

A Study on Diaspora Alienation Based on Sociological Theory

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Abstract

Urbanization due to Industrial Revolution and Communism due to Capitalism gained momentum. Sociological theory was transformed by this series of problems. Theory refers to knowledge-based research and generalizing thinking and the results of thought. Sociological theories are classified as integrative, paradoxical, symbolic interactionism. The theory of symbolic interactionism, which gained momentum in Europe, gradually developed into culture, intercultural communication, and psychology. In this study, the alienation caused by immigration contains the news about sociological theoretical elements such as integration, conflict, acculturation, intercultural communication, and psychological dependence.

Keywords: Migration, Alienation, Cultural Complexity, Homeland

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Introduction

People leave their places and migrate due to various reasons like education, employment, political and social crises. In developing countries people migrate from villages to cities for job opportunities and in developed countries they migrate from cities to villages for the sake of peaceful and natural environment.

Alienation

Alienation is a significant change that occurs when people migrate from one community to another. Alienation is the gap between the homeland and the migrant population after people who have adapted to the native environment migrate to another place.

People living in the diaspora tend to follow the lifestyles and customs prevailing in the homeland. People's lives in the diaspora may differ from these patterns. In such an environment, realizing the difference between the two places, people try to live according to the environment in the place of migration and in accordance with the environment in the homeland. Thus, people can fit in both places on the basis of sociological theory of integration. But they are contradicting themselves.

We should also pay attention to the state of mind of these people who have to lose their true nature and engage in the struggle of life, their relationship with others and the relationship others has with them. Such self-alienation excludes alienation and alienation is dichotomous.

1. Alienation of homeland
2. Alienation of people

Bonds to homeland and people can be transformed into alienation by both factions. No culture is isolated. Living in relationship with other cultures, Interacts with neighbouring cultures. Such interactions bring about changes in people.

The living environment of a migrant is inherently alien. Differences between that environment and the diaspora are inevitable. But domestic environment is not like that. Many elements of homeland as lifestyle, food, relationships, friendships, customs, education have a close bond between people and homeland. However, due to the gap of time and the loss of connections between the people who have migrated and the homeland, various changes occur as differences appear and increase. These changes alienate the people and the homeland. Avoiding such alienations is essential. If the people separate the motherland and the people of the motherland and prevent alienation, there will be a chance for development on both sides.

Homeland alienation

People migrate from their homeland due to various reasons. Considering the prevailing social and political conditions at that time, they imagine the homeland as their own. Those who return home with dream images are shocked by the fact that their imaginations have become obsolete. The feeling of living among people in a place they don't belong to and disappointment upsets their minds. These people consider the native environment as alien. They become unable to identify with the homeland or accept its transformation.

“Many American Tamils who return to India after a long gap from the US are traumatized beyond words. This shock can be called “period shock” because the gap in time is responsible for it”. Such period shocks leave most of the people in shock and anxiety. Migrant people try to create a system in their places similar to that in the homeland. They live without changing their native nature over the years like frozen bodies in ice rock.

When people come together with their relatives, they seek to create an environment and life similar to that of the homeland. In places where people live as migrants, they adopt the lifestyles and organization of their homeland and become more involved in them is

called 'Ghetto Culture'. This is a form of 'pretending'. A diaspora literature describes that "the relationship between the children and these people is like the connection of the previous life". It's not a generation gap. These people, who live in efforts to 'simulate' the life of the motherland with memories and love of the motherland rather than being one with the migrant environment, become alienated from it when they return to the motherland after a gap.

The situation of such people, who stand in conflict with the two types of cultures of the diaspora environment and the motherland, according to the theoretical definition of sociology, should be taken into consideration.

Alienation of people

People who have migrated away from their motherland become mentally separated from their motherland due to time gap and lack of attraction. Uneducated workers establish all relationships and connections including marriage in the homeland. But the educated community very easily sever their ties with their homeland and become strangers. Such an environment where the knowledge of the people does not help the development of their homeland is created due to alienation of immigrants.

Countries need to concentrate on

- Brain Drain
- Brain Gain
- Brain Waste

Migration of people leads to lack of knowledge back home. Knowledge is available for the asylum environment. People's knowledge is wasted when they work inappropriately in an asylum environment or wait for work.

A large number of technical and scientific experts from the developing countries migrate to the developed countries of the world every year. When their situation is affected by the political and social changes in the country where they live, the motherland considers their plight as it happened to some known persons and limits their help. Therefore, such alienations should be avoided not only for the development of the homeland but also for the sake of the people's safety and well-being. Immigrants lose their culture and forget their language as a consequence of alienation.

Immigrants to Arab countries are rarely granted permanent citizenship. It is only in recent times that the concepts have been put forward. Therefore, people who go to these countries live with the intention of returning without forgetting their homeland. But as immigrants to European countries have the opportunity to get permanent citizenship, they are attracted by the wealth and facilities of those countries and become alienated.

"People are clear that it is more practical to continue the life they have found in the asylum than to return to the homeland and start all over again".

Diaspora Environment and People's Lives

Migration comes with expectations. People migrate to protect and improve their lives. Such migrations are understood to bring not only pleasure but also suffering. Diaspora literature describes journeys full of regrets leaving society and relationships. People have to live a miserable life in the asylum environment. Diaspora literature speaks volumes about the emptiness and isolation of the refugee environment.

“Of a foreign country

In a meaningless life

In search of feelings

I was frozen”

- The poem shows the empty life of the people and the isolation faced by the sheltered environment. Diaspora literature has recorded the emptiness, longing, and deadly pain of isolation of sectarian life. The diaspora acknowledges and expresses in the works that even the most mature and experienced people mentally prepared for division are affected by the experiences of the diaspora. The misery of not being able to settle permanently in any place and searching for seasons and things like birds,

“Change place, change place

On any website

Write your poem

No nickname.

About your life as a migrant

Notify anyone

Where you are now”

- says the lines.

In a diaspora environment where people always identify themselves as 'foreign', the lifestyle, the people and the climate make the migrants feel stressed. The compulsion to live in an unsuitable environment and to love that environment weakens their minds. The emptiness and isolation of expatriate life creates psychological problems such as depression, stress and tension.

Cultural problem

Disadvantages are found in the climate and lifestyle of the people living in the place of migration. Cultural crisis occurs when people are unable to protect their identity and culture due to the diversity of the place, they live in. Such positions can be traced through diasporic literature. People are exposed to a variety of influences before realizing and accepting such intercultural differences. This feeling is called 'culture shock'.

The conflicting climate and lifestyle of the place of emigration alienates the diaspora environment. Recognition for them does not come easily. Lack of recognition is one of the psychological risks that people living separated from their homeland and relationships face in asylum. They are ostracized and denied recognition for their work.

The work burden of migrant workers is not realized by the people. There are situations these workers are not able to raise their voice even though they realize that the companies are providing them an unrecognized life till the end. There are many people who commit suicide due to disappointments. In one such case brought by human rights organizations; a Supreme Court judge of India referred to the situation of migrant workers as 'modern day slavery'

Not only governments and organizations, but also people do not accept immigrants. They consider them as strangers or competitors. As the economic situation worsens, incidents of violence against them increase.

Migration – Benefits to the people

Migration has many impacts, both positive and negative. The benefits on economic, political and social levels are significant. People and countries benefit from migration. People benefit from rehabilitation from social, political and economic crises, global experience and the opportunity to help their homeland. When the people who do not get the right to live and recognition migrate and the economy rises, there is no need for the

society to give them the right; Instead, they will try to make their lives healthy and prosperous.

When the situation becomes untenable due to political reasons, people migrate in search of rehabilitation. Migration helps to rehabilitate not only the political environment but also economic crises affecting the society. Poverty is considered to be the only threat to people in the upper and middle classes. After migration, their family economy improves. Eventually their economic status becomes stronger than other people in the motherland.

Economics is the driving force that motivates people to act. All countries and people's living conditions around the world are not of the same standard; The economic disparity among the people has not affected their lifestyle, mental and physical well-being. People struggling to come over their poverty tend to migrate. They gain global experience. Immigrants have more opportunities to gain first-hand knowledge and experience of the environment, culture and lifestyle of other places and countries. This increases the ability to explore ways of subjective improvement and solutions. People get the opportunity to help the native people with their diverse knowledge and experiences.

Benefits to the Homeland

As people leave their place of residence and migrate to other places, economic and cultural transactions and information exchange occur between the homeland and the asylum. In many countries around the world, people do not have a normal life. It is a natural process for people struggling to live their life to develop anger towards the government and the society which is responsible for their miseries. If riots start to develop among them, the world may turn into a war zone. Migration is a simple way to protect the world from such a situation. Thus disappointment, frustration, boredom, resistance, violence and riots among the people are avoided. Migration is a way to overcome unemployment, low wages, economic problems, social and political repressions like a valve in a pressure cooker that keeps the steam out safely. If there is no migration of people who are suffering from social and political oppression, if the valve closes, the conflict of political, economic and social contradictions will occur. It would have exploded out of control, into a huge problem.

Conclusion

Diaspora literature suggests that a life away from the homeland does not offer enhanced liberation and happiness. It is also common for people to take on extra workload as a way to escape negative feelings of loneliness and emptiness.

As well as providing economic assistance to the homeland, the diaspora community should also be concerned with improving political and social conditions. A strong contribution can be made to the progress of the country if it is willing to act without being influenced by foreign exchange. Governments engaging in efforts to retain the manpower that migrates from the homeland due to various reasons and ensuring that the migrant population is not alienated from the homeland will lead to social upliftment. By learning about the nature and connections between different cultures, people can integrate them and practice innovative, creative ways of living. This can bring people together and create an interdependent society.

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