

Transcending Borders: Cultural integration and hybridization in the select works of Amitav Ghosh – A Systematic Review

Nayana K. ^{1&2} & Manjula K. T. ³

¹ Research Scholar, Institute of Humanities and Social Science, Srinivas University, Mangalore- 575001, India.

² Assistant Professor, Milagres College, Mangalore, Karnataka, India.
Orcid ID: 0000-0002-3064-1197; E-mail ID: nirupin22@gmail.com

³ Research Professor, Institute of Humanities and Social Science, Srinivas University, Mangalore, 575001 India.

Orcid ID: 0000-0002-2459-1103, E-mail ID: manjula.kalyat@gmail.com

Area/Section: Humanities.

Type of the Paper: Systematic Review.

Type of Review: Peer Reviewed as per [C/O/P/E](#) guidance.

Indexed in: OpenAIRE.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6999463>

Google Scholar Citation: [IJMTS](#)

How to Cite this Paper:

Nayana, K., & Manjula, K. T., (2022). Transcending Borders: Cultural integration and hybridization in the select works of Amitav Ghosh – A Systematic Review. *International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS)*, 7(2), 167-190. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6999463>

International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS)

A Refereed International Journal of Srinivas University, India.

CrossRef DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47992/IJMTS.2581.6012.0215>

Received on: 27/06/2022

Published on: 18/08/2022

© With Authors.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0 International License](#) subject to proper citation to the publication source of the work.

Disclaimer: The scholarly papers as reviewed and published by the Srinivas Publications (S.P.), India are the views and opinions of their respective authors and are not the views or opinions of the SP. The SP disclaims of any harm or loss caused due to the published content to any party.

Transcending Borders: Cultural integration and hybridization in the select works of Amitav Ghosh – A Systematic Review

Nayana K. ^{1&2} & Manjula K. T. ³

¹ Research Scholar, Institute of Humanities and Social Science, Srinivas University, Mangalore- 575001, India,

² Assistant Professor, Milagres College, Mangalore, Karnataka, India, Orcid ID: 0000-0002-3064-1197; E-mail ID: nirupin22@gmail.com

³ Research Professor, Institute of Humanities and Social Science, Srinivas University, Mangalore, 575001 India,

Orcid ID: 0000-0002-2459-1103, E-mail ID: manjula.kalyat@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Purpose: *The topic chosen for the study centers on the themes of Cultural Integration and Hybridization as illustrated in Amitav Ghosh's post-modern novels. The term 'postmodernism' refers to a broad movement that came into being during the latter part of the twentieth century. This movement came after modernity and after modernism faced its decline, when it comes to postmodernism, there is a rise and a fall in every aspect of knowledge and existence. It was an era of an uprising, whether it is literary work, philosophy, or science. Postcolonial literature, particularly novels, explore fundamental difficulties that people face, such as the blending of many cultures, hybridity, and the search for one's own identity. The purpose of this study is to investigate how these topics are handled in the works of fiction by the authors selected for this study. A detailed reading of a few of Amitav Ghosh's works reveals the impact of racial discrimination, as well as the tyranny of colonial rule. His writings have achieved appreciation on a global level, which means that they are not limited by political, geographical, or social borders.*

Design: *A review of Literature is done by collecting information from secondary sources such as peer-reviewed journals, National and International Publications, internet sources, and research sources like Google Scholar, Research Gate, SSRN, Elsevier, Academia, and Shodhganga are used for identifying the research gap. To highlight the key aspects of the research ABCD analysis is used. Data is acquired from research journals, doctoral theses, scholarly articles, and websites to carry out the research that has been proposed. Concentrating on the keywords History, Transcending Borders, culture, Integration, and Hybridity of the chosen topic, the methodology used depends mostly on collecting, analyzing, and interpreting previous knowledge. The textual analysis and comparative method will be used in the methodology. There will be a close reading of the select works of Ghosh followed by discussions on related issues. Writing research papers and participating in conferences on the subject are also aimed at. While conducting the analyses of the study, APA Manual has been followed to adhere to its requirements.*

Findings: *It has been decided, after looking through a large number of publications, including articles, books, and theses, that the aim of the study could be centered on Cultural Integration and Hybridization in the select works of Amitav Ghosh. It's proved that Cultural Integration and Hybridity are not a static existence; they differ from one person to the next, one area to the next, one culture to the next, and one nation to the next in any situation. A genuine social and human relationship developed and sustained with the real dignity of humanity is the means to prevent the problems and difficulties of social conflicts. The primary emphasis of the research will be placed on cultural integration and hybridity as it relates to chosen works by*

Ghosh. The study intends to take review the literature on the subject and will probe in detail the issue under consideration.

Originality: *The proposed study focuses primarily on the role that cultural integration and hybridity crucial role in the development of identity, the study that is planned to be carried out will be an original one. Nations exclude and include individuals and societies. The study of Amitav Ghosh's writings regarding migration, culture, and hybridity concerning a person's sense of his/her own identity focuses on the stages that are involved in the construction of identities within a postcolonial context.*

Paper Type: *Review Paper*

Keywords: Historical, Borders, culture, Integration, Hybridity, ABCD Listing.

1. INTRODUCTION :

Amitav Ghosh's works echo the notions commonly dealt with under the documentation of postmodernism. His fiction and non-fiction work highlight the benign aspects of culture, history, language, religion, knowledge systems, etc. in quite a postmodernist perspective wherein the essentiality of everything is questioned and already held meanings deconstructed. Through the portrayal of characters in his stories, the modern-day world makes and moulds human perceptions, comprehensions and, experiences about the life lived in the past as well as in the present [1]. He interrogates this position in his writings in quite a postmodernist way and comes to a conclusion that fiction is equivalent to unreal or untrue but at the same time, it has a force to unsettle the firmly held notions of truth about the historical and cultural aspects of our human society. In a similar manner individual identity holds much importance for him and he describes it in his literature as constantly concerned with the representation of the 'self' and the world around. For him, the notions of self-identity are structured and made by language and its representation. Therefore, for Ghosh identity is highly fluid and unstable because it can be made and unmade and also it can change over time and in different contexts [2][3].

Ghosh has continuously critiqued the Enlightenment conceptions of rationality, knowledge, and truth which used to be the index of modern civilization during the 19th century and which were also deeply entrenched in the colonial missions of the West in the East. He translates raw experiences onto the page by observing what he saw, and by making extensive notes about his conversations with the people he met. His interest in people, their lives, histories, and dilemmas can easily be traced through his corpus of writing, which spans almost four decades [4]. Most of his fictional works find their origin in historical events of the world. Some of the recurring themes to be found in his works are the role of an individual in the circumstantial political events he/she is set in, the uncertain and questionable nature of borders between nations and citizens, or among the genres of literature, narration based on reminisces of one's memory to rediscover their identities lost in the forgotten passages of time and the blurred lines of time and space in the narratives of his work [5][6].

Postmodernism is a term that is used to describe the many different ways in which people think, particularly how they see the truth and reality. Postmodernists believe that physical borders between nations serve as an obstacle to human interaction. They believe that nationalism is the root cause of war. As a result, postmodernists are often supportive of globalization. The themes of multiculturalism and multi-ethnicity appear throughout Amitav Ghosh's works; in the role of a nomadic cosmopolitan, he wanders through his novels with a narrative skill that is distinctively postmodern [7].

Postcolonial literature is the global literature of the colonies being studied even by the colonizers today, where the image of man is depicted only in Postcolonial literature. One may interpret most of Ghosh's writings from the perspective of postcolonial literature. The postcolonial notion is a method for evaluating, understanding, and criticizing the social practices of colonialism, as it implies that the exercise of colonial power also involved the exercise of powers of representation that were racially determined [8]. The search for one's identity is presented in the most stunning and remarkable way in postcolonial fiction. Exile and alienation; rebellion, conflict, and opposition to colonial rulers; 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 [9]. Cultural Integration and Hybridity have become a core part of this literature. Cultural Integration is the blending of two or more cultures. On the other hand, Hybridity means the mixture of culture, religion, nation, etc. It is not limited

to the idea of a merger of two races but can be traced to the convergence of culture, language, and practice as well [9][10]. As a writer who focuses on post-colonial topics, cultural legacy and identity have emerged as significant aspects of Ghosh's writings. The narrative structure allows for the seamless integration of historical detail. He makes an effort to investigate the similarities and differences between the cultures of Asia and Africa, India, and Egypt, and Judaism and Islam. There are a few instances of Cultural Integration and Hybridity that can be seen in Amitav Ghosh's *The Shadow Lines*, *In an Antique Land*, *The Glass Palace* and *Sea of Poppies*, [11].

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The objective of the research is to carry out a secondary literature review and then provide summarized data on history, marginalized, and cultural integration and hybridity considering it from the perspective of the narrator and the narrative. This research aims to make a secondary literature analysis and give summary facts on history, those who were marginalized, as well as cultural integration and hybridity from the perspective of the narrator and the narrative. Further, the review has been made to collect data on the proposed topic and analyse research implications, and determine the research gap. The present study will be undertaken with the following aims and objectives.

- (1) To analyse and interpret the works of Ghosh regarding society and culture.
- (2) To analyse the colonial and post-colonial components within the fiction of Ghosh.
- (3) To conduct a systematic review of literature ranging from 1993-2022
- (4) To explore and examine migration from a socio-political, historical, cultural, economic, and psychological point of view.
- (5) To study the migrants' experience of dislocation, hybridity, and its impact on characters.
- (6) To explore and examine Ghosh's novels concerning social and cultural experiences.
- (7) To analyse, interpret and investigate the concept of migration that blurs and redefines national boundaries.
- (8) To find the research gap.
- (9) To know about the ideal solution, current status, and the improvements required.
- (10) To list the advantages, benefits, constraints, and disadvantages of the proposed topic.

3. METHODOLOGY :

The proposed research intends to study the selected texts using secondary sources published by scholars like national and international articles, interviews, journals and the author himself the text. A thorough review was done on nearly forty-seven research articles ten books and six research thesis on the post-modern/ post-colonial theory/ transcending border, cultural integration, and hybridization in the works of Amitav Gosh. An effort is made to understand both the topic and the book that is chosen by employing precolonial and post-colonial theories. In addition to these sufficient references, an internet search will be conducted using Google scholar to collect the database. The reviewed research articles are original peer-reviewed journal papers from national and international publications. The analysis of research work was done by referring to and following APA Manual.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW :

Post-colonial era after the colonization of British and other imperialist rule gave rise to the expression of the experiences from the periphery. The writings which then emerged were naturally concerned with the political and social conditions of the people. A sense of delight indeed remained in the mind of people during the independence and the sense of hope and freedom found their space in much of early post-colonial writings [12]. People can leave their 'native land' but they cannot leave their culture. A man carries a great cultural load wherever he goes for settlement. Indians, who have settled abroad, try to adjust to a new cultural set-up because it is the real source of inspiration for them. Western writers are not much familiar with the concept of Indian culture which is why they have not written much about the cultural part of human beings. But the Indian writers living abroad and in India are quite aware of the relative importance of culture. Amitav Ghosh is one of those modern writers whose fictional works are based on the theme of cross-culturalism. According to Ghosh, culture is something that shows people how to live and how to react appropriately to various situations. It moves about with people especially when a man moves to a new country, he not only leaves behind his family and friends but also his culture and tries to adapt and adjust to the norms of the society that he now calls his homeland.

In both fictional and non-fictional works, Ghosh deals with the theme of cultural diversity among the characters who relocate to different places in the hope of providing themselves and their family with a better life. They leave the places with their regional culture and their culture reaches beyond the nation. Thus we can say Amitav Ghosh uses culture as a medium of international integration.

4.1 Transcending Borders:

In the majority of Amitav Ghosh's books, the characters routinely travel across national boundaries in search of economic opportunity, a place to call home, and a sense of identity. This occurs in a world in which it appears that national boundaries are beginning to lose their significance, the establishment of borders may serve some political purposes. However, to fulfill other human needs, it is sometimes necessary to transcend these borders on multiple levels: symbolically, through one's recollections or one's imagination; physically, by leaving airports; and culturally, by accepting the presence of others. Because of this, the issue arises as to why we felt the need to construct borders in the first place when there is such a strong urge to do so [13][14]. The purpose of the novel is to prove that all efforts in the world should be emphasized with humanism and that the results are unjust, upsetting, and biased if they are not and that this should be the focus of the story. When it is revealed that boundaries don't matter when it comes to building ties, it shows that mankind looks beyond what is created and formed by the self-interest of individuals [15]. Culture's unique differences can't be controlled or explained by borders. Instead, they come from fostering those differences to make a fabric of life where the warp and weft are each person's ability to imagine and make memories in a world that is always changing. Amitav Ghosh has questioned one of the most inhumane parts of human society: the idea of borders and the way they are used to make nations and define nationalities [16]. When it comes to globalization, Ghosh focuses on migration, historical links, nationalism's demise, intercultural communication, Western production, and cross-cultural interactions all of which are reflected in Ghosh's work. Colonial intervention, globalization, and cosmopolitanism have 'uprooted' modern man from his traditional roots [17][18]. The displacement caused by migration has not only caused distressing experiences but has also created a multicultural space that has broadened our 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 [19][20].

4.2 Cultural Integration & Hybridization:

Colonization in India or elsewhere is the establishing of a settlement or colony by a group of people to eventually take control of a territory or country. In most cases, it involves the migration of a significant number of people to a new location as well as the spread of the society's culture and civilization into the new territory. As people moved, they not only came in contact with people from different places but also understood their customs and cultures. At times there were moments when conflict broke out, which led to the destruction of the native leading to the destruction of the native population and their culture. Culture is a product of evolution and originates from intermixed cultures and the hybridization of different cultures. These hybrid cultures are a result of migrations that took place across borders and the movement of the people from one country to another [21].

A form of cultural exchange known as Cultural Integration takes place when one person or a group adopts the customs and beliefs of another group without foregoing their own. A multicultural society exists when several cultural traditions coexist peacefully with one another. It is a common concept amongst immigrants because they use it as a survival tool. One type is where individuals maintain their own culture while adopting new cultural practices like attitudes and ceremonies. Also, it involves the introduction of people's culture to the new culture [22]. For instance, introducing some cultural characteristics such as attitude, arts, and religion to the new culture. Generally, most people value the culture that raised them by viewing the elements of it as their comfort. Therefore, when people move to a different culture, there's a high possibility of introducing the characteristics that comfort them. Some people believe that cultural integration is destructive as it makes the lines between the cultures to be unclear while others view it positively since it aids in the creation of harmony between the different cultures [23][24].

The term 'Hybridity' originates from Homi K. Bhabha's theory of colonizer-colonized relations, which emphasizes the connectivity and mutual evolution of their prejudices. The process of hybridization can be thought of as a type of political and cultural conversation between the colonizer and the colonized. According to Edward Said, in the same way, that Homi Bhabha did, the West and the East can never be completely disconnected from one another no matter how much ever the effort [25]. In post-colonial literature, hybridity is a phenomenon that is generally discussed, which intends to explore the identity of the man. Man as a whole has no religion, caste, creed, etc. on the human level. But when he shares his survival with any culture he has to follow social norms and traditions. In the new human setting, he has to suffer a lot due to migration or immigration, and his identity is changed. Searching for his identity, he begins to change himself [26].

The term 'cultural hybridity' refers to the effort that is designed to maintain harmony between the values, beliefs, and customs of two or more distinct cultures. This can be accomplished by a variety of means. Through the process of cultural hybridization, an individual can construct a new identity for themselves, one that represents two distinct identities: one that is rooted in one culture and another that is rooted in another. People who have a dual nationality, race, ethnicity, class and linguistic diversity may be able to identify with this new identity. Individuals have the power to create their own sense of self. This new identity can then be expressed in a variety of ways. This sense of residing both within and beyond the margins of cultural diversity. This is a process that many people, such as immigrants, go through as they attempt to adapt to new circumstances and experiences while still clinging to the original sociocultural concepts or values that they were raised with is a common experience for many people. A good illustration of this would be someone who is moving to a new country yet continues to speak the language of their birthplace. Language is a significant source as it can be used to form an identity, become familiarized to different cultural situations, understand new experiences, or some combination of these characteristics [27] [28].

4.3 In an Antique Land:

In an Antique Land is an attempt by Ghosh where he has tried to recover a particular fragment from the lost history of medieval times. It explores issues such as social and cultural change, alienation, and the difficulty in seeing problems from another person's perspective. Here Amitav Ghosh highlights that cross-culturalism can be possible only when two different cultures are open to each other. One should have the patience and the guts to accept the customs, rules and linguistic patterns, and dressing code of another culture. Ghosh traces migration, cultural evaluation, and hybridized history. Finding the journey of a 12th-century Indian slave, Bomma, his Jewish master, and merchant associates Ghosh offers a mysterious glimpse into the everyday life in contemporary rural Egypt. In his quest to learn more about Ben Yiju and his slave Bomma's past, the novelist has relied on historical sources to back up his descriptions. In this book, Ghosh has recapitulated the story of an Indian slave who otherwise would have been lost in the doldrums of history [29]. There are two Indians who visit Egypt, one of them is an Arabian named Ben Yiju, a Jewish trader who was originally from Tunisia. Around the year 1130 A.D. he reached India, married a Nair woman, and bought an Indian slave named Bomma, who traveled to Egypt with Ben Yiju. Another Indian who was residing in Egypt was Amitav Ghosh, who first came to the country in 1980 while he was pursuing his doctorate at Oxford. Ghosh traveled to Egypt to investigate the origins of the MS-H6 slave trade [30]. In certain respects, *In an Antique Land* is a travelogue. However, the study aims to focus on and draw out notions such as Cultural Integration and Hybridity. The novel depicts a narrative of traveling and being followed, a blend of culture, sex, and gender. The story of Abraham Ben Yiji and his slave, Bomma is told through the eyes of Abraham's family, the Hindus and Muslims of India, and the Jews of Egypt. The chronological shifts of the novel have been perceived through the accounts of the the12th century [31][32]. The author 'In *An Antique Land*' shows the importance of the hybridization of literary forms. However, it also serves as an example of how colonialism has shaped perspective on the West and East, and it is an ethnographic travelogue in which Ghosh attempts to write back to the empire and the discursive imperial discourse that persists even in the postcolonial world [33].

4.4 The Shadow Lines:

In Amitav Ghosh's second novel, *The Shadow Lines*, the plot is narrated in the form of remembrance and is conveyed by an anonymous narrator. The novel is based on Kolkata, Dhaka, and London and

discusses mainly the political issues like Partition and how it affects the lives of common people. The political leaders of the nation occupied a important role in the lives of common masses to forcibly migrate and cross the borders [34]. It has been analysed as to how the migrants change their attitude towards their people and nation. It also focuses on how the characters felt about remembering their places. It explores how Ghosh depicts the human psyche and traces how innocent people become victims of politics. In the face of three different cultures and nationalities, the novel also suggests the possibility of hybridity. Human relationships that cut across national boundaries, such as Tridib's love for May and Illa's association with Nick Price are instances that symbolize a combination of multicultural elements in the novel [35][36]. Ghosh deals with the theme of the cultural movement of people from one place to the other. This process of migration brings an emotional frustration to the life of millions. There is no value in caste and religion. So, where there is no value for culture, there would be Cultural Integration and occurrences of hybridization. "Going Away" and "Returning Home" are the two significant sections of the book that make up this book. It effortlessly shifts between the recent past and the present day. He tries to question the bounds of nationalism and freedom in Ghosh's work. It examines the connection between freedom and the various means by which people attempt to achieve it [37]. The book's goal is to explore the various meanings of freedom and how a person's identity is shaped by their understanding of that freedom. In the shadows, cultures and ethnicities from across the globe can mix and mingle. Amitav Ghosh demonstrates the feasibility of a multicultural society in which each person is respected for their uniqueness. The borders remain an insignificant concern for a particular person [38][39].

4.5 The Sea of Poppies:

The first book of Amitav Ghosh's Ibis Trilogy titled *The Sea of Poppies*, deals with the immigration of a crowd of enslaved labourers to the land of Mauritius. In this novel, Amitav Ghosh depicts the mingling of various regional cultures on a ship where people from different backgrounds and different places come together and move towards the same destination. Based on the colonial demand for opium to supply China, it draws out concepts like cultural integration and hybridization.

Sea of Poppies presents several main characters from various classes, castes, religions, races, cultures, and nations which is a symbol of Hybridity. *Sea of Poppies* is an inspiring novel that is set partly in Bengal. In the survey of this novel, we can find out a blend of different characters from different cultures, castes, religions, nations, etc. which becomes a symbol of hybridity [40]. Colonial desire reflects throughout this novel. The *Ibis Trilogy* is based on historical events - the great experimentation and exploitation in which Indian laborers were forced to cultivate opium and on the other hand China was compelled to buy this Opium. The enforced trade between India and China throws light on the working the Imperialism and Colonialism in the early 19th century [41]. It is a story about people whose destinies are decided by the poppy flower, about the British government's role in forcing farmers to grow opium, about the lives that were ruined as a result of the farmers' actions, about people who were addicted to opium and poor factory workers, about the British government's dishonesty, and about a ship that transported opium and carried Indians to lives of slavery [42]. It focuses on the dark side of early globalization, such as the violence and exploitation that led to the accumulation of wealth and the establishment of empires. Ghosh elaborated on the colonial presence and how it had an impact on the lives of all people living on the subcontinent. Hence *Sea of Poppies* brings the culture of India, China, France, America, and Parsi culture together on the deck of a ship named Ibis. In this novel author uses Ibis as an instrument that helps these various regional cultures to cross the border of India [43] [44].

4.5 The Glass Palace:

The Glass Palace is a popular novel by Amitav Ghosh, which was published in 2000, and deals with the theme of cultural communication. It includes the conversation of many families leaving their countries and migrating to other countries during the time of war. Here once again, Amitav Ghosh proves the fact that culture can cross the regional borders without any barrier. It depicts the lives of three generations of men and women who migrated between Burma, India, and Malaya all through the course of the twentieth century. These three countries will remain the focus of the study. The three generations suffered due to movement, Hybridity, apartheid, and suppression. It is also a representation of the marginalized and the oppressed in the backdrop of Indian society under the shadow of colonialism [45]. The colonial desire and remembering those times in history brings up feelings of misery and

unhappiness for the vast majority of people who were alive during those eras. This is because of the massive numbers of people who were subjected to such conditions. The novel progresses from one generation to the next in the locations of Burma, Mandalay, India, and West Coast Ratnagiri. The languages spoken in each of these locations are distinct from one another, and the novel features conversations between characters that are carried out in Burmese, Hindustani, and English [46]. The study of *The Glass Palace* focuses on notions such as Cultural Integration and Hybridity. It's a historical fiction that expresses hybridity through characters who adapt to a mixture of cultures. The novel deals with hybridity due to colonialism and its effects on human lives. Due to colonialism the characters, the events, and the countries involved are affected [47]. It is the domineering force that unites westerners, Indians, Burmese, and everyone else. The novelist uses the first-person narrative style in the novel. Through the use of this storytelling style, we are introduced to the character, and at the same time, the narrative is presented genuinely. He reveals the most essential element of the characters personalities by making them recall important moments from their past. Through the reference of minor privileged families, it highlights the hardships that have fashioned Burma, India, and Malaya into the places they are today. This book sheds light on the struggles that have fashioned Burma, India, and Malaya into the places they are at present [48] [49].

The characters in the novel travel to many countries and their culture and rational sense also travel with them. People living abroad are aware of their family and their attachment to their motherland and that never allows them to forget their culture. *The Glass Palace* presents a picture of Hybridity and Cultural integration [50].

The below mentioned table 1 includes the study of Research articles, books and dissertation related to Review of Literature the reference of which has made possible to arrive at Review of Literature. After a detailed study keywords used in the related works are Hybridity, Post colonialism, Postmodernism, Cultural-identity, Subalternity, Historical Borders, Transcending Borders and Cultural Integration. In order to know more about the proposed topic an effort has been made to refer related articles published since 1992-2022.

Table 1: Related work on Amitav Ghosh's Transcending Borders: [51-95]

| S. No. | Field of Research | Focus | Outcome | Reference |
|--------|--|---|--|----------------------------|
| 1. | Anthropology of an antique Land | The anthropological and historical survey by conveying his testimony as an Oxford University student by advocating himself in the region. | Conducted the anthropological and historical survey. | Yesapogu, V. (2016). [51] |
| 2. | Identifying relationships and Parochialism | The history of the unique relationship that has existed between two countries—Egypt and India—through nearly ten centuries of narrow-mindedness and sympathy, affection, and parochialism | Knowing of people in spite their narrow mindedness. | Adhikari, K. (2008). [52] |
| 3. | Migration and displacement of people. | The tools of deconstruction, which is made use of will focus on how the characters try to escape their names, caste, race, bodies, and places of origin while reconstructing identity. | Methods of Representation to challenge ever-increasing cultural multiplicity | Sreelatha, M. (2013). [53] |
| 4. | An Amalgamation of Myriad Genres | It explores the relationship between fact and unreal, lies and truth, and the modern notion of the postmodern self. In the postmodern and postcolonial era. | Transforms and unravelling with the help of narrative. | Chowdhury, K. (2011). [54] |
| 5. | Reconstruction of Private history | An attempt is made to investigate how Amitav Ghosh deals with history, and an analysis is made of | Reviving a new view of the past. | Samuelson, M. (2012). [55] |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | how he rebuilt the past of an Indian slave using Geniza documents in his novel. | | |
| 6. | Colonial ideology of India, | It is analyzed whether the culture is really different, or it is only an issue of translation and shows the horrifying effect of history on the individuals and finds some cultural connections between the two nations. | Culture is defined as acquired identity | Rameshkumar, N. (2019). [56] |
| 7. | Reviving the Subaltern | Analyses the details of the subaltern character Bomma, who is an Indian slave owned by Abraham Ben Yiju, a trader who lived in the middle of the twelfth century and were targets of public history and offers an identity to the voiceless people. | A new voice and identity to the voiceless | Dalal, M. (2015). [57] |
| 8. | Trade and two different worlds | The anthropological research was conducted in the Egyptian villages of Lataifa and Nashawy as part of his future investigation into the trade activities in the Indian Ocean. | Introducing the distinctions and separation of the two worlds. | Chambers, C. (2006). [58] |
| 9. | Blurring of the Borders | The goal of the study was to examine the notions of trans/nationalism, globalization, and borders, as well as Amitav Ghosh's perspective on how each of these concepts is perceived, and the findings of this study is presented here. | Understanding the world of borders and nationalism. | Kalpakli, F. (2016). [59] |
| 10. | Crossing the Indian Ocean | In search for the cultural life forms that existed diverts its attention to the Indian Ocean and its coastal delta. | Quest for Self | Mandal, D. K. (2019). [60] |
| 11. | Subaltern identity and boundaries | Deals with a subaltern perspective, reflect the colonial as well as postcolonial society, the patterns of history, subaltern consciousness, and issues of crossing national boundaries, | Situation of the Subalterns. | Vivek, U. A (2019). [61] |
| 12. | Understanding Hybrid Identity | Investigates how one's identity might change over time. Contribute to the continuing research on hybrid identities by proposing that the rise in the number of westernized hybrid individuals is a direct result of colonialism. | Knowing of the west and hybrid culture. | Gandhi, A. (2019). [62] |
| 13. | Colonial past of India and Burma | The novelist is sympathetic and solicitous towards the subaltern and marginal characters. It documents the impact of colonialism on the political, social, economic, and religious institutions of these countries. | Recreates the colonial past of the subcontinent | Mohan, N., & Kumar, S. S. (2018). [63] |
| 14. | Remembering the homeland from abroad. | The ability to recall events from the past serves as a link connecting the present with the past. As a result, the difference between a foreign country and one's own country is reduced. | Interlinking of patriotism and history. | Saraswathi, D. & Vedamuthan, P. (2017). [64] |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|--|
| | | Memories are used to recollect former events in the original land. | | |
| 15. | New Historicism | Re-visited historical events like colonialism and capitalism might be read as a symbolic and real restoration of subaltern history and cultural memory. | Colonialism proclaimed the cultural superiority and rightness of the White. | Jose, C. T. (2015). [65] |
| 16. | Search for identity in the Glass Palace | Identity formation and the creation of individual identities have attracted attention in recent years, but it is important to remember that an individual's identity is, to a great extent, determined by the cultural context in which they find themselves. | Going through imperialism from the periphery to the centre. | Glasgow, M., & Fletcher, D. (2005). [66] |
| 17. | Identification of Alienation and rootlessness. | It relates to a person's sense of belonging, namely to their birthplace. Through the use of reminiscence and flashback techniques, this obsession with one's "home-place" is depicted as a sense of belonging. | Interlinking of nostalgia and memory to search ones root. | Sharene, A. A. (2020). [67] |
| 18. | Generic Borderlines | Travel writing of 'In An Antique Land' is attempted and has remained the second line of imperialism. | Analysis of historical process | Saribas, S. (2022). [68] |
| 19. | Trying to recognise the unrecognised | Examine the results of ethnographic fieldwork that was conducted in Egypt some thirty years ago, as well as a historical description of a Jewish merchant's trade networks in the Indian Ocean some twelve hundred years ago, and think about what is unknown. | Focus on the history of the 12 th century | Gheewala, B. V. (2017). [69] |
| 20. | Imperialism and the transportation of coolies | References to the sea voyages, simple ways to figure out if someone is a slave or free, and face challenges for human rights by African Americans in the 19th century. | Role of White men | Augustine, K. (2015). [70] |
| 21. | Voicing Unspoken Histories | An attempt is being made to construct a history of the subalterns by searching for evidence in locations that conventional historians have, up until this point, disregarded as being of little importance. | Representing the voiceless | Vescovi, A. (2011). [71] |
| 22. | Home and Nation | In the modern world, there is a constant flow of people moving from one location to another, as well as the question of past and present, culture, identity, gender, and caste. | Economic motivation behind enforced movements of people. | Prusse, M. C. (2009). [72] |
| 23. | Caste identity | Deals with the changes that occur due to the cultivation of opium. People are compelled by the British to grow opium in their fields. | Caste and oppression identified | Johal, J. (2016). [73] |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|--|
| 24. | Gender subalternity due to Patriarchal Society | This study indicates that racial subalternity existed and also focuses on the function of patriarchy and its efforts to place women in unfavorable situations throughout the periods in which the patriarchal system was in place. | Prevailing racial subalternity | Silvia, P. D. (2020). (2020) [74] |
| 25. | Indian immigration | Themes of indenture, migration and transformation of self and giving voice to the experience of coolies while opium trade. | View of exploitation and identity. | Rai, R., & Pinkney, A. M. (2012). [75] |
| 26. | Mass migration of peasants political and socio-economic condition | This paper attempts to prove that differences can combine to give rise to a hybrid society. This society is populated by characters hailing from a variety of backgrounds, all of whom meet on the ship, which is destined to take them to an unfamiliar land beyond the "black waters," where they can construct new identities. | Reconstructed history in a new land. | Guilhamon, L. (2011). [76] |
| 27. | Transformation of Identity | The identities of the characters are pushed to the periphery as a result of oppression, emigration, and colonization. These people from the margins attempted to make their way into the heart of things. | People of the margins with a new identity. | Sheela, P. M., & Jaisre, V. (2022). [77] |
| 28. | New nation and a new identity | A narrative composed of an elaborate, constantly intertwining web of the memories of numerous individuals. It encourages the reader to invent one from the recollections of those concerned, recollections that reflect the same experience in several ways. | Emerging from the memories of the past. | Rani, N. (2018). [78] |
| 29. | Understanding Nation as an Identity | Nationality as a concept will be explored in this article. In doing so, it deconstructs and discloses the injustice of various sorts of lines and borders, both individual and social, which are based on cultural and historical facts. | Position of individuals in the new land. | Malathi, R. (2013). [79] |
| 30. | Tracing Postcolonial Principles | The purpose of this article is to investigate the overarching structure of the novel from a postcolonial perspective. The article presents illustrations from the novel about the use of postcolonial characteristics. | Postcolonial characteristics | Kasikhan, H. R., & Kasikhan, N. (2015). [80] |
| 31. | Define undertones of Nationalism | This article highlights the folly of national boundaries as they are depicted on maps, as well as the frontiers that are regulated by nation states and which isolate people, societies, and families. | Frontiers remain meaningless and exist only in the maps. | Kumar, P. (2016). [81] |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| 32. | Representation of Postcolonial women | Study of the characters by an artificial, detached, and culturally erroneous boundary separating them from their birthplace. East and west meet in the novel on the ground of friendship through the characters. | To create an identity with the memory of experience. | Rao, N. (2003). [82] |
| 33. | Concerns of migration and refugees | The paper intends to examine Nationalism and treatment of the problematic of identity in 'The Shadow Lines'. The ardent nationalism supported by grandmother is put to enquiry and re-analysed | Recognition of the identity of the people in the context of historical events. | Zobaer, S. (2020). [83] |
| 34. | Political Consciousness | Freedom to use multiplicity of voices and narrative techniques. | Rising voices rising for empowerment | Kapoor, J. (2022). [84] |
| 35. | Intermixing of the past and the present. | The perspective of Nationalism has paved the way of partition and has portrayed the result of partition not only on the nations but also on the characters. | Understanding the impact of partition | Mili, U. R. (2019). [85] |
| 36. | Identifying of nation and nationalism | Analyses the complexity of the identity question is demonstrated by referring to a number of historical events, such as the independence movement in Bengal, World War II, India's partition in 1947, as well as racial disturbances in Bangladesh and India. | Dealing with problematic identity in <i>The Shadow Lines</i> . | Bharathi, K. (2019). [86] |
| 37. | Contemporary cosmopolitanism | A look at political, historical facts and realities, as well as the redefining of cultural and political boundaries that have been artificially drawn to separate people and bring them back together. | Intimacy between the familial and the foreign. | Black, S. (2006). [87] |
| 38. | Boundaries are being re-imagined and redrawn. | Nationalism creates multiple divisions, and projects a kind of 'false' history which would strengthen its own interest. Man is a social being who is tied to his society. | Thematises migrations of people between the past and the present, | Roy, B. (2014). [88] |
| 39. | Hybrid identity using postcolonial approach | Explores hybrid characteristics in the work using the postcolonial approach, above all the concept of hybridity, has been the major element of post colonialism in the novel. | Explores hybridity as one of the key elements of post colonialism. | Chowdhary, A. (2002). [89] |
| 40. | Melancholy and sadness across the borders | It focuses on exposing the absurdity of establishing boundaries across a country's territory in order to divide it into two different states. The sadness arises from the crisis of identity. | Pointlessness of drawing borders across nations. | Almond, I. (2004). [90] |
| 41. | Existence of different cultural identity | Focuses on the composition of people from a variety of cultures and the establishment of a framework for the | Identifies different ethnic cultures | Ghosh, A. (2010). [91] |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | intermingling of ethnicity and culture beyond national boundaries. | during the postcolonial era. | |
| 42. | Trans cultural spaces | Space as a place contact as well as conflict is an important dimension in the study. | Shadows of imaginary and remembered spaces | Butt, N. (2008). [92] |
| 43. | Creating an identity of homeland | Deconstruct and re-create one's idea of homeland and identity by boldly stepping across any line between oneself and one's constructed image. | Borders are drawn not only across nations but also across individuals | Devi, A. (2020). [93] |
| 44. | Use of ABCD framework | Analysing, evaluating a business model, concept, product, strategy, or system can be accomplished with the use of the ABCD framework. It is made use of to evaluate the results of their research projects, in a wide variety of academic subjects. | Online services advantages and significance of the company. | Frederick, D.P., & Bhat, G., (2022). [94] |
| 45. | ABCD analysis and listing | Several new research indices, such as the ARP-index (Annual Research Publication Index), RE-Index (Research Expansion Index), RC-Index (Research Continuation Index), cost index, and Project Productivity Index are used to measure the research productivity of both individuals and teams within an organization. We have attempted to analyse these five indices in this study using our unique approach of qualitative analysis of a system or notion known as ABCD analysis/listing. | Understanding the use of several research indices. | Aithal, P. S. (2017) [95] |

5. NEW RELATED ISSUES :

Themes of cultural integration and hybridization are explored in Amitav Ghosh's works. Dislocation 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 has also created a multicultural area that has broadened people's perspectives of life. During colonial and post-colonial times, migration from India to far-flung lands created or transformed people to come up with a new identity. These migrant groups exist in other lands, transcending social and physical borders. The creation of a new identity in the new land, as well as the desire to return to one's roots, needs to be understood. Critics like Bhabha and Hall use pluralistic methodologies to analyse the concepts of hybridity. 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, new techniques for analyzing the social behavior and identity in selected novels will be examined. The real struggle of characters who leave their homeland and settle in other nations with feelings of alienation, loss, and disorientation will be heavily emphasized. The purpose of this study is to explore and analyse the flexibility of cultural integration and hybridization, which has had minimum attention so far. Furthermore, the research aims to contribute to postmodern and post-colonial theories on identity formation by focusing on, which signifies cultural transformation.

Dhiman, P. (2021). in her study on “**Discovering Shadow Lines and their effects on Nationalist Identity in Amitav Ghosh’s The Shadow Lines**”, makes a mention of the complexity of the identity question is demonstrated by referring to a number of historical events, such as the independence movement in Bengal, World War II, and India's partition in 1947, as well as racial disturbances in Bangladesh and India. History can be interpreted in numerous ways. Here the writer is provided a space that makes use of history in a way that suits his/her imaginative purposes. Amitav Ghosh uses his imaginative creativity to narrate little stories of ordinary people through narrative styles like a diary, a memory, and a Memoir. The paper explores the question of identity one has within the boundaries of these imaginary lines and what impact they have on the sense of nationalism in the body of the people immured by them [96].

Pradeep, P., & Reddy, R. P (2022), in their paper titled “**Multicultural and Multilingual Aspects in Amitav Ghosh’s Sea of Poppies**” focus and try to draw attention to the cultural and linguistic diversity that Amitav Ghosh exhibits in the first novel in the Ibis trilogy. It concentrates on the aspects of a multilingual and multicultural "hybrid space" of conversation, as Homi Bhabha named it, including the manner in which the language existence rooted in the narrative transforms the reader into a multicultural researcher and helps to establish the author as a significant member of the group of “hybrid writers”. It highlights the cultural and linguistic diversity and present how Ghosh is able to create a cultural and linguistic hybrid space. Highlights colonial and postcolonial aspects of identity, rootlessness and multiculturalism. Additionally, it examines the manner in which the language mingling rooted in the narrative transforms the reader into a multicultural researcher [97].

Sharma, P., & Tiwari, K. (2022) in their paper, “**Eco Imperialism in Glass Palace**” try to explore the misuse of natural resources and disregard in the direction of environment by colonial powers in Burma. Reading and analysing the novel Glass Palace, which creates a thought-provoking scenario based on the history of colonial rule in Burma, is the focus. Because they were unwilling to grant their consent for the unchecked exploitation of Burmese forests, the King and Queen of Burma were executed by British invaders in 1885 for the sole purpose of furthering corporate interests. After the British had gained control of Burma, they dominated every aspect of the country. Burma was suffering on many fronts, including the cultural, economic, social, and ecological fronts. Burma was ecologically exploited to a significant degree. The once tranquil and quiet land of Burma was transformed into a commercial nation, and the people who lived there at that time led a troubled life. This was the result of ecological imperialism, which is the practice of disturbing and destroying natural environments in the name of progress. This paper has tried investigate the inequitable treatment of our very own mother nature as well as the effects that this has on human beings [98].

Radhika, M. (2022), in her paper titled “**Ceaseless Cultural Erasing and Rewriting in Amitav Ghosh’s The Shadow Lines**”, This article examines how modern Indian novelist Amitav Ghosh depicts the postcolonial era's ethno linguistic and cultural drift in his novel The Shadow Lines, in which national ideology and politics come to a flaming revival. Set against the turbulent backdrop of the terrible days of Bengal's partition. Different cultures, traditions, and languages all have a role in this work. The work is set against a backdrop of cultural harassment inflicted by a group of people. Readers’ attention is attracted by the psychological impact of the location of the violence on those who witnessed it. The protagonists' search for self-identity is intensified by the cultural problem. Throughout this story, each character's identity is tied to a specific cultural background. The characters' struggle to survive in the midst of two different cultures is the focus of this article [99].

Devi, V. S., & Srividhya, V. (2022), in their paper **Quest For Identity in Amitav Ghosh’s Novel The Glass Palace**, is of the view that as a writer Amitav Ghosh has been greatly influenced by the political and social element of the country. Being a postmodern writer he does not believe in singular identity. Over time and again identity construction has been discussed. It has been believed that individual identity is to a large extent formed by his or her social location which includes his or her race, class, gender etc. An attempt is made to understand the characters engaged in search for their identity and of reason, and truth. The thread that ties the past and the present is memory whereas nostalgia rebuilds the

pleasant memories of the former days. It is possible to say that nostalgia is the imagination of the pleasant days of old, a celebration of life, an enjoyable and always inspiring form. Ghosh narrates the history of three generations of two families in Burma, India, and Malaya makes the people entirely unaware of their roots and makes them feel alienated in their own nation. Ghosh also makes the people feel like an outsider in their own country. The characters go through a lack of existence and belonging, which always makes them seek identification and space, both of which are topics that are covered in this study [100].

6. CURRENT STATUS :

This research focuses on the themes of Cultural Integration and Hybridization in the select works of Amitav Ghosh with special reference to postcolonial novels. Postcolonial literature, particularly novels, addresses two key challenges concerning the “modern man”: movement from one region to another in search of identity. Colonialism, globalization, and multiculturalism have ‘uprooted’ contemporary man from his ancestral roots. The migration-related movement has not only resulted in disturbing experiences but has also generated a multicultural space that has extended awareness of human life. Postcolonial literature would be ideal since it would emphasize the want for identity in a novel and unexpected manner. Also, common themes are exile and alienation, as well as opposition to colonial power, blending of ethnicities, diversity, hybridization, and the growth of cultural autonomy free of imperial forces in postcolonial literature. The improvement sought over the current situation would be to analyse displacement and identity from the face of third space, which enables narrators to be fluid and adaptable to build a hybrid identity. Postcolonial and postmodern 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, the texts discover new cultural meanings, as well as new opportunities and points of view in order to understand new identities.

7. RESEARCH GAP :

After reviewing more articles, books, and theses other than what is given above, it has been found that multiple interpretations were given to the Post-modernist novels of Amitav Ghosh. As a result of this analysis, the novels demonstrate that the web of social relationships and social realities does not exist in a fixed form; it changes with time and place as well as with cultures, countries, and individuals. The history, anthropology, and culture of the medieval and modern eras need to be studied. History of the interconnections between Indian, Egyptian, Jewish, and Islamic cultures and their history. There are many similarities between Egyptians and Indians in their cultures, traditions, crops, and other aspects of life. This kinship among countries goes back a long way and could be taken for study, the focus being on Amitav Ghosh’s attempt to recapture an ancient borderless world of cultural syncretism.

8. RESEARCH AGENDAS :

Postcolonial themes such as displacement, space, and cultural identity are deeply rooted in the works of Amitav Ghosh. 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 analyse displacement and cultural identity remains a specific feature in the writing of these novels.

The formation and search for the identity of the author's self through characters in the migrated places further caught between birth roots and the 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 will include close reading, analysing, comparing, and contrasting the secondary sources chosen for the study.

Future research might look at new techniques to analyse the concerns of cultural integration and hybridisation 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 analyse 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-ones recognition.

9. ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH AGENDAS :

Literature research programs are reliant on published scholarly articles on related areas as well as the researchers' publications on certain aspects of the work. Despite the rise of social media and internet-based services in the field of publishing, peer-reviewed journals are more crucial than ever for researchers to reach a wider audience. Ideas that may have gone unconsidered are brought to the table by participants from around the world. The gap between the research conducted between critical literary theories and literature studies continues to expand. In an age where people's perspectives are shifting, scholarly works are critical in providing solutions, relying on the Internet's ability to make available descriptions and interpretations of the current status of research.

10. FINAL RESEARCH PROPOSAL ON 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 key themes such as displacement and the search for identity from various perspectives based on interactions and indications not found in the 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 Amitav Ghosh uses the postcolonial key themes of migration, and identity in his narratives. For the goals of doing this exploratory research objectively and methodically, there will be a process of comparison and contrast to arrive at results. The proposed research is planned to be accomplished within four 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 cultural integration and hybridization.
- (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 movement and identity in selected novels.
- (6) To compare and contrast the ability of each work to contribute to the study's goals.
- (7) Analyse postcolonial themes in the narratives.
- (8) To comprehend how the portrayal of displacement space and identity in the novels helps the reader's interpretation and comprehension of the displacement space and identity.
- (9) To be able to incorporate innovative analyses into the state of knowledge.
- (10) To be able to identify research gaps in the representation of displacement, space, and identity in fiction.
- (11) Empower the researcher to do a new study to fill gaps in existing research.

11. ABCD LISTING :

There are different research indices, and many of them are used to analyse a researcher's expertise and, as a direct result of that evaluation, the amount of research carried out in addition to the quality of a research publication. Calculating research indices involves either the number of papers that were published by a research scholar within a specific period or the citation values of each publication that the research scholar produced. It was discovered that calculating the annual research index for an author by considering annual research publications is the best method for identifying the contribution to research. This was discovered in addition to commonly used citation indices such as the H-index, the i10-index, and the G-index. This discovery was based on an argument for why certain research publications do not initially attract citations for some years. The ARP-Index, referred to as Annual Research Publication Index, the RE-Index, referred to as Research Expansion Index the RC-Index, referred to as the Research Continuation Index, the RE-Index, referred as Research Expansion Index, the Project Productivity Index, and the Cost Index is some of the new research indices that have been recently proposed to calculate the research productivity of individuals as well as a group of people working together in an organization. The purpose of this study is to analyse these five indices using a novel method of qualitative analysis of a system or notion known as ABCD analysis/listing. Analyzing the planned study with the ABCD Analysis framework is a good concept that needs some serious thought [94][95].

In this paper, a qualitative analysis of a system or concept termed ABCD analysis framework/listing to investigate these five indices developed by, Aithal, P.S. is used to find out the advantages, Benefits, Constraints, and Disadvantages of the research. Below is a qualitative analysis of the proposed research using ABCD Analysis.

Advantages:

The present study lets for a better understanding of the existing research on how novels express Transcending of borders, integration, and Hybridization. The present study helps researchers in learning more about integration and Hybridization, our position in the world, and how we inhabit, identify and depict new terrain to others. It allows academics to conduct new research 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 and postmodern theories and themes 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 important for coming up with explanations in a time when people's views change based on how well the internet can show visuals and give feedback on the state of research. 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 the depths of identity forms and investigating innumerable identity constructions. It walks new scholars through the confusion 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, and limits, and discover a determinant issue in qualitative research analysis. This will also provide a fundamental understanding and can be thought of as a specified requirement for

ABCD analysis, which is known as an 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 recognize and comprehend problems from the perspectives of multiple stakeholders, allowing for the development of the best possible solution. Thus, a qualitative listing, qualitative analysis, and analysis of identified concerns utilizing the ABCD analysis framework in sufficient depth are required.

12. EXPECTED OUTCOME :

Following a review of the literature, it was discovered that the varied interpretations of Amitav Ghosh'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 Cultural Integration and Hybridization from a post-colonial perspective of movement and search for identity, as defined by cultural critics such as Bhabha and Hall, who discuss migration through the lens of hybridity and in-betweenness. Hybridity is a well-known phenomenon in post-colonial literature, which intends to explore the identity of man. Hybridity reveals itself in a multitude of ways in races, cultural identities, language and literary genre. The texts taken for the study will shed light on postcolonial concerns of Cultural integration and hybridization as seen through the prism of location.

13. SUGGESTIONS TO IMPLEMENT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSAL :

After undertaking a literature review, it was found that various interpretations of Amitav Ghosh's works tried 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 cultural integration, hybridity, and identity from a post-colonial perspective of m and search for identity from a spatial perspective, as defined by Cultural Critics like Bhabha and Hall, who discuss migration through the lens of hybridity and in-betweenness. Through instances of transcending borders these works reveal major postcolonial questions about cultural integration and hybridity. It will study under point of view as a Post-colonial rewriting of history and culture.

14. LIMITATION OF THE PROPOSAL :

The research will be carried out by doing a textual analysis and an exploration of secondary sources. These secondary sources will comprise research publications that have been peer-reviewed and works that are associated with the postcolonial theories that will be analysed. The authors' post-colonial novels have been the subject of a significant amount of research, particularly about post-colonial themes cultural integration, and hybridization. However, experimenting with and investigating these post-colonial themes from the perspective of culture is the most challenging aspect of the research, and it calls for in-depth exploration. There were substantial limits, such as an inability to prioritize cultural and historical arguments that take place outside of the Western world, as well as an inability to deal with the variety that exists within Western culture.

15. CONCLUSION :

The present study titled, "Transcending Borders: Cultural Integration and Hybridization in the select works of Amitav Ghosh", explores four novels that include *The Shadow Lines*, *In an Antique Land*, *The Glass Palace* and *Sea of Poppies*, and. The present study has been divided into six chapters, which have dealt with issues such as Cultural Integration and Hybridization. The present research is based on the hypothesis that the fictional works of Amitav Ghosh reflected the thought of Cultural Integration and Hybridization. The thematic concerns of his fictional works have accorded him a worldwide readership. He believes that human sufferings, sacrifices, trials, and tribulations are left unrecorded in history. Cultural integration and Hybridity are recurring themes that can be found in the select works of Amitav Ghosh. Hybridity is a well-known phenomenon in post-colonial literature, which intends to explore the identity of a man. Man as a whole has no religion, caste, creed, etc. on the human level. But when he shares his survival with any society he has to follow certain social norms and traditions. In the flow of the complex human setting, he has to suffer a lot due to migration or immigration, and his identity is changed. Searching for his identity, he begins to change himself. But it doesn't mean that he gets his emotional shelter rather he attempts to find an identity in this new place.

Thus, the conclusion of this research is to focus on post-colonial texts, where the image of man is truly depicted in post-colonial literature. Cultural integration and Hybridity have become an essential part of this literature. The decades following World War II witnessed a weakening of the traditional, long-standing value systems that were prevalent in Europe and the Third World, including India. This was due to the perception that these societies were catering to the needs of a privileged minority. The terms “revolt,” “deconstruction,” “post-modernism,” and “post-colonialism” are used to refer to a few of the new literary ideas that have developed amid the more established ones. Because of hybridization and the integration of other cultures, a new generation of writers has emerged in recent years.

REFERENCES :

- [1] Bosem, B. (2000). Postcolonial Theory: A Critical Introduction. *World Literature Today*, 74(1), 254-254. [Google Scholar](#)
- [2] Hutcheon, L. (2003). *A poetics of Postmodernism: History, theory, fiction*. Routledge. 1(1), 1-178. [Google Scholar](#)
- [3] Dhanaraj, A., & Sundarsingh, J. (2017). Theme of Displacement in Amitav Ghosh’s *The Glass Palace and Sea of Poppies*, *International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research in Arts and Humanities*, 2(1), 33-37. [Google Scholar](#)
- [4] Bera, R. (2017). Decolonization of mind in Amitav Ghosh’s writing: A postcolonial study of *The Shadow Lines*. *IJOHNM (International Journal online of Humanities)*, 3(2) 1-8. [Google Scholar](#)
- [5] Bagchi, N. (1993) The Process of Validation in Relation to Materiality and Historical Reconstruction in Amitav Ghosh’s *The Shadow Lines*, *Modern Fiction Studies* 39(1), 187-202. [Google Scholar](#)
- [6] Khatri, R., & Singh, S. (2021). Amitav Ghosh: Voice of Postmodernism. *Research Journal of English Language and Literature*, 9(2), 253-256. [Google Scholar](#)
- [7] Kaul, S. (1994). Separation anxiety: Growing up inter/National in Amitav Ghosh's *The Shadow Lines*. *Oxford Literary Review*, 16(1), 125-145. [Google Scholar](#)
- [8] Sircar, A. (1991). Individualising History: The 'Real' Self in the *Shadow Lines*. *Social Scientist*, 33-46. [Google Scholar](#)
- [9] Bhattacharjee, R. (2013). Tracing the Post Modern Element in the Novels of Amitav Ghosh, *An International Journal in English*, 4(3), 1-4. [Google Scholar](#)
- [10] Singh, D. (2012). Postmodernism in the Fiction of Amitav Ghosh. *Journal of Global Research & Analysis*, 4(1), 172-175. [Google Scholar](#)
- [11] Chenniappan R., & Suresh. R .S. (2011). Postmodern Traits in the Novels of Amitav Ghosh *The Criterion: An International Journal in English*, 2(2), 1-4. [Google Scholar](#)
- [12] Sultana, G. (2013). Reflection of Post colonialism in The Novels of Amitav Ghosh, *International Journal of The Frontiers of English Literature and The Patterns of ELT*, 1(1), 2-5. [Google Scholar](#)
- [13] Dixon, R. (1996). Travelling in the west: The writing of Amitav Ghosh. *The Journal of Commonwealth Literature*, 31(1), 3-24. [Google Scholar](#)
- [14] Mondal, A. A. (2003). Allegories of Identity: ‘Postmodern’ Anxiety and ‘Postcolonial’ Ambivalence in Amitav Ghosh's in *An Antique Land and The Shadow Lines*. *The Journal of Commonwealth Literature*, 38(3), 19–36. [Google Scholar](#)
- [15] Saiel, M. F. (2021). Alienated suffering of divide and cross: A study of Amitav Ghosh’s the shadow lines. *International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences*, 6(6), 39-45. [Google Scholar](#)
- [16] Gopinath, S. (2021). Imagining Identities amidst Shifting Spatialities in Amitav Ghosh’s *The Shadow Lines*. In *Amitav Ghosh’s Culture Chromosome*, 273-285.Brill. [Google Scholar](#)

- [17] Ambrose M. C., & Lourdasamy, A. (2022). Review of Displacement, Space, and Identity in the Postcolonial Novels of Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry and Manju Kapur. *International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMSTS)*, 7(1), 354-372. [Google Scholar](#)
- [18] Smith, E. D. (2008). Caught straddling a border: A novelistic reading of Amitav Ghosh's in an antique land. *Journal of Narrative Theory*, 37(3), 447-472. [Google Scholar](#)
- [19] Taylor, C. (1994). Multiculturalism. *Princeton University Press*, 1-174. [Google Scholar](#)
- [20] Geremew, P. (2021). Hybrid Identity of Migrants in Postcolonial Narrative: A Reading of the Shadow Lines, *Journal of Humanities Insights*, 5(4), 43-50. [Google Scholar](#)
- [21] Mongia, P. (1992). Postcolonial Identity and Gender Boundaries in Amitav Ghosh's "The Shadow Lines". *College Literature*, 19(3/1), 225-228. [Google Scholar](#)
- [22] Young, L. (2005). Hybridity's discontents: Rereading science and 'race'. (2005). *Hybridity and its Discontents*, 155-173. [Google Scholar](#)
- [23] Kapadia, N. (2006). The Metaphors of The Shadow Lines in Amitav Ghosh's Novel. *Perspectives on Indian English Fiction*, 256. [Google Scholar](#)
- [24] Hibbard, A. (1995). Belated travelers: Orientalism in the age of colonial dissolution, Ali Behdad. *Digest of Middle East Studies*, 4(3), 81-86. [Google Scholar](#)
- [25] Mondal, S., & Gaur, R. (2017). Reading nationality and other layers of identity in Amitav Ghosh's, The Shadow Lines. *South Asian Review*, 38(2), 29-47. [Google Scholar](#)
- [26] Mongia, P. (2017). Mediaeval Travel in Postcolonial Times: Amitav Ghosh's In an Antique Land. In *Perspectives on Travel Writing*, 1(1), 153-165. Routledge. [Google Scholar](#)
- [27] Cartelli, T. (2012). The spell of the west in Orhan Pamuk's Snow and Amitav Ghosh's in an antique land. *Global Perspectives on Orhan Pamuk*, 141-155. [Google Scholar](#)
- [28] Bhabha, H.K. (2012). *The location of culture*. Routledge. 1-408. [Google Scholar](#)
- [29] Singh, M. (2019). Understanding caste based discrimination and exploitation in Colonized India: A Study of Amitav Ghosh's S Sea Of Poppies. *Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research*, 11(8), 143-149. [Google Scholar](#)
- [30] Shirley, R., & Scholar, M. P. (2018). Nationalism and Partition of Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines. *Language in India*, 18(10), 106-107. [Google Scholar](#)
- [31] Bindhu, K.Y., & Sachithanand, S. (2015). Unravelling The Postmodern Perspectives: Amitav Ghosh's In an Antique Land and Shadow Lines. *Golden Research Thoughts*, 4(9), 1-5. [Google Scholar](#)
- [32] Jackson, E. (2021). Cosmopolitan attitudes and cosmopolitan identities in Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines. *South Asian Review*, 24(1), 1-13. [Google Scholar](#)
- [33] Kasikhan, H.R., & Kasikhan, N. (2015). A postcolonial approach to Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 6(4), 247. [Google Scholar](#)
- [34] Kulsum, U., & Kaiser, N. (2013). Lost in contrasted strands of dislocated identity: A study of two Diasporic characters, Tha'mma and Ila in Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines. *Stamford Journal of English*, 4(1), 62-76. [Google Scholar](#)
- [35] Roy, A. (2000). Microstoria: Indian nationalism's 'Little stories' in Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines. *Journal of Commonwealth Literature*, 35(2), 35-49. [Google Scholar](#)
- [36] Nayana, K., & Manjula, K. T. (2022). Redefining Nationhood and Nationality through Historiographic Metafiction in the Shadow Lines. *International Journal of Management, Technology and Social Sciences (IJMSTS)*, 7(1), 11-20. [Google Scholar](#)
- [37] Nabizadeh, G. (2017) An ethics of mourning: Loss and transnational dynamics in The Shadow Lines by Amitav Ghosh. (2017). *Postcolonial Gateways and Walls*, 195(2), 241-251. [Google Scholar](#)

- [38] Desai, G. (2004). Old World orders: Amitav Ghosh and the writing of nostalgia. *Representations*, 85(1), 125-148. [Google Scholar](#)
- [39] Gangopadhyay, R. (2017). Finding Oneself On Board the “Ibis” in Amitav Ghosh’s “Sea of Poppies.” *Women’s Studies Quarterly*, 45(1/2), 55–64. [Google Scholar](#)
- [40] Dhanaraj, A., & Sundarsingh, J. (2017). Theme of Displacement in Amitav Ghosh’s The Glass Palace and Sea of Poppies, *International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research in Arts and Humanities*, 2(1), 33-37. [Google Scholar](#)
- [41] Lauret, S. (2011). Re-Mapping the Indian Ocean in Amitav Ghosh’s Sea of Poppies. *Commonwealth Essays and Studies*, 34(1), 55-65. [Google Scholar](#)
- [42] Mathur, K. (2021). Cultural plurality and migration in Amitav Ghosh’s Sea of Poppies and River of Smoke. *Amitav Ghosh’s Culture Chromosome*, 216 (1), 88-102. [Google Scholar](#)
- [43] Arora, A. (2011). The sea is History: Opium, Colonialism, and Migration in Amitav Ghosh’s *Sea of Poppies*. *Ariel* 42(3-4), 21- 42. [Google Scholar](#)
- [44] Yesapogu, V. (2016). The exploitation and oppression of colonial in Amitav Ghosh’s Sea of poppies- A colonial aspect. *American Research Journal of English and Literature*, 16(1), 1-11. [Google Scholar](#)
- [45] Srivastava, P. R. (2016). Thematic considerations of Displacement and Amitav Ghosh’s The Circle of Reason, The Shadow Lines, The Glass Palace and The Sea of Poppies, *International Journal of English and Literature (IJEL)* 6(1). 85-95. [Google Scholar](#)
- [46] Singh, B. A, (2017). A Post colonial Discourse in Amitav Ghosh’s The Glass Palace. *International Journal of English Language, Literature in Humanities, (IJELLH)* 5(10), 881-889. [Google Scholar](#)
- [47] De, A. (2021). Transcultural identity and cosmopolitanism in The Glass Palace. (2021). *Amitav Ghosh’s Culture Chromosome*, 216(1), 253-272. [Google Scholar](#)
- [48] Kadam, M. G. (2006). Amitav Ghosh’s The Glass Palace: A Post-colonial Novel’. *Indian Writings in English*, 15-32. [Google Scholar](#)
- [49] Kumaran, R., & Tandon, S. P. (2022). Diasporic Consciousness in Amitav Ghosh’s The Shadow Lines and Sea of Poppies. *International Journal of Economic Perspectives* 16(4), 21-27. [Google Scholar](#)
- [50] Makdisi, S. (1995). "Postcolonial" Literature in a Neocolonial world: Modern Arabic culture and the end of modernity. *Boundary*, 22(1), 85-98. [Google Scholar](#)
- [51] Yesapogu, V. (2016). The Anthropological and Indefatigable Research of Amitav Ghosh’s Novel In an Antique Land-A Critical Testimony, *International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Studies*, 3(4) 1-7. [Google Scholar](#)
- [52] Adhikari, K. (2008). *Blending of Genres as a Postcolonial Project: Reading Amitav Ghosh’s In An Antique Land* (Doctoral dissertation, Central Department of English Kirtipur, Kathmandu).1-52. [Google Scholar](#)
- [53] Sreelatha, M. (2013). Reconstructing Identities in Amitav Ghosh’s Sea of Poppies: A Postmodernist Perspective. *Language in India*, 13(10), 437-50. [Google Scholar](#)
- [54] Chowdhury, K. (2011). The prompter’s whisper: The national imaginary and the cosmopolitan subject in Amitav Ghosh’s in an antique land and the hungry tide. *The New India*, 107-144. [Google Scholar](#)
- [55] Samuelson, M. (2012). Crossing the Indian Ocean and wading through the littoral: Cosmopolitan visions in Amitav Ghosh’s ‘antique land’ and ‘tide country’, *Cultural Dynamics*, 24(2-3), 189-205. [Google Scholar](#)

- [56] Rameshkumar, N. (2019). Cultural Confrontation in Amitav Ghosh's in An Antique Land: A Study of Translational Issues of Two Colonially Constructed Cultures. *Language in India*, 19(1), 218-222. [Google Scholar](#)
- [57] Dalal, M. (2015). Reviving the Subaltern: History Revisited in Amitav Ghosh's In an Antique Land. *Academia (BBSSES)*, 6(7), 26-32. [Google Scholar](#)
- [58] Chambers, C. (2006). Anthropology as cultural translation: Amitav Ghosh's in an antique land. *Postcolonial Text*, 2(3). 1-19. [Google Scholar](#)
- [59] Kalpakli, F. (2016). Blurring of the borders in Amitav Ghosh's novel, In an Antique Land. *Journal of International Social Research*, 9(47), 78-78. [Google Scholar](#)
- [60] Mandal, D. K. (2019). Search for a Meaningful Existence and Quest for Self: The Study of Amitav Ghosh's Novels, The Glass Palace and In an Antique Land. *Journal of Multidimensional Research & Review*, 1(2), 80-90. [Google Scholar](#)
- [61] Vivek, U. A. (2019). A Subaltern Perspective in Amitav Ghosh's *The Glass Palace*, *Language in India*, 19(3), 260-262. [Google Scholar](#)
- [62] Gandhi, A. (2019). The glass palace: a South Asian memoir of cultural cannibalism. *Re:Search*, 6(1), 87-1117. [Google Scholar](#)
- [63] Mohan, N., & Kumar, S. S. (2018). From the individual to the historical: a commentary on Amitav Ghosh as a writer of historical fiction with reference to the Glass Palace. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2(3), 79-85. [Google Scholar](#)
- [64] Saraswathi, D. & Vedamuthan, P. (2017). Home Thoughts from Abroad in Ghosh's The Glass Palace. *International Journal of Engineering Trends and Applications (IJETA)* 4(6), 65-67.
- [65] Jose, C. T. (2015). Colonial History Tracked-A New Historical Reading of Amitav Ghosh's The Glass Palace, *Research Journal of English Language and Literature (Rjelal)*, 2(3), 135-141. [Google Scholar](#)
- [66] Glasgow, M., & Fletcher, D. (2005). Palimpsest and seduction: The Glass Palace and white teeth, *Kunapipi*, 27(1), 75-87. [Google Scholar](#)
- [67] Sharene, A. A. (2020). Reflections of the past in Amitav Ghosh's novels -The Shadow Lines and The Glass Palace. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation (IJLLT)*, 3(1), 18-21. [Google Scholar](#)
- [68] Saribas, S. (2022). Generic Borderlines between Fact, Fiction, Autobiography, History, Anthropology and Travel Book: Amitav Ghosh's In an Antique Land. *New Trends in Social, Humanities and Administrative Sciences*, 1(1), 7-21. [Google Scholar](#)
- [69] Gheewala, B. V. (2017). In an Antique Land: Recognition to Unrecognized. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology. IJSRST*, 3(8), 225-229. [Google Scholar](#)
- [70] Augustine, K. (2015). Zachary Reid's transoceanic performance of white gentility in sea of poppies. *Journal of African American Studies*, 20(1), 120-132. [Google Scholar](#)
- [71] Vescovi, A. (2011). Voicing Unspoken Histories: Amitav Ghosh's Sea of Poppies as Research Novel, *History and Narration: Looking Back from the Twentieth Century Ch:9*. 190-200. [Google Scholar](#)
- [72] Prusse, M. C. (2009). Imaginary Pasts: Colonisation, Migration and Loss in JG Farrell's 'The Singapore Grip' and in Amitav Ghosh's 'The Glass Palace'. *Transnational Literature*, 2(1), 1-14. [Google Scholar](#)
- [73] Johal, J. (2016). Caste Operating Relationships in Sea of Poppies. *International Journal of English Literature and Humanities*, 4(5), 206-211. [Google Scholar](#)
- [74] Silvia, P. D. (2020). Gender Subalternity in Amitav Ghosh's Sea of Poppies, *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7(10), 3021-3022. [Google Scholar](#)

- [75] Rai, R., & Pinkney, A. M. (2012). The Giritiyas' journey in Amitav Ghosh's Sea of Poppies. *History, Narrative, and Testimony in Amitav Ghosh's Fiction*, 1(1), 65-78. [Google Scholar](#)
- [76] Guilhamon, L. (2011). Global languages in the time of the Opium Wars: The lost idioms of Amitav Ghosh's Sea of Poppies. *Commonwealth Essays and Studies*, 34(1), 67-76. [Google Scholar](#)
- [77] Sheela, P. M., & Jaisre, V. (2022). An Eco-Critical Analysis of the Pessimistic Collision of Opium Pastoralism on Premordial Entities in Sea of Poppies of Amitav Ghosh. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(4), 3035-3040. [Google Scholar](#)
- [78] Rani, N. (2018). Theme of Belonging and Nation Identity in Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines. *DAV Academic Review A Refereed Research Journal*, 1(4), 23-28. [Google Scholar](#)
- [79] Malathi, R. (2013). Nation as Identity in Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Line, *DJ The Dawn Journal*, 2(1), 301-308. [Google Scholar](#)
- [80] Kasikhan, H. R., & Kasikhan, N. (2015). Postcolonial Approach to Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences MCSER Publishing*, 6(4), 247-255. [Google Scholar](#)
- [81] Kumar, P. (2016). Critiquing Nationalism In Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines, *International Journal of Science Technology and Management*, 5(2), 130-132. [Google Scholar](#)
- [82] Rao, N. (2003). Cosmopolitanism, class and gender in The Shadow Lines. *South Asian Review*, 24(1), 95-115. [Google Scholar](#)
- [83] Zobaer, S. (2020). Pre-Partition India and the rise of Indian Nationalism in Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines. *Rainbow: Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Culture Studies*, 9(2), 156-165. [Google Scholar](#)
- [84] Kapoor, J. (2022). The political consciousness in contemporary fiction with reference to Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide and the Sea of Poppies. *Research Review, International Journal of Multidisciplinary*, 7(3), 29-34. [Google Scholar](#)
- [85] Mili, U. R. (2019). The Attitude of Amitav Ghosh and Khushwant Singh on Nationalism and Partition in the Shadow Lines and Train to Pakistan. *International Journal of English, Literature and Social Sciences (IJELS)*, 4(6), 2030-2037. [Google Scholar](#)
- [86] Bharathi, K. (2019). Theme of Alienation in Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines, *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews IJRAR* 6(2), 64-65. [Google Scholar](#)
- [87] Black, S. (2006). Cosmopolitanism at home: Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines, *The Journal of Commonwealth Literature*, 41(3), 45-65 [Google Scholar](#)
- [88] Roy, B. (2014). Mapping the Transnation: Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines, *Crossroads-A Journal of English Studies*, 5(2), 16-31. [Google Scholar](#)
- [89] Chowdhary, A. (2002). Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines: Critical essays. *Atlantic Publisher & Dist*, 1(1), 43-46. [Google Scholar](#)
- [90] Almond, I. (2004). Post-colonial melancholy: An examination of sadness in Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines. *Orbis Litterarum*, 59(2), 90-99. [Google Scholar](#)
- [91] Ghosh, A. (2010). The shadow lines. *Penguin Books India*. 1(1), 1-90. [Google Scholar](#)
- [92] Butt, N. (2008). Inventing or Recalling the Contact Zones: Transcultural Spaces in Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines, *Postcolonial Text*, 4(3), 1-16. [Google Scholar](#)
- [93] Devi, A. (2020). Beyond the Borders: A Quest for Home and Identity in Amitav Ghosh's *The Shadow Lines*, *Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research*, 12(12), 43-50. [Google Scholar](#)
- [94] Frederick, D. P., & Bhat, G., (2022). Quantitative ABCD Analysis of online Food Delivery Services, *International Journal of Case Studies in Business, IT and Education (IJCSBE)*, 6(1), 76-92. [Google Scholar](#)

- [95] Aithal, P. S. (2017). Factor Analysis based on ABCD Framework on Recently Announced New Research Indices. *International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS)*, 1(1), 82-94. [Google Scholar↗](#)
- [96] Dhiman, P. (2021). Discovering Shadow Lines and their effects on Nationalist Identity in Amitav Ghosh's *The Shadow Lines*, *International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences (IJELS)*, 6(3), 314-316. [Google Scholar↗](#)
- [97] Pradeep, P., & Reddy, R. P. (2022). Multicultural and Multilingual Aspects in Amitav Ghosh's *Sea of Poppies*. *International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences*, 7(1), 258-262. [Google Scholar↗](#)
- [98] Sharma, P., & Tiwari, K. (2022). Eco Imperialism in *Glass Palace*. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(4), 6228-6231. [Google Scholar↗](#)
- [99] Radhika, M. (2022). Ceaseless Cultural Erasing and Rewriting in Amitav Ghosh's *The Shadow Lines*. *Research Scholar An International Refereed e-Journal of Literary Explorations*, 10 (11), 74-77. [Google Scholar↗](#)
- [100] Devi, V. S., & Srividhya, V. (2022). Quest for Identity in Amitav Ghosh's Novel *the Glass Palace*. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 17(4), 2555-2559. [Google Scholar↗](#)
