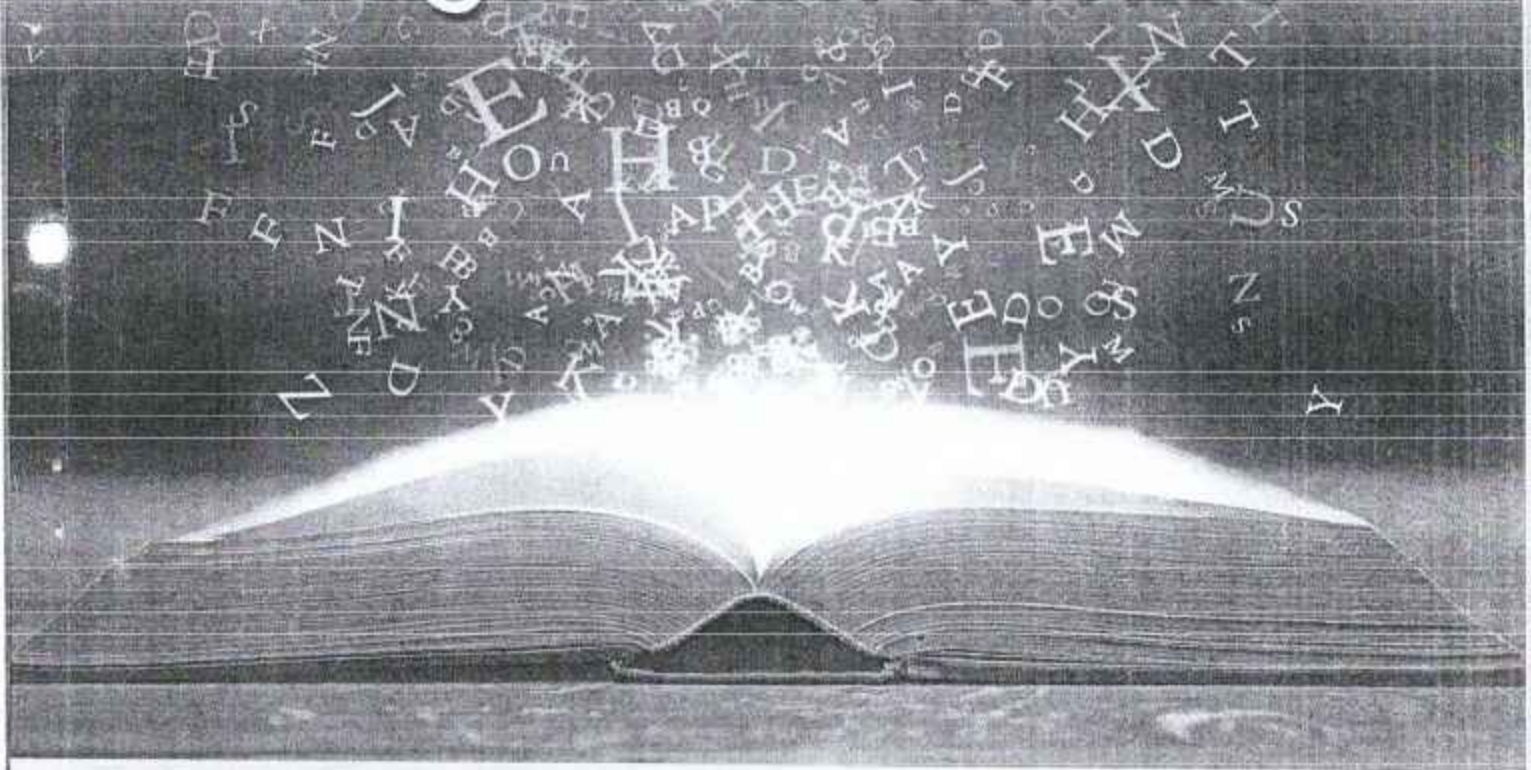


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New Trends in English Literature



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Prin. Dr. Kishan Pawar

: Co-Editors :

Dr. Manisha Sasane

Sanjay Salunke

(Asst. Prof.)

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Diaspora and Migration

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Migration and immigration are one of the important terminologies in literary lexicon, migration is the end result of various factors like unemployment, livelihood, fear, disaster, autocratic regimes, injustice, exploitation and persecution i.e. ethnic as well as religious, it can be individual as well as in group. Migration and diaspora are used interchangeably; diaspora is as old as human race, as human being moves from one place to another in search of food in the Prehistoric times. As the residence is not demarketed the primitive man is always in search of green pastures to survive. The etymological origin of the word diaspora can be traced into the Greek word *disaspeirein* which means disperse or scatter, it is used to denote the people who voluntarily or forcefully move away from their homeland, is associated with the mass movement from one region to another. The word is mostly used with the dispersal of Jewish population from the historic Bethlehem and its adjoining territories to escape from the prosecution of Babylonians, it is the forced migration to save their lives from a territorial annexation of one of the ancient civilizations of this planet. The reasons for the eviction of certain mass from their motherland are numerous but in case of Jews religious persecution is the cause of their dispersion. The concept of diaspora can be comprehended by delving deep into the history of Jews, the Jew mythology states that the holy land of Bethlehem is given to Abraham by God, the holy land is known to Canan which is a gift to Ibrahim where he inhabited it with his descendants Abraham's grandson Jacob has twelve sons who gradually formed the well-known twelve tribes. The once peace loving tribes were subjugated by Egyptian invaders and their territories were annexed, the term Jewish originated from

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Yahuda, one of the twelve sons of Jacob. The subjugated groups under the leadership of Moses move away from Egyptian autocracy. Joshua freed the divine land from the iron clutches of Egyptians around 1250 BC, gradually the Jewish hold on modern Israel was strengthened in the reign of king David whose capital was Jerusalem which later on becomes the centre point of all Christian world. The serenity of Canaan kingdom was ended with the annexation and the subsequent arson and loot of the prosperous city of Jerusalem by Babylonian forces. The dictatorial rule of the Babylonians force the Jews out of their homeland and the diaspora starts moving towards the adjoining kingdoms, the once mighty Babylonian were decimated by Syrian forces which allowed the natives to settle in their historical lands. The disintegration of Babylonian, the emergence of Syrian territorial might and the Jews subsequent return to their territories contain the seeds of diaspora. Although the Jews were driven out of their land they never assimilated in the new culture of the adopted land, even though their ethnic, religious identity, mores and livelihood patterns are strengthened in the adopted lands. The Syrian conquest and the comparative liberal attitude of the rulers towards Jews never ended the threat of expulsion, in the hey days of Roman empire, the tiny Jewish state experienced the brunt of Roman might when they annexed the Jewish kingdom by silencing Jewish efforts of independence after a massive ethnic cleansing of more than eighty thousand Jews, the brutal Roman rule even decimated the unique identity of Jews by changing the name of Judah to Palestine, the collateral damage and destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans forced the Jews to the far flung areas like Europe and they moved towards Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Jews from all over the world were subjected to various forms of violence, discrimination, exploitation, and subjugation; most of them were butchered and many women were sexually abused. Later on they were forced to embrace the hostile religion; Hitler's regime in 1950 was the first period in the history of Jewish population, where millions of Jews were persecuted by whims of a lunatic and power hungry cannibal.

All the atrocities and discrimination resulted into the displacement and migration of the one of the tolerant communities. Although in 50's the Jewish dream was materialized in the form of Israel, their presences throughout the world indicate the remnants of forced eviction and displacement.

Marginalization and subjugation also play significant role in eviction, dislocation of various people, sects, races and groups. Brutal discrimination even in their homeland begets dislocation, the migrants from various Asian and African countries who were wearied of the unjust practices, subjection at the hands of their own people, poverty and financial prosperity led them to leave their motherland expecting better future in dreamlands, as in many cases their dreams are kindled by the individuals or groups who left their homes and materialized their dreams, and enjoy comparatively more freedom. Their success stories accelerate the pace of native's migration to the developed lands like Europe and North America, but there are some people who experienced double dislocation in the new land of dreams. People from erstwhile colonial countries moved towards white masters' land expecting better livelihood and future but experienced flagrant violation of their rights and dignity. The discrimination on the basis of the dint of their skin, language and native's treatment coerce them the thoughts of return. As they become second class citizens in the new land, their condition becomes more pathetic than they were in their motherland, the so-called libertarian society never accept and treat them as human beings, even the masters' pets enjoy more rights than the displaced populous, there is no change in their condition their miseries never end in the new land. Their dreams were shattered and this causes a sense of frustration among the immigrated people who always experience alienation from their motherland, dreamland and self.

The sense of loss can be sensed in the migration, diaspora is a wide ranging term which is associated with migration, eviction and dislocation, even voluntary migration is forced in disguise, as the conditions in the homelands are not so conducive, the person

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or community leave the land, it is the loss of one's motherland when she or he embraces the alien land out of necessity, the dislocation from home also include the loss of identity, individuality, culture, tradition and the most important is liberty. Although an umbrella term diaspora encompasses migration but there is marked difference between diaspora and migration, diasporic communities never lose its unique identity, culture and traditions; instead it cement its identities even in the adopted land, as they consider the alien land or the new land as the temporary habitation, on the other hand migrated community or individual unable is to maintain the cultural identity in the adopted land, they leave behind all the traditions and livelihood patterns and embrace the mores of the new land, the feelings of alienation witnessed in both diasporic as well as migrated communities, nostalgia plays dominant role in both cases but as soon as the purpose of migration fulfils homesickness and love of one's land the migrated get eclipsed, it is a matter of new land and its people's acceptance of the new remnant.

The arena of diaspora is extremely wider; it consists of various issues like the mental conditions of migrated people, the problems they encounter in new land as well as the problems created by their entry into the adopted lands and the shifting loyalties. Even colonialism and the imperial annexation of the lands of third world countries and the subsequent enslavement of natives accelerated migration.

Now the world with various discoveries and innovations has become a global village, There is marked progress in means of transportation and communication because of various of technology, the phenomenal changes due to globalization have tremendous effect on human being, the scientific innovations facilitated mass movements across the world. People move from one place to another in a very short time, the erstwhile migration due to hostile and inimical conditions is replaced by the materialistic development, the sense of loss of identity and culture is not so severe in case of the present day migrated communities or individuals, earlier migration was the result of conquest, annexation, expulsion,

enslavement and violence but now most of the immigration is voluntary and it is only for better live hood. Although diasporic communities shift from one place to another, they cannot escape from discrimination and marginalization, the of the migrated people endeavor to cement their ties with their brethren in the new land continue but the sense of loss of motherland and subjection at the hands of the natives of new land otherness never subside.

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