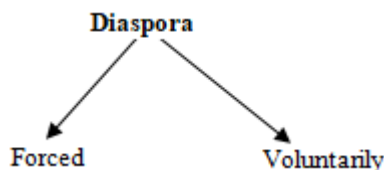


Diasporic Analysis of Deepak Unnikrishanan's *Temporary people*

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Abstract: *Diaspora*: “Diaspora” is generally used to refer any people or population forced to leave their own traditional homeland and they settle down to another place which is far from their own home land.” In other words, any population sharing common ethnic identity who were either forced to leave or voluntarily left their settled territory and become resident in areas often far removed from the former. Therefore, a Diaspora is a large group of people with a similar heritage or homeland who have since moved out to places all over the world. This is a group of people who spreads from one original country to other countries. Diaspora includes with both immigrants and their descendants.



People migrate because of various things. For better opportunities, millions of people migration each year by crossing oceans, desert, rivers and mountains they risk their lives to realize the dream of finding a decent livelihood option. Elements of globalization boost this migration more. In the past time, diaspora had a different meaning. It was based on the people who were resided in the countries USA UK etc. Those people who migrated in these countries are rich. The diaspora writers only considered these rich people as the central theme of their work. In course of time the meaning of diaspora and the people who live in these countries are given different meaning by the writers. They focused upon the different segments of people who lived there. It included whole class of people like they included middle class people workers, labor, sweepers' servants. **Indian Diaspora:** Indian diaspora is the second largest diaspora in the world after the Chinese. There are at least twenty six million Indians living as diaspora today. Diaspora is a sense of community of people who come from same culture and context usually a country who are living outside of that country for whatever reason maybe political, economic and social have made them have to leave that space so they part of that community but for a distance. Indian diaspora is a generic term which describes the people who migrated from territories that are currently within the borders of republic of India. It also refers to their descendants. As mentioned earlier India has the second largest diaspora in the world and the largest concentration of Indian diaspora lies in the Middle East followed by the USA, UK, Canada and Malaysia. Indian diaspora is an important part of India's soft diplomacy. It contributes to the growth of development of country of their resident. It also plays an important role in the field of science and technology and also emerged as a significant source of trade and investment back in India. Apart from above, it is the source of large inflows of remittance and according to the World Bank, Indian diaspora is going to be largest earner of the world in next few years.

Keywords: Diasporic literature, Immigration, Language barriers, Employment, Cultural Differences

Research Processor

Indian diasporic writers

Indian right diasporic writers are the writers of non-resident Indian and Person of Indian Origin (NRI & PIO) writers
Important diasporic writers are:

V. S Naipaul
Salman Rushdie
Bharati Mukherjee
Amitabh Ghosh
Arvind Adiga
Anita Desai
Vikram Seth

1. Measures taken by the government

The Government of India has set up a dedicated Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs in the year 2004 which provides all round services to these people. The government has started Pravasi Bharatiya Divas to mark the contribution of these people in the development of India. The Indian government has introduced several projects or yojanas for the wellbeing of Indian citizens living overseas like Pravasi Bhartiya Bima

Yojana (Insurance for Indian Citizens living outside) and there are several programs Lunched by Indian government which has covered volume, variety and velocity orientation for migrating youth to make aware of various possibilities of life in our country advancement made by India in various fields. Basically Indian government is trying to show light over the various hidden possibilities that are already available in India.

1.1 Immigration

Immigration is moving to a new country to live there permanently. An immigrant is a person who leaves his or her country to live in another country. Immigrants settle in a country intending to stay there permanently and become citizens. There is a difference between a Migrant and an Immigrant. Migrant is a person who moves from one place to another within a country. Immigrant is a person who moves from one country from another. There is one more category of people who leave their country and settle down in other country. These Non Immigrants include students, temporary workers, Visitors and others who are in foreign country temporarily where there visa allows them to stay for

a limited amount of time. We have two categories of immigrants: lawful permanent residents and refugees.

1.2 Immigrants and their Problems

Irrespective of one's background, settling in a new region poses many challenges. There are some experiences that are common for migrants across the globe. While immigrants to Middle East may face some, or all of these issues, the country has a range of features which can help to make the transition smoother. Here we will look at those issues and how to resolve them:

1.3 Language Barriers

It's no great surprise that language tops the list of issues facing immigrants to any country. Being able to communicate (or not) affects every area of life in which we have to interact with others. From jobs to schooling, to simply finding your way around or buying food, learning a native language is essential. Both the US and Canada have more than one major language (Spanish and French) and several minor ones. In the case of Canada, French is an official language recognized by the government. If you speak English poorly but French like a native, Canada is a great option.

1.4 Employment

The next barrier that many new immigrants commonly cite when starting life in a new country is finding suitable employment. Don't forget the point made in the last section, your language skills could be in demand in a variety of settings; from the international financial sector to government bodies where interpreters may be in desperately short supply.

However, many new immigrants face two particular problems; getting their credentials recognized and relevant local work experience. This can be a Catch 22 situation, which many immigrants find almost impossible to break. In Canada, it's possible to start the process of getting your credentials recognized before you enter the country and find relevant work experience opportunities after you land.

1.5 Housing

A big priority for anybody moving to a new area or country is to secure housing. Language barriers can be a big part of the problem for immigrants but lack of local knowledge or how the housing market works in your new country can also present problems. Research in advance is a big part of solving this problem and the internet allows you to explore the local situation more so than in the past. Again, national and local government agencies will usually offer advice – whichever country you choose – and may have specific programs for newcomers. In the case of Canada, the national housing agency (CMHC) has a dedicated section for immigrants to explore both the process and important information.

1.6 Access to Services

The type, range and quality of services available in your new country are likely to be different to that of your native country. Most immigrants admit that knowing what is available in the first place is a huge barrier. Services which pose the biggest hurdles include health care, legal advice and access to mental health or social services. Language can often be an underlying part of this problem once again and, again, research in advance can make easier to access all kinds of services in your new country. In most countries social service departments should be your first port of call for help with these issues. If language is still an issue in the early days it's likely that interpreters will be available via social services to explain your rights and how and where to start accessing relevant help or services.

1.7 Transportation Issues

Access to transportation can be essential in that it will make access to education and employment far easier. Immigrants face particular problems in this respect on two levels. Firstly, your driver's license may not be recognized in your new country, which means there may be costs associated with becoming qualified. Secondly, that language barrier can, again, make understanding or even finding useful local public transit services a hard task.

1.8 Cultural Differences

This is not necessarily the first on the list of practical considerations for immigrants and housing, jobs, transport and services are naturally a priority. However, many immigrants report that, on arrival, it's the cultural differences that really make a big impression. This can range from social customs to more significant issues such as attitudes towards gender, religious diversity, ethnicity and sexuality, which can all be vastly different in a new country. This can raise a host of problems for both immigrants and the people they interact with. It can also lead to a sense of isolation for immigrants and even affect mental health negatively. It's important to accept that values will be different and that this is something that you cannot control. Accepting different values doesn't mean you have to take them on as your own but you may need to learn to respect them in others.

1.9 Problem Kids

Parents experience two different issues when bringing their children to a new country. Children are likely to be quickly immersed in a new culture through their schools and may begin to seem "foreign" to their own parents. Firstly, remember it doesn't matter where you come from; teenagers seem like aliens, never mind foreigners. It's important that you find a balance between teaching your children to respect your own cultural standards and values and allowing them to integrate.

1.10 Prejudice and Racism

This is a sad feature of the immigrant experience across the world. However, with progressive laws and an increasingly diverse community, Canada has a lot to recommend it.

Support services include social services, community and peer groups, along with a modern police force that has strong diversity and anti-racism policies, which are all available to help those facing issues of racism. There are local, national groups that work to combat racism and discrimination on the grounds of race is outlawed under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

1.11 Isolation

Missing the support of friends, family and extended social circles is a big factor for most migrants. Those who come from societies where traditional support structures within communities are strong can find that they feel lost, alienated and disorientated when moving to a Western country where individualism is often prized over family. Canada does, in fact, have a diverse population and major cities have communities from many different countries.

1.12 The Weather

Last, but not least, this factor is another that people may overlook when moving to any new country. Canada is associated in many peoples' minds with cold weather and snow but this is something of a misconception. A massive country, spanning the breadth of a continent, Canada's climate is as diverse as its people. Ranging from hot dry prairies to Arctic climates in the far north, the country experiences highs of 35 degrees Celsius in summer and lows of -25 degrees Celsius in winter, depending on where you choose to live. The most populated regions in the south, along the border with the US, tend to be more moderate in range, particularly in the coastal regions. In the west, British Columbia has a temperate climate similar to the UK and Western Europe. For most immigrants adapting to the climate will be a necessity wherever they settle – and Canada offers plenty of choice.

Temporary people as a Pravasi Novel

Temporary people is a novel comprising linked stories about immigrant workers in the United Arab Emirates in their citation the judges for the award called the book brave and stylistically inventive. "Temporary People is one part Dystopia and one part Nostalgia. It's the brutal dashing of hopes of every aspirant pravasi." (The Hindu 2) *Temporary People* is a novel about immigrant worker in the UAE (Country in the Middle East). Temporary is used to describe something that is not permanent or last only a short time. Its roots are in the Latin word 'tempus' meaning time or season; hence, the suggestive meaning of the title of this novel denotes to an employee who is not permanent. In contrast conditions for immigrant workers in the UAE are often grossly and deplorable Deepak Unnikrishnan's debut work of fiction *Temporary People* weaves together twenty eight linked search stories that explore the rest experience encountered by immigrant labors hailing predominantly from the Asian subcontinent. According to Deepak Unnikrishnan, 80% of the population in UAE is from foreign nations. The home they have left behind and illuminates how temporary status affect Relocation has significant job for individuals from districts that face visit deficiency of precipitation and dinner floods. A few reasons like U.P and

Bihar known as rustic movement from decades. The greatest business of vagrant laborer in the development division, local work and farming. Financial development in India today relies on versatility of work. The commitment of vagrant laborer to National Income is gigantic yet there is minimal done in kind for their security. The urban work markets treat them with pioneering lack of concern extricating. *Temporary people* is a book about language. This book plays with language. Language defines the power of a person as the way of talking which defines you.

Types of Migration

| Internal | International |
|-------------|---------------|
| Rural Urban | Voluntary |
| Seasonal | Involuntary |
| Planned | |

Reasons of Immigration

| Pull Factor | Push Factor |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Health Care | Climatic Disaster |
| Money | Poverty |
| Jobs | War |
| Education | Farmers Life |
| Peace | |
| Food | |
| City Life | |

Identity of Immigrants

Cultural Identity
National Identity

Cultural Identity

It is that identity which belongs to a group. It is a part of person's self-conception which is related to nationality, strangers, religion, social class, generation locality.

National Identity

It is that identity of a person which belongs to one state or a nation. It represents traditions, culture, language and politics. National identity is that when one person shares subjective feelings with a group of people, ignoring one's legal citizenship and status.

Five Reasons Why Citizenship Matters

a) Big Gains to the Economy

A December 2012 examination by Manuel Pastor and Justin Scoggins of the University of Southern California found that a way to citizenship prompts higher wages for naturalized outsiders both quickly and over the long haul. Naturalized workers win between 5.6 percent and 7.2 percent more inside two years of turning into a native, and top at between 10.1 percent and 13.5 percent higher wages 12 years to 17 years from the season of naturalization. Higher wages implies more customers spending, and all the more spending methods more development for the general economy. Minister and Scoggins likewise discovered that regardless of whether just 50% of those qualified to progress toward becoming residents do as such, it would add \$21 billion to \$45 billion to the U.S. economy more than 10 years.

b) Economics gains for native born

Various examinations have discovered that outsiders raise the wages of the local conceived—for instance, by

supplementing the abilities of the local conceived and by purchasing merchandise and enterprises, all of which extends the span of the economy. Also, with considerably higher income after naturalization, more cash would travel through the economy. The \$21 billion to \$45 billion in additional wages would be spent on things, for example, houses, vehicles, iPads, PCs, and so forth, and as individuals purchase more items, organizations see more income and are all the more eager to enlist new laborers. Put essentially, more cash in the framework makes financial development and supports new employment creation for all Americans.

c) Certainty of both Immigrants and employers

Various researchers taking a shot at the financial aspects of citizenship have called attention to that naturalization sends a sign to managers that their specialists are completely dedicated to life in the United States, while likewise giving foreigners the assurance that they will never need to stress over all of a sudden removing their lives and moving somewhere else. This assurance gives managers the genuine feelings of serenity that they won't need to retrain another specialist—frequently at mind-boggling expenses—if the foreigner worker loses their visa or moves somewhere else, and gives people the steadiness to put resources into additionally tutoring and more occupation preparing, the two of which eventually lead to higher wages and better professions.

d) A stronger, more integrated United States

Since the establishing of our nation, we have allowed citizenship to newcomers and have effectively attempted to guarantee that they are completely coordinated into regular day to day existence. Countries, for example, Germany that verifiably denied citizenship to numerous foreigners have attempted to incorporate those people into society, prompting blocked social and monetary versatility. Then again, in nations, for example, Canada that explicitly see migration as a piece of their national and financial achievement, contemplates locate a more prominent feeling of having a place and connection with the country among newcomers. Our objective ought to be the full combination of new Americans, not the production of a changeless underclass.

e) Forward, not backward, on equality

The United States was established on the possibility that we are a country of settlers and that we gain quality from decent variety. Over the past 50 years—since Congress expelled by law racial segregation from American existence with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965—we have pushed toward more extensive equity and an acknowledgment of the power and quality that assorted variety conveys to the country. Rather than pushing in reverse toward a thought of America as a nation club that acknowledges a few people as full individuals and rejects others, we should push ahead toward more noteworthy fairness. Making a gathering that can legitimately live in the United States however can never naturalize, can never cast a ballot, and can never turn out to be full and equivalent individuals

conflicts with the very goals that established our country. As Congress takes up movement change this session, it is astute to remember the social and monetary advantages that accompany allowing a pathway to full citizenship. The United States has dependably been a country that flourishes from completely coordinating foreigners into the national nation, a country of outsiders joining around a typical reason.

f) Nationals and National Identity of Immigrants

This makes one wonder, natives of where and what? GCC governments are concentrating fundamentally without anyone else natives and states, yet to a few degree are additionally building an idea of GCC citizenship, as GCC nationals are progressively being expanded qualifications that were recently restricted to nation nationals, for example, the privilege to claim land, greater part stakes in organizations in areas ensured for national financial specialists, etc. The steady (and uneven) procedure of GCC reconciliation brings up various issues about future relations between GCC natives and GCC states; the possibility of a Gulf association pulls in help from far-fetched partners with altogether different thoughts of what it should mean, from senior royals to liberal Arab patriots.

Citizenship and the state

The lawful idea of citizenship is a piece of a universally perceived arrangement of sovereign states, and thusly it is anything but difficult to accept it implies the same thing all over the place. In any case, the legitimate meanings of citizenship fluctuate also, develop among nations and after some time – including the inquiry of how it is gained, and the rights and duties it involves. There are additionally altogether different frameworks overseeing who is qualified for characterize citizenship, and how much the official can supply or renounce citizenship, versus the possibility of citizenship as a bequest, or as a component of joining to some fundamental basic qualities. Generally, the idea of citizenship in the Gulf has been intensely impacted by British thoughts, as identifications and current fringes were to a great extent presented amid the British royal time frame. Before that, outskirts were progressively liquid, and shippers, brokers and clans in the Gulf's port urban areas delighted in a portability that gave them some influence over their rulers (much the same as the present multinationals, they could without much of a stretch move to another zone, taking their business with them, whenever disappointed).

Labor Flow from India to Gulf Corporation Council Countries

The quantity of Indian vagrants expanded drastically from 1990 through 2013 in all GCC nations, with the development the best in the United Arab Emirates. Alongside development in absolute numbers, the extent of Indians among the vagrant populace stock additionally expanded taking all things together nations with the exception of Saudi Arabia, where a minimal decrease happened.

Stock of Indian Migrants in select Gulf Corporation Council Countries, by sex, 1990-2013

| 1990 GCC countries | Male | Female | total | | 2013 | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Male | Female | total | total migrant stock |
| Bahrain | 46 828 (77.4) | 13 665 (22.6) | 60 493 (34.9) | 173 200 | 199 767 (76.0) | 63 088 (24.0) | 262 855 (36.0) | 729 357 |
| Kuwait | 380 458 (68.7) | 173 123 (31.3) | 553 581 (34.9) | 1 585 280 | 541 143 (74.1) | 189 415 (25.9) | 730 558 (36.0) | 2 028 053 |
| Oman | 180 878 (85.1) | 31 678 (14.9) | 212 556 (50.2) | 423 572 | 551 885 (85.6) | 92 819 (14.4) | 644 704 (58.0) | 1 112 032 |
| Qatar | 101 233 (78.4) | 27 914 (21.6) | 129 147 (34.9) | 369 816 | 473 069 (82.0) | 103 707 (18.0) | 576 776 (36.1) | 1 600 955 |
| Saudi Arabia | 652 957 (66.5) | 328 665 (33.5) | 981 622 (19.6) | 4 998 445 | 1 223 522 (69.5) | 538 335 (30.6) | 1 761 857 (19.5) | 9 060 433 |
| United Arab Emirates | 353 659 (77.2) | 104 635 (22.8) | 458 294 (35.1) | 1 306 574 | 2 224 781 (78.0) | 627 426 (22.0) | 2 852 207 (36.4) | 7 826 981 |

2. Conclusion

The study concludes with the idea that diaspora people are those who migrate from one place to another place for the purpose of earning money, getting education, getting a citizenship or for any livelihood purpose. The greatest problem that has been addressed in the *Temporary People* is that *Pravasi* people are not traditional diaspora as these are not considered as the citizen of that country. The novel does not revolve around the person rather it covers people as a whole. The Arab countries like the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are moving towards the policy of health insurance being paid by migrant workers. The UAE imposes a degree validation fee over the migrant workers, whereas Saudi Arabia imposes a direct tax on the immigrant workers. There are several strategies that are continuously being adopted by Gulf countries to reverse the lower labor force: participation of lower labor force several GCC countries taking positive initiatives to improve the condition of migrant workers. The UAE has taken several steps since the mid 2000 to assist migrant workers in recouping unpaid wages. Diaspora people are prone to the fear that anytime they can be fired out of their job and the major problem is that the government can't guarantee another job opportunity to these people. So they were in a position of dilemma about their survival place i.e. the job and getting financial stability. The fear that always circulate in their mind of these people is the Arab countries can anytime make policies that can affect our lives. Diasporic studies have turn into a significant discipline as of a rigorous committed research for three decades and its multidisciplinary nature and its impact on worldwide legislative issues. Indian migration has been occurring for quite a long time however at on other time in the history. India has seen such enormous development of individuals from India to different part of world as in 19th and 20th century and still it is continue. As it has already been mentioned in the introductory chapter that among the settlers of various nationality, Indian diaspora makes the second biggest group of people just next to Chinese.

Possibly no other nation of this world is described with such a decent variety in its resident as India is as far is culture

including language, areas, religion and social satisfaction. Uprooting or displacement from India also has been broadly shifted in connection with their historical circumstances, causes and results of immigration from India as much as the social attributes such as rank and class, religion and sematic connection of these migrants. Indian diaspora in UAE is mostly an unexplored or little known area and Deepak Unnikrishnan's book *Temporary People* is a milestone in the direction of providing representation to these people in the mainstream literature.

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