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Contents

3011)	Fourth World Literature: A Mouth Piece of Indigenous Languages Dr. R. Abilasha & Dr. M. Ilankumaran	1
2	An Analysis of East West Encounter and the Peppiness of the Indigenous Culture in Kiran Desai's <i>The Inheritance of Loss</i> J. Aloysius Sugirtha	7
3	Anita Desai's Hugo Baumgartner – the True "Wandering Jew" Angeline Sorna	12
4	Victims of Fate: A Bird's Eye-View Of Indian Dalit Poetry Dr. Anita Albert	18
5	The Depiction of Inner Struggles in Anzia Yezierska's Bread Givers and Hungry Hearts K. Antony	25
6	Escaping Punishment? You Cannot: The Concept of Sin and Punishment in <i>Dr. Faustus</i> and <i>The Garuda Purana</i> K.S. Anushya	37
7	English Language: A Tool to Express the Repressed Psyche of the Fourth A. Delbio & Dr. M. Ilankumaran	42
8	A Beacon of Hope amidst Chaos in Sharankumar Limbale's <i>The Outcaste Akkarmashi</i> Elza Therese Levin	46
9	The Colonized and Scandalised Culture of Nigeria: A Special Reference to Chinua Achebe's <i>Things Fall Apart</i> Dr. C. Geetha	52
10	Dual Changeness Makes An Interior Impact In The Aboriginal Views On Kate Grenville's <i>The Secret River</i> Dr. C. Geetha & K. Shunmuga Jothi	69
11	Exploration of White Colonial Identity in Doris Lessing's The Grass is Singing Dr. S. Geetha	75 ,
12	Living with Nature in Tagore's Gitanjali E. Geo Pragatha & Dr. P. Premalatha	83
13	Master of Human Tongue: An Analysis of Shakespeare's Use of Rhetoric in the Tragedies <i>Julius Caesar</i> and <i>Henry V</i> D. Jagannathan	91
14	Prescription of the Fourth World Elements at the Tertiary Level for Global Acclaim K. Jeya Gowri & Dr. M. Ilankumaran	97
15	Posting the Feminist 'Self' in the Fractured Identities of Race in J.M. Coetzee's <i>Disgrace</i> and Nadine Gordimer's <i>July People</i>	101

106	Chinua Achebe's <i>Things Fall Apart</i> : A Study of Fourth World Literature Perspective N. Jothi	16
112	Representation and Restoration of Native Image: Aboriginal Cultural Identities and Oral Tradition in Scott Momaday's <i>House Made of Dawn</i>	17
	Dr. S. Karthika	
121	Exploring The Unexplored: Primitive Self And Identity In Arun Joshi's The Strange Case Of Billy Biswas	18
	S. Karthikeyan & Dr. V. Chanthiramathi	
130	Cultural Conflict and Consequent Crisis In Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's Americanah	19
	P. Michael Arokiasamy	
141	The Handmaid's Tale: A Dystopian Political Discourse on Dictatorial Democracy	20
***	M. Mohanakannan	
147	Subverting Subalternity: Fetters to Freedom in Amitav Ghosh's Sea of Poppies	21
	R. Mystica	
152	Negotiating Transcultural Identity in M.G. Vassanji's No New Land	22
	Dr. A. Nisha	
164	Zitkala-Sa's "Why I Am A Pagan": A Study in Spiritual Ecology	23
	S. Parvathi	
172	Quest for Self-realization and Liberation: A Study of Manju Kapur's A Married Woman	24
	M. Rashmi	
179	Rose Tremain's <i>The Road Home</i> : A Bildungsroman M. Sarayanan & Dr. P. Premalatha	25
186	Racialised Beauty: A Study of Toni Morrison's The Bluest Eyes	26
	G. Sharmely	
194	Dalit Literature - The Fourth World Emerges Here! L.P. Usha Rani	27
200	Asparshya: The Oppressed Within a Minority - A Reading of P.Sivakami's <i>The Grip of Change</i>	28
	B. Vijayashree	
205	Culture and Identity in Anita Desai's Bye-Bye, Blackbird	29
	Dr. J. Vasantha Sena	
		30
212	Triple Jeopardy of Dalit Women	50

Zitkala-Sa's "Why I Am A Pagan": A Study in Spiritual Ecology

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To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul that through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of man.

The insightful preamble cited from William Wordsworth's lyrical poem "Lines written in Early Spring" stimulates the readers to meditate more upon the wretched predicament of man which ensued from his relentless craze for material possessions and his absurd trust in the burgeoning innovations in the field of science and technology. Although Industrial revolution marks a turning point in the evolving human civilization by making life easier on earth, its major onslaught is manifested in the painful divorce between man and his immediate verdant environment comprehended as Mother Nature. While observing the seamless harmony and mutual reliance displayed by the flora and fauna, Wordsworth is awestruck at the unfathomable 'holy plan' which binds all aspects of Nature's creations in profound unity. Unfortunately, Man who is believed to be the crown of God's creations is out of harmony with himself and also with the world outside. This propels Wordsworth to raise a rhetorical question - what man has made of man?

Though the poem was written in 1798, Wordsworth's recognition of the divine nexus between Man and Nature is strongly rooted upon Rudolf Steiner's theory of Spiritual Ecology which came into existence two centuries later when the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) suggested that,

the effects of climate change may be 'abrupt and irreversible' and that humanity has only a very limited

World Literature: A Critical Outlook

period left in which to address the environmental problems it has itself unleashed. (1)

The existing literary scholarships focus on Zitkala-Sa's assertion of the native identity against the tussle between her dual identities - father's Christian identity and her mother's Sioux identity. Many researchers have explored the writer's penchant towards translation as a tool to disseminate the indigenous myths and legends. Most others have argued how Zitkala-Sa deftly handled the imperial English to establish the American Indian characteristics. However, this research paper titled "Zitkala-Sa's "Why I am a Pagan": A study in Spiritual Ecology" deliberates to analyze Zitkala-Sa's lyrical prose "Why I am a Pagan" in the Wordsworthian perspective and to elaborate on the premise of Rudolf Steiner's scholarship at a deeper level thereby finding the spiritual sublimity embedded within the doctrine of pantheism. Greg Garrard rightly observes that "since the Romantic movement's poetic responses to the Industrial Revolution, pastoral has decisively shaped our constructions of nature" (33). While pantheists feel the divine presence in all manifestations of Nature and enjoy a therapeutic impact through worship, spiritual ecologists transcend sensorial impressions to find sublime spiritual connotations. In Zitkala-Sa's "Why I am a Pagan", such aweinspiring truths are unveiled if a judicious combination of Wordsworth's pantheistic philosophy and Steiner's theory of spiritual ecology is attempted.

Zitkala-Sa (meaning 'Red Bird'), popularly known as Gertrude Simmons, was born to a Sioux Indian mother and a Euro American father. Sa was a writer, musician and political activist who daringly recorded the struggles of her hybrid identity. She was one among the very few Indian American women writers to bring to light the charm and distinctive qualities of the Native American legends by translating them into Latin and English. In spite of her partial genetic affinity towards the mainstream culture, it was the tribal characteristic of her Sioux mother that shaped Sa's sensibility as a writer. Her memories of childhood include