

CULTURAL DISPLACEMENT IN AMULYA MALLADI'S NOVEL: THE MANGO SEASON

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Abstract:

The paper makes an analytical have a look at cultural displacement in **Amulya Malladi's The Mango Season**. Malladi's The Mango Season demonstrates all of the commonplace thoughts of cultural displacement and dilemmas by means of exploring the conflict Priya faces while coping with cultural shock in her own place. Cultural displacement and predicament are essentially the outcomes of dwelling reports, which broaden conflicting ideologies within the mind of the protagonist. The cultural clash is likewise seen in the living patterns in America and in India. It is important to take a look at a psyche that's affected due to cultural displacement and a newly tailored culture. It is also critical to observe that serious misunderstandings can and do occur not just in move cultural interactions and encounters however additionally within one's personal subculture, amongst its own humans. The Mango Season is very practical in its presentation of cultural displacement and dilemmas experienced with the aid of Priya, who studied within the west while her family is stuck within the Eastern lifestyle. This relation between version to the new and an edition to the antique is undoubtedly related to character variations.

Key words: cultural displacement, cultural clashes, cultural dilemma.

Indian Diasporic writings are a powerful network connecting the complete globe. Diasporic literature helps in the flow of facts and in solving many issues too. Looking at it hopefully, diasporic literature creates correct will, a cordial courting and allows in spreading values, virtues and universality.

The contemporary diasporic Indian writers can be grouped into two awesome training. The first class contains of these who've spent part of their life in India and feature carried the luggage in their homeland to a foreign land. The different elegance incorporates of these who've been bred up on the grounds that youth from outside India. They have a view of their USA As an distinct area of their origin. The writers of the previous organization have a literal displacement while the ones assets of the latter group find themselves rootless. Both the companies of writers have produced an enviable corpus of English Literature. These diasporic writers live on the margins of nations and create cultural theories.

The Indian Diasporic writers, particularly ladies writers, who stay overseas and write approximately Indian subculture and ethos, have engraved for themselves a place in Indian English Literature. They have explored their severe feeling of immigrant sensibility thru their fiction with the assist of different elements of existence. In the past, Indians were intellectually consumed the thoughts of Dickens, Scott and so on. Today, humans everywhere in the international are being nourished by way of the writers of the Indian Diaspora specifically Amulya Malladi, Jhumpa Lahiri, Anne Cherian, Meena Alexander, Chitra Banerjee and Githa Hariharan and so forth. Such writers have brought about Indian lifestyles and tradition to the sector out of doors. Among these writers, Malladi has centered on some of the important diasporic troubles. She explores the enjoy of being caught among cultures with cultural conflicts, displacement and dilemmas. As a ladies creator, she perspectives gender from a woman's factor of view and therefore extends the bounds of human enjoy from distinct views and dimensions.

Malladi's novels specially awareness at the issues like family anxiety, the converting possibilities of memory and the elusive nature of thoughts, the misunderstandings among two generations, the warfare among modernity and conventional values and the converting reputation of women from conventional roles to conflicting girls characters. The essential troubles pondered in her works are associated with ladies, their self-actualization, psychological transformation, hassle of identity, cultural displacement, issues of gender and subculture.

Culture is the context wherein someone lives, thinks and feels. It is the collective identity of which all and sundry is a vital part. Displacement is a key time period in publish colonial theory which applies to all migrant situations. It refers both to bodily displacement and a experience of being socially or culturally "out of area". Immigrant agencies face some of issues whilst they are attempting to alter to a brand new lifestyle. The immigrants unknowingly imbibe the host lifestyle while cultural displacements occur. Such cultural displacement can be traced in the novel *The Mango Season*. Cultural displacement is a shift or dislocation of a home subculture whilst an immigrant faces an inevitable state of affairs and regularly accepts the host lifestyle. It also manner the circulate of the home way of life due to touch with a different tradition. Cultural displacement can be experienced by way of an immigrant who's transferred from the local United States of America to any foreign US

The Mango Season is a story of how Priya is culturally displaced by using the host culture. After seven years in the United States she returns to her domestic USA. Of India. She looks like a semi foreigner when she enters into her native city Hyderabad. She is going to the Monda Market together with her mom to get raw mangoes. After getting the mangoes, they await vehicle rickshaw for the sort of long time. Finally, an autorickshaw stops in front of them and Priya and her ma get into the autorickshaw. The street is bumpy and the automobile rickshaw actions in mysterious approaches. She realizes that she can not power in India as there are no regulations and there in no way have been. Anybody may want to make a U-turn anywhere, each time a person felt adore it and crossing a purple mild became now not a criminal offense. If a policeman caught someone without his driving force's license and registration papers, twenty to fifty rupees could clear up his problem. Priya compares her lifestyles before leaving for the

States and her existence later and says “Everything that had appeared natural just seven years ago regarded unnatural and chaotic as compared to what I were dwelling in and in the United States” (TheMango Season 14).

On Priya’s return from America to India, she unearths it very tough to readjust to the Indian lifestyle. Her mother and father assume she continues to be unmarried and want her married soon. However she does now not discover it tough to think that she is single. She is twenty seven and her worry is that someday soon her mother would discover that she is residing in sin with a foreigner whom she meant to marry him. She thinks that existence might have been simpler if she had fallen in love with a pleasant Indian Brahmin boy – even higher if she had not fallen in love in any respect with Nick. She knows that her dad and mom, in particular her mom might in no way accept her marriage with a foreigner as it is faraway from the Indian traditional lifestyle.

Priya thinks of the way she had fallen in love. In reality, she had not planned to fall in love with Nick. They met at a pal’s residence. Sean become a college buddy and his sister turned into Nick’s ex lady friend and now ““Just a great buddy”” (The Mango Season 17). As soon as Nick stated, “Hello” to her, she had fallen in love with him. She had never earlier than observed an American so attractive in her life. She thinks most Indian girls are trained to locate best Indian men appealing. She even thinks that it is able to be some thing to do with centuries of brain washing from elders and well wishers in the Indian society: “I turned into of route flattered that Nick become drawn to me as properly, but I didn’t anticipate him to pursue a courting. And I in reality didn’t assume that I, even in my wildest flights of delusion, might be amenable to relationship him. But he became, and I became. Before I knew how it passed off, and earlier than I could consider all the motives why it became a certainly bad idea we were relationship, we were having dinner together. As if matters were not horrific sufficient, we began to have sex and soon we moved in collectively and after that the whole thing without a doubt went to the puppies due to the fact we determined to get married” (The Mango Season 17).

The Indian warmth is dreadful to Priya and now she sweats in her parents' domestic even greater, dreading having to tell them about Nick. Her present visit to the Monda Market years ago had by no means made her sweat profusely like this. She feels as though she has in no way been through an Indian summer time earlier than. To do away with her sweat and the 2 layers of dirt which have been deposited on her pores and skin after her experience to Monda Market, she takes a brief bathtub, places on a yellow cotton salwar kameez to assuage Ma and appears up at herself within the replicate: "I winced; I become doing that complaining approximately India aspect that each person America returned Indians did. I had lived here for 20 years; the place changed into a hell hollow. Guilt had an unpleasant flavor in my mouth. This is my united states, I informed myself firmly, and I love my united states." (The Mango Season 18)

Priya's circle of relatives believes that just as they mistrust foreigners, foreigners distrust Indians. Any bad trait in an Indian immigrant is seemed as due to American influence. Malladi portrays how the American have an impact on culturally displaces the Indians. Though they love every different for years and get married after they visit foreign countries, the immigrants imbibe the host tradition and gradually displace their domestic way of life: "Manju and Nilesch had been classmates from engineering college in India. They commenced their romance within the first 12 months of university and survived as a pair via 4 years of engineering university, years of graduate school in the United States and 12 months or so of working in Silicon Valley earlier than getting married. But fortunately ever after had kept away from them. They had recently divorced and Priya thinks that she made the massive mistake of telling Ma approximately it. Ma straight away says that it's far due to the evil American have an effect on." (The Mango Season eighty)

Priya is culturally displaced. The internal conflict inside her and the pull of her homeland results in greater variance and inconsistency. Finally her love for the American boy makes her decide her going back to the host country and she or he informs this to her own family. Though she has been Americanized she suggests her respect and love closer to her family like an average

Indian: “I didn’t want to head. I had to go. I didn’t want to head. I had to pass. The dual realities were tearing me apart. I didn’t need to move because as soon as I got there, my family might descend on me like vultures on a clean carcass, annoying explanations, reasons, and trying to force me in to marital concord with some great Indian boy. I needed to pass due to the fact I had to tell them that I turned into marrying a nice American guy.” (The Mango Season three)

Priya thinks approximately the remaining time she had slept on their house terrace, whilst she had been two decades vintage, ready to stand the sector with the energy of the harmless. She become gearing up to go the United States; she had gotten her F1 pupil visa and her bags were Packed. She was spending a ultimate weekend at Ammamma’s residence before heading over throughout seven seas to the land of possibilities. She were so eager to depart, so excited that she had in no way concept that once she got here lower back the entirety might be special to her. Priya experiences the feel of a ‘semi foreigner’ in her personal USA because of the cultural changes and this makes her uncomfortable: As she thinks “This was now not home anymore, Home turned into in San Francisco with Nick. Home became entire Foods grocery keep and speedy food at KFC. Home changed into Pier her and Wall mart. Home became 7-Eleven and megastar dollars. Home changed into acquainted, Hyderabad changed into a stranger; India become as alien, exasperating and once in a while distinctive to me as it might be to a foreigner.” (The Mango Season 134)

When she was a infant, Priya used to go to her grandparents. Her fingers might scent of turmeric and live yellow for days. She had no longer done this for goodbye and she become stung through the loss. She feels she has lost a lot considering she has left India and she has now not even notion about it. She has emerge as so much a part of America that the small joys of dunking pieces of mango interior gooey paste are forgotten and now not even ignored. She assumes “It was as though there had been two human beings interior me: India Priya and American Priya, Ma’s priya and Nick’s Priya. I questioned who the actual Priya turned into” (The Mango Season 69).

The consequences of cultural displacement can be indicated whilst Priya probes into her circle of relatives with an American view. Like all expatriates, it sounds as though the western culture paperwork a part of her intellectual make up whereas the Indian lifestyle is part of her emotional make up. Nostalgia for a mango and the happiness are related to her yearning for India however residing in India on a daily foundation has emerge as nearly impossible to Priya.

Priya asserts that she has to begin living her own existence on her very own terms and knows for positive that she can reap her aim less complicated in the United States than in India for being in her domestic town stifles her sense of self and independence. The intelligence of Americans ideas makes her think that America is a better preference for her future.

Priya finds it impossible to taste a slice of mango within the Monda Market, although she used to thief mangoes in her adolescence days and devour uncooked mangoes with salt and chilli powder. When her mother choices up a mango and asked the mango supplier to cut a slice, Priya appears horrified, at the slimy piece of raw fruit thrust beneath her nose: “Was she out of her thoughts? Did she assume me to consume that? My Indian friends who visited India after dwelling in the United States said: “Everything will look dirtier than it did before”. I in no way notion myself to be so Americanized that I might flinch from eating a chunk of mango that had languished in that man’s basket wherein he had touched if together with his palms and I shook my head while the person scratched his hair and used the identical hand to discover a chunk of meals among yellow teeth, at the same time as he waited for judgment to be surpassed on his mangoes.” (The Mango Season)

An identity of Priya with both the Indian and the American existence is a frustrating experience. Though she regrets on the separation from the lifestyle of home, she loves to adopt the host lifestyle due to her love for Nick.

Conclusion:

The Mango Season explores the challenge of the space among cultures and among generations. The gap has been full of cultural displacement. Malladi indicates how India slowly movements in to modernity, and the cultural displacement and issues are upward thrust among generations. Cultural displacement is the motive for Priya's social adjustments and her intellectual changes which make her to argue together with her family. As Priya is Americanized in her view her father's compassion and her grandfather's manipulation are the sights, sounds and smell of India, the India that is overseas, yet acquainted to Priya.

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