correlation between the place of origin or homeland or place of memory is weighed with the present-day land. An ambivalent identity is made possible to both the immigrant narrator as well as the characters due to the places of memory. Diasporic writers create their own space to create an existential outsidership that could be well explained through a concept developed by Edward Relph. 'There are seven forms of insidership and outsidership, each deploying its meaning at a different level of experiential involvement,' says the author. However, of the seven modes of experiential involvement, one stands out, existential outsidership is chosen for the study since it attaches profound detachment. Due to its suitability, the concept will be strongly applied to examine the non-involvement state went through by the narrator/protagonist of the novels. Henri Lefebvre's theories on social space will be exploited in this study to enhance the purpose of the research [15-16].

The cultural critics point out that the diasporic writers exploit the third space to make present a true diasporic life in their narratives. The third space helps the narrators to be fluid and flexible to create a hybrid identity. Postcolonial theories on the formation of identities mainly focus on the third space of cultural negotiation and transformation. The third space is where cultural identities get negotiated in contradictory and ambivalent spaces. When observed from the context of the third space, the diasporic writings find new cultural meanings with new possibilities and viewpoints. The cultural space is never simple and static. On the contrary, it is always ambiguous, shifting, and subject to various interpretations

Furthermore, In this domain, cultural meanings and identities always leave traces of other cultural meanings and identities [17].

4.4 Manju Kapur on the Immigrant

Manju Kapur, a post-colonial writer, depicts displacement and the quest for identity as a dominant theme along with other themes like race and ethnicity in her fourth novel 'Immigrant'. Having a sharp understanding of human nature, she examines the position of women in a patriarchal society dealing with themes like alienation, rootlessness, loneliness, and nostalgia. The narrative centers around the challenges faced by the immigrant in exile [18].

Manju Kapur, a popular contemporary novelist of Indian English Literature has written six novels and an anthology. *Difficult Daughters*, her first novel, was won the Commonwealth Writers Prize for Best First Book in 1998. Her second novel, *A Married Woman*, was a finalist for the Encore Award in 2003. Her third novel, *Home*, was shortlisted for the Hutch-Crossword Prize in 2006. Her fourth novel, *The Immigrant*, was released in 2008 and was a finalist for the India Plaza Golden Quill Award and the DSC Prize for South Asian Literature in 2010. *Custody*, her fifth novel, was released in 2011. and her sixth novel *Brothers* was published in 2016 [19-20].

Manju Kapur's *The Immigrant* narrates the life of Nina, a thirty-one-year-old spinster, who lives in Delhi, gets married to an NRI Dentist named Ananda and flies to Canada to start a new life. The novel then describes the life of Nina, a married woman, alone in an alien land, with no one other than her husband to talk with. The narration of the novel revolves around an Indian couple - Nina and Ananda. The displacement of Nina, an individual whose life was attuned to Indian Culture finds the Canadian culture and Individualism alien to her ideas of life. The first half of the novel is based in Delhi, while the second half is in Halifax in East Canada. The narration emphasizes the theme of displacement by focusing on aspects related to it. Women's duties at home, marital pleasure, and a transformation in attitude The novel depicts Nina's transformation as an immigrant by narrating a new dimension that the protagonist Nina adopts to move ahead in life uprooting the character of being brought up in a traditional molding [21-22].

Manju Kapur's *The Immigrant* is about Nina and Ananda, two immigrants. The novelist in *The Immigrant* deliberates on the Indian diaspora in Canada. tries to define their identity as members of the Indian Diaspora in Canada. The novelist in the novel discusses the Indian diaspora in three major parts Nina a woman as well as a wife at home, Ananda and his uncle represent the male class, and Indians as general mass living in Canada People are occupied with their jobs in Canada. The narration Set in the 1970s, this film explores the lives of middle-class Indians. The lifeblood of the narration is the diasporic life in Canada.

4.5 Jhumpa Lahiri Work Names Identity

Jhumpa Lahiri, an Indian-American author writes on cultural assimilation experienced by Immigrants from India in the United States of America. Her first work, the compilation of short stories *Interpreter of Maladies*, was published in 1999. Her first novel, *The Namesake*, was published in 2003. In 2008, her second short stories compilation *Unaccustomed Earth* was published, and *The Lowland*, was published in 2013. In 'The Namesake,' Lahiri's experiences as an immigrant child parallel those of her protagonist, Gogol Ganguly. She muses on the Indian Diaspora in the *Namesake*, constructing a story that exposes the flaws of the Diaspora's sense of identity and cultural difference [23].

In life, names are markers of identity. People use names to communicate with one another, and they are also used to identify themselves. As the subject of identification becomes more central, the names become increasingly important. The naming of a newborn baby in Indian tradition involves a variety of procedures and ceremonies. In life, names are essential. Names appear as identification symbols in literature dealing with the clash of culture literature dealing with cultural clashes, nationalities, and races [24-25]. In Indian culture, good names are associated with dignity and enlightenment. Pet names can be meaningless and amusing at times. The title *The Namesake* alludes to Gogol Ganguli's struggle to come to terms with his odd name. The novel depicts the memory of a really specific event, an unnamed community. The story is around a couple and a Bengali community in the United States who came for various reasons.

They are first-generation South Asian immigrants or South Asian Americans, with second-generation South Asian immigrants or South Asian Americans as their descendants. In his novel about Ashoke and

Ashima Ganguli, Lahiri focuses on the cultural dislocations of a family, immigrants from Calcutta who reside in Boston to study, work, and raise a family. From the birth of a boy through the death of a father, the work goes gently and eloquently along its core arc [26].

4.6 Rohinton Mistry's Search for Self and Other

Rohinton Mistry, born in Mumbai, India is an Indian-born Canadian writer whose works explore the everyday lives of Indian Parsis. He moved to Canada in 1975. Tales from Firozsha Baag, a compilation of his short stories, was released by Penguin Books Canada in 1987. His debut novel, *Such a Long Journey* (1991), his second novel, *A Fine Balance* (1995), and his third novel, *Family Matters* (2002), were all published. In 2008, his novella *The Scream* was published.

The identities of Mistry's Parsi characters fall in between the liminal space. They assume for themselves an entity as an insider at the same time the outsider of the society. The historic migration of the Parsi community from Iran which has remained still as a part of their identity and at the same time efforts to acculturate to the Indian subcontinent adds to their alienation further. Some members of the Parsi community have tried to find recourse in the West which has further caused more disillusionment. The works of Rohinton Mistry are a testimony to the Parsi disenchantment of the West since his works document his nostalgia or dilemma concerning India after he migrated from India to Canada [27-28].

In his fiction, Rohinton Mistry delivers deep, diversified, and sharply critical views into post-independence India by situating his work in key historical contexts such as the Bangladesh conflict and the Emergency. Politics, community life, urbanism, the caste system, economic inequalities, national 'events' such as wars, communalism, and the subaltern classes (women, 'lower' castes, the impoverished, and so on) are among his many concerns. His images of the Parsi community illustrate modernity's contradictions and their fight against marginalization [29].

Mistry describes his migrant picture of India inside a critical representation of the migrant in *A Fine Balance*. He acts as a go-between for migrant workers and their Indian homelands, as well as for migrant writers and their homelands. Mistry's depiction of migrants reveals his dissatisfaction with his situation as a migrant writer. Mistry's characterization of Jamshed implies that he sees a detached 'post-national' posture as deeply troubling, as an abdication of responsibility for the homeland. Mistry emphasizes the importance of avoiding irresponsible detachment while also anxiously foregrounding the difficulties of negotiating a double duty and highlighting the migrant's distance from the grassroots political activism available to the national subject through his self-conscious representation of Kersi [30-31].

According to Caroline Victoria Herbert, The novel follows four people from different socioeconomic, cultural, religious, and geographical backgrounds as they build a small community to escape the nation-ideological state and material violence. Dina Dalal, a Parsi widow, offers the necessary location, the flat, to maintain financial independence by employing two tailors to sew for an export company and housing a student. Tailors Omprakash and Ishvar Darji have come to the city in search of a job and to escape rural caste prejudice, which led to their family's gruesome death for breaking traditional social and vocational hierarchies. Meanwhile, young Parsi Maneck Kohlah, Dina's paying visitor, reluctantly leaves his mountain home to complete his education and start a career [32]

In the novel, *A Fine Balance* Mistry portrays juxtaposing binaries of the existence of Mumbai. The nature of ambivalence and reality is very well brought out through the images of exploitation and opportunity, oppression and liberation are depicted simultaneously. This attribute becomes apparent about each other Om and Ishvar, the tailors with the city of Mumbai. Om and Ishvar find opportunities for social and economic progression in the city which is denied to the villagers in the countryside. The city assures them of liberation from traditional oppression that is in existence in various forms like caste, class, ethnic community, and to some extent the family.

Both the self and the others have been transcended by Mistry. The writer's persona, as well as his Parsi self, is the self; the larger world is the self. All three have come together in an epiphanic moment that transcends national, racial, and gender borders, speaking with a voice that cannot be silenced.

The cultural production of the formation of identities is of scholastic value since the construction of social identity resonates with specific cultural genres in which the social milieu gets constructed. It largely involves layered and intricate social behavioral patterns. Though Identities of all the communities are bound up with ethnicity, culture, and religion, the identities of the diasporic communities significantly get shaped and reshaped in the process of identity formation and construction in migratory spaces [33].

Table 1: Summary of previous research findings

S. No.	Authors	Year	Findings
1	Saha, A. [34]	2013	Drastic spilled and complexity of space between two worlds and two cultures are analyzed in detail
2	Hemalatha, S. Mary [35]	2014	All laws and documented rights of citizens cannot ensure peace and development of subaltern migrants
3	Lakshmi, C. M. [36]	2002	The condition of a national economy is under big pressure in a big threat in the process of cultural identity
4	Sethi, S. [37]	2016	Characters in the novel struggle to balance between good and bad force with individuality and independence
5	Lamiche, A., & Baadji, C. [38]	2020	Cultural conflict and diasporic immigrants always live in confusing cultural identity
6	Sakia, B. [39]	2020	A sense of rootlessness and identity crisis is seen in the important protagonists Omprakash and Ishver.
7	Vinai, M., & Hemachandran, R. [40]	2021	Migrants scatter for space and self-identity in the new place to revoke their sense of identity.
8	Selvam, P. [41]	2021	Peace and love in society are embedded much with the importance of multiculturalism to be assimilated into common life.
9	Gadag, K. V. [42]	2018	Continuous struggle and helplessness of characters to cope with fundamental values of new land and left behind the culture.
10	Parui, D. [43]	2017	The harsh cruelty of new place and migration and new place make feel disempowered and displaced.
11	Suresh. M. [44]	2017	Sense of alienation and displacement empowered migrated protagonists thought the novel.
12	Bajaj, N. M. [45]	2021	The shock of the two cultures resulted in alienation and the inability to accept their new culture.
13	Ghosh, T. [46]	2021	Characters suffer isolation which results in a struggle to adapt to a new culture
14	Velma, J. Caro, & G. Ala, N. [47]	2021	Nina's new world experience results in a sense of loss, discomfort anxiety adopt future life.
15	Ayan, M., & Yavuz, D. A. [48]	2021	Double culture acceptance syndrome ends with struggle and difficulty in an adopted land.
16	Macwan, T. P. [49]	2019	Social relationships are disturbed due to failures in differentiating between established and newly introduced ones.
17	Kasulamma, M. [50]	2019	Struggle for an independent life with status to aspire for the position
18	Wright, Alexis, et al. [51]	2016	Shifting complexities and multiplicity of identities within the cultural communities.

19	Shinde, B. N. [52]	2019	Women are deeply attached to traditionally confined existence.
20	Sweetline, S., & Senthamarai, T. [53]	2021	Migration, modernization instigates one to break away from stereotypical portrays.
21	Walker, R. [54]	2021	Diasporic home triggers homelessness, isolation in the immigrants.
22	Sarkar, M. S. [55]	2021	Characters Ashok and Ashima are deeply attached to their homeland cultural roots.
23	Fawzy, M. [56]	2021	Gogol born in foreign land suffers alienation, displacement, no acceptance from society.
24	Deivasigamani, T. [57]	.2018	The struggle of character with two names experiencing belonging to nowhere.
25	Crocker, M. L. N. [58]	2019	Gogol was born in America but he is not recognized as an American by the same society,
26	Prabhune, S. R. [59]	2014	Migrants' lives include looking back on the past and looking forward to the future.
27	Hasnan, A., & Pakri, M. R. M. [60]	2021	Categorization of individuals based on the idea of origin and living place has an impact on cultural identity.
28	Gökçen, K. A. R. A. [61]	2021	First and second-generation migrants face an identity crisis.
29	Jare, M. R. [62]	2021	the native and alienated suffer the oppression of cultures.
30	Jain, J. [63].	2021	Impact Journey of migrants on global capitalism.
31	Bhandari, N. B. [64]	2021	New belongingness, new freedom, and new territories are the gain rather than loss.
32	Pireddu, N. [65]	2021	Questions of identity and traditional values are assumed as hybridity.
33	Patel, M. G. S. [66]	2019	The personality emergency of migrants is analyzed with post-colonial perspectives.
34	Pawar, B. S. [67]	2019	Women migrants often suffer the problem of equality and are considered secondary migrants.
35	Das, R. [68]	2021	Indian immigrants' suffering and struggle in new lands are depicted in specific to immigrants to the west.
35	Anfel, B. [69]	2021	The cultural intervention of space of cultural identity help to overcome cultural diversity.
37	Sumyirra, M. A., & Manimozhi, M. [70]	2021	The clash between origin and national culture To be or not be a condition.
38	Martin, C. [71]	2021	Cultural aspects built contrast to the third space cross cultural conflict.
39	Khrais, S. M. [72]	2020	Western and Indian culture coupe up the dilemma in the migrants.
40	Manusia, A. T. S., et al. [73]	2017	The inclination of previous generations towards their paths and tracks is interrogated with specific post-colonial themes.
41	Yuval-Davis, N. [74]	1999	Hard strange experiences at borders and boundaries of native and new land.
42	S., & Sethi, A. [75]	2019	Social initiatives yield in preventing migration and immigration.
43	Gade, D. S., & Aithal, P. S. [76]	2021	The shift of places and migration lead to new opportunities rather than losses.

44	Vincent, P., & D'Mello, L. [77]	2018	Changing demographic contexts leads to cultural contradictions and cross-cultural identity crises.
45	Bandaru, U. [78]	2018	The cultural crisis experienced in their struggle to in search of identities under the impact of hybrid of identity.
46	Chakraborty, N. [79]	2018	Every migrant women's experience in an alien land is specific.
47	Dilipbhai, T. S. [80]	2014	Immigrants in the new land suffer and experience politically motivated life-dying laws.
48	Lahiri, S. [81]	2010	The journey of immigrants from their homeland to a new land is depicted as symbolic freedom of affirmation where the second group of generation emphasizes the experiences of the first generation.
49	Mitrea, A. [82]	2021	Ritual cooking and consumption of native food lead to a signal of identity.
50	Duranti's, F. R. A. N. C. E. S. C. A., & Ravizza, E. N. [83]	2021	Immigrants experience social interaction within the cross-cultural discourse between characters.
51	Salunkhe, S. S. [84]	2021	Geographical dis-location brings them the trauma of the loss of homeland and disconnects the diaspora subjects from their native culture due to alienation.
52	Bhandari, N. B. [85]	2021	The history of immigrants of the new land experience impacts of common shared collective culture.
53	Khorakiwala, M. [86]	2021	A detailed analysis is done on shifting identities and internal relationships of the self of immigrants.
54	Chawla, M. [87]	2021	The writer herself experiences struggle for identity and escape from diasporic identity is not exceptional to characters.
55	Boschetti, F. [88]	2021	Multiculturalism-influenced identities of dissimilarities pave the way for hyphenated identity in the alien land.
56	Suresh, M. & T. [89]	2017	Immigrant women's resistance in diasporic space, as well as resistance to strict, unequal cultural practices.
57	Jadhav, A. [90]	2021	Migration is incarnation and reformation rather than separation.
58	Allamneni, S. & Usha, N. [91]	2013	The article focuses on the post-colonial legacy of middle-class Indian women suffering from patriarchal dominance.
59	Ashcroft, B, Griffiths, G, & Tiffin, H. [92]	2020	Mistry as an outstanding diasporic writer portrays his own bad experience, nostalgic experience in the left behind the land.
60	Sarma, D. & Sarma-Debnath, K. [93]	2022	This article analyses the migration of Zoroastrians to India to escape religious conversion and experience cultural identity and displacement.

5. NEW RELATED ISSUES :

Themes of displacement, space, and identity are explored in Jhumpa Lahiri's, Rohinton Mistry's, and Manju Kapur's post-colonial books. Displacement and the search for identity are two significant topics

that post-colonial texts, particularly novels, address. Colonialism, globalization, and cosmopolitanism have all 'uprooted' contemporary man from his ancestral origins. Migration has generated not just traumatic experiences, but it has also created a multicultural area that has broadened people's perspective of life. During colonial and post-colonial times, migration from India to far-flung lands generated a distinct 'diaspora'. These migrant groups exist in other lands, transcending social and physical borders. The construction of identity in migratory space, as well as the desire to return to one's roots, must be understood through the concept of space. On diaspora or migration, critics like as Bhabha and Hall use pluralistic methodologies to analyse the concepts of hybridity and in-betweenness. They suggest that the immigrant's daily existence might serve as a fertile ground for improving their social and cultural situations.

In the proposed study, fresh techniques to analysing the concerns of displacement, space, and identity in selected novels will be examined. The true struggle of characters who leave their homeland to settle in other nations with feelings of alienation, loss, and disorientation will be heavily emphasised. The main goal of this study is to critically explore and analyse the fluidity and flexibility of hybrid identity, which has gotten little attention to far. Furthermore, the research aims to contribute to post-colonial theories on identity formation by focusing on space, which signifies cultural negotiation and transformation.

6. IDEAL SOLUTION, CURRENT STATUS & IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED :

This research focuses on the themes of displacement, space, and identity as depicted in Jhumpa Lahiri's, Rohinton Mistry's, and Manju Kapur's postcolonial novels. Postcolonial literature, particularly novels, addresses two key challenges concerning the "modern man": displacement and the search for identity. Colonialism, globalization, and cosmopolitanism have 'uprooted' contemporary man from his ancestral roots. Migration-related displacement has not only resulted in traumatic experiences but has also generated a multicultural space that has extended awareness of human life. The ideal situation would be to intervene in Postcolonial books, in particular, highlight the desire for identity startlingly and remarkably. Some of the primary subjects addressed in postcolonial fiction are exile and alienation; rebellion, struggle, and opposition to colonial authority; identity mixing or confusion, multiculturalism, and the emergence of cultural autonomy free of imperial forces.

The improvement sought over the current situation would be to analyze displacement and identity from the face of third space, which enables narrators to be fluid and adaptable to build a hybrid identity. Postcolonial theories of identity formation primarily concentrate on the third space of cultural negotiation and transition. Cultural identities are negotiated in contradictory and ambiguous areas in the third space. When viewed via the lens of the third space, diasporic texts discover new cultural meanings, as well as new opportunities and points of view.

7. RESEARCH GAP :

After reviewing the resources on the pertaining domain of knowledge it has been found that the various interpretations are given to the novels of Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry and Manju Kapur fall short to delineate the various characters, situations, and circumstances in a true spirit of postcolonial perspectives. Studies conducted on these vital works of literature do not focus on the themes of displacement, space, and identity from the post-colonial perspective of displacement and search for identity from the point of view of space as defined by Cultural Critics like Bhabha and Hall who discuss diaspora or migration on the concept of hybridity and in-betweenness [94-95]. In furtherance, it needs to be noted that there is a necessity to carry on the study by focusing on the approach of the diasporic writers to the third space. By interpreting the diasporic life in the writings of selected works, the present study would pay greater attention to the fluidity and flexibility of hybrid identity which has so far not received due attention. The study also aims to contribute to the area of postcolonial theories on the formation of identities by mainly focusing on the third space that represents cultural negotiation and transformation. In addition, the study will make a significant contribution by interpreting ambivalent identities through the concept of existential outsidership [96].

8. RESEARCH AGENDAS :

Postcolonial themes, displacement, space, and cultural identity are deeply rooted in the works of Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry, and Manju Kapur. The select novels mainly deal with the themes with

different perspectives transcending the social and geographical boundaries. The implementation of the third space within the narratives to critically analyze displacement and cultural identity remains a specific feature in the writing of these novels [97-98].

The formation and search for the identity of the authors' self through characters in the migrated places further caught between birth roots and present forced world to be negotiated through the concept of space. The proposed research investigates the untouched approach of researchers in the select novels wherein the study of space in specific, paying deep attention to the fluidity and flexibility of hybrid identity which leads to an examination of cultural negotiation and transformation.

Data can be gathered from peer-reviewed published research articles and edited books that are indexed in Google scholar. Additional web sources will be examined for in-depth exploratory inquiry. As part of the mega research initiative, a fresh approach to the selected novels may be published in the form of research articles in peer-reviewed publications. A qualitative analysis to be conducted, which will include close reading, analyzing, comparing, and contrasting the primary sources chosen for the study. Future research might look at new techniques to analyze the concerns of displacement, space, and identity in selected novels. The genuine struggle of the characters who leave their homeland to settle in other nations with feelings of alienation, loss, and disorientation will be heavily emphasized. The primary goal of future research must be to critically explore and analyze the fluidity and flexibility of hybrid identity, which has gotten insufficient attention thus far. Furthermore, the research hopes to contribute to post-colonial theories on identity formation by focusing largely on space, which signifies cultural negotiation and transformation.

9. ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH AGENDAS :

Literature research programmes are dependent on publication in order to receive concentrated attention and critical reviews. With the rise of social media and internet-based services in the field of publishing, it is more important than ever for researchers to publish in peer-reviewed journals in order to reach a wider audience. Participants from all across the world participate in the study questions and propose ideas that may have been overlooked. The research gap in literature studies and critical literary theories is widening all the time. In an age where people's perspectives are shifting, scholarly study is critical to provide solutions. predicated on the internet's ability to provide images and commentary on the current status of research.

10. FINAL RESEARCH PROPOSAL IN THE CHOSEN TOPIC :

The goal of future research should be to better understand the development of identity as a socio-cultural component, with a focus on its ever-changing nature in many forms. One such manifestation is creative writing. In addition, an authenticated study is needed to examine post-colonial solid key themes such as displacement and the search for identity from various perspectives based on interactions and indications not found in the three authors' chosen novels, with a special focus on the fluidity and flexibility of hybridity of space. According to Swain, interactions play a role in identity formation, and the narratives presented in the novels are a gold mine for delving into the depths of identity formations and offering opportunities to investigate a plethora of identity constructions because the novels artistically depict all types of interactions between diverse characters in a variety of situations.

The proposed study would look into how writers use the postcolonial key themes of displacement, space, and identity in their narratives. For the goals of doing this exploratory research in an objective and methodical manner, there will be a process of comparison and contrast to arrive at results. The proposed research is planned to be accomplished within three years.

The following are the aims of the planned research. The study's main goal is to conduct a secondary literature review and give summarized data on how postcolonial themes like relocation, space, and identity are depicted in the selected novels. In addition, the following are the other goals:

- (1) To get a better knowledge of the existing studies on how novels depict displacement, space, and identity.
- (2) To get familiar with the underlying concepts, viewpoints, and strategies used to investigate the meaning of displacement, location, and identity in various forms of narratives.
- (3) To develop an understanding of how researchers use postcolonial theory to critically analyse narratives.

- (4) To have a better understanding of how research findings are presented and evaluated in the subject of literature studies.
- (5) To be able to grasp the concept of space as a useful tool for investigating displacement and identity in selected novels.
- (6) To assist the researcher in expanding their understanding of diaspora, our role in the globe, and how we inhabit, perceive, and portray new territory to others.
- (7) To compare and contrast the ability of each book to contribute to the study's goals.
- (8) Analyze postcolonial themes in the narratives by critically evaluating each novel's style of narration and plot design.
- (9) To comprehend how the portrayal of displacement space and identity in the novels helps to the reader's interpretation and comprehension of the displacement space and identity.
- (10) To be able to incorporate innovative analyses into the state of knowledge.
- (11) To be able to identify research gaps in the representation of displacement, space, and identity in fiction.
- (12) Empower the researcher to do new study to fill gaps in existing research.

11. ABCD ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH :

It is a thoughtful idea to analyse the proposed research using ABCD Analysis framework [99-100]. Below is a qualitative analysis of the proposed research using ABCD Analysis.

Advantages:

The current study allows for a better understanding of the existing research on how novels convey displacement, space, and identity. The current study aids researchers in learning more about diaspora, our position in the world, and how we inhabit, perceive, and depict new terrain to others. It allows academics to conduct new research in order to fill gaps in previous studies. Knowing the underlying concepts, viewpoints, and tactics used to study the meaning of displacement, location, and identity in various forms of storytelling is beneficial. It develops literature lovers' creative knowledge by allowing them to analyse and comprehend how postcolonial theory is used to critically analyse narratives.

Benefits:

This research study aims to comprehend identity creation as a sociocultural component, with a focus on its ever-evolving character in diverse incarnations. A gold mine for delving into the depths of identity forms and providing opportunities to investigate countless identity constructions. It also guides new researchers through the process of examining and exploring postcolonial theories and themes in diaspora writings that are relevant to new generation migrants.

Constraints:

Many study projects on the authors' postcolonial novels have focused on postcolonial themes of displacement and identity, but experimenting with and examining these themes from the perspective of space is the most difficult component of the research and necessitates extensive investigation. There were serious flaws such as a failure to highlight cultural and historical arguments outside of the Western world, as well as a failure to address Western culture's variety.

Disadvantages:

Scholarly research is vital to propose solutions in an age where people's viewpoints are altering based on the potential of the internet to provide visuals and feedback on current research state. This study tries to understand identity formation as a sociocultural component, with a focus on its ever evolving nature in many forms. A treasure trove for exploring into the depths of identity forms and investigating innumerable identity constructions. It walks new scholars through confusions in studying and investigating postcolonial theories and themes in diaspora writings that are relevant to new generation migrants.

After choosing numerous concerns to analyse in the study of selected novels, one might list essential advantages, benefits, limits, discovered determinant issue in qualitative research analysis. This will also provide a fundamental understanding and can be thought of as a predefined condition for ABCD analysis, which is referred to as ABCD listing. The ABCD framework enables the researcher to examine any

concerns, both internal and external, in terms of their significance to postcolonial theories and themes. ABCD constructions enable readers to recognise and comprehend problems from the perspectives of multiple stakeholders, allowing for the development of the best possible solution. Thus, a qualitative listing, qualitative analysis, analysis of identified concerns utilising the ABCD analysis framework in sufficient depth is required.

11. EXPECTED OUTCOME :

Following a review of the literature, it was discovered that the varied interpretations of Jhumpa Lahiri's, Rohinton Mistry's, and Manju Kapur's works fell short of describing the diverse individuals, places, and events in a real postcolonial spirit. Studies of these important works of literature do not focus on the themes of displacement, space, and identity from a post-colonial perspective of displacement and search for identity from a spatial perspective, as defined by Cultural Critics such as Bhabha and Hall, who discuss diaspora or migration through the lens of hybridity and in-betweenness. These texts will shed light on postcolonial concerns of displacement and identity as seen through the prism of location.

12. IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSAL:

After doing a literature review, it was determined that various interpretations of Jhumpa Lahiri's, Rohinton Mistry's, and Manju Kapur's works failed to portray the numerous characters, places, and events in a true postcolonial spirit.. Studies of these important works of literature do not focus on the themes of displacement, space, and identity from a post-colonial perspective of displacement and search for identity from a spatial perspective, as defined by Cultural Critics like Bhabha and Hall, who discuss diaspora or migration through the lens of hybridity and in-betweenness. Through the prism of place, these works will reveal postcolonial questions about displacement and identity.

13. LIMITATION OF THE PROPOSAL :

The research will be carried out through content analysis and exploratory examination of primary sources that are works related to the notion, as well as peer-reviewed research publications on various postcolonial theories. Many research works have been done on the authors' post-colonial novels, pertained to post-colonial themes displacement and identity, but to experiment and examine the themes of displacement and identity from the perspective of space is the most difficult part of the research and requires thorough research. There were significant limitations like failure to prioritize cultural and historical debates that circumvent the Western world, as well as failure to deal with the diversity of Western culture.

14. CONCLUSION :

This research study specifies to understand the formation of identity as a socio-cultural component, a study as to focus on its ever-evolving nature in various manifestations. One such manifestation is creative writing. Concurrently an authenticated study is required to analyze the post-colonial solid key themes like displacement, search for identity from different perspectives based on interactions and indications un-discovered in the selected novels of the three authors with further focus on fluidity and flexibility of hybridity of space [101]. As opined by Swain interactions contribute to identity formation, the narrations presented in the novels are a mine of exploring the depth of formations of identities and offer to explore innumerable identity constructions since the novels artistically manifest all forms of interactions between varied characters in wide-ranging situations through various narrative techniques [102]. The role of space in narration, dialectic relationship between strategic and emotional space is very important in interpreting the narratives of the selected writers for the study.

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