

Chapter 8

Conclusion

The researcher has carried out extensive textual analysis of six novels written by women novelist belonging to six different nations of South Asia. All these countries are neighbouring countries of India. Excluding Sri Lanka, all the countries share a common land border with India. The critical study of the selected novels, keeping in mind the selected parameters of diaspora, reveals some noteworthy aspects related to diaspora. The role of South Asia is significant in the global economy. India is going to be a growth engine of the world. The economic and political developments in India and South Asia in the recent times show the importance of South Asia. The Prime Minister of India, honourable Shri. Narendra Modi has taken initiative to maintain smooth and friendly relations with the neighbouring countries. Invitation to all the leaders of SAARC countries, bilateral talk with the leaders of Pakistan, visit to Bhutan, Nepal, USA, UN, Japan and invitation to leaders of various nations in India at various occasions prove that the role of the developing countries of south Asia, and especially role of India has become significant. These neighbouring countries depend on India for one or the other reasons. The study of the geography, polity, economy, culture and religion of the selected South Asian countries through the writers of diaspora enables to bridge the gap among these nations.

Comparative analysis and answer to research questions

The researcher has made a comparative study of diaspora in the selected novels and attempted to find the answers of the research questions.

- I. What is the time and type of migration that immigrants undergo in the novels?

Though the time of migration is different in all the novels, the researcher has found that the protagonists of the novels migrated between 1970s and 1990s. The homelands of the protagonists are independent nations, freed from the colonial rule. Politically, the contemporary period as depicted in the novels is post-independence period for India and Pakistan as they were freed from the colonial regime. Contemporary

Bangladesh has been depicted as an independent nation after 1971. In *Turtle Nest*, the portrayal of time period of incidents in Sri Lanka is after 1948, i.e. after the independence of Sri Lanka from the colonial rule. In *Seasons of Flight*, contemporary Nepal is depicted under the monarchy. The novel also narrates ongoing Maoist insurgency and a struggle to move towards democracy which is established in the later part as mentioned in the novel. Bhutan is mentioned as an independent nation under monarchy.

The type of migration in the novels varies as the different characters migrate at different time under different circumstances. In *Brick Lane* Nazneen's migration is a compulsion after marriage in patriarchy. She has to migrate to London because she has married Chanu who settled there for career. There are some other characters like Dr. Azad, Mrs. Azad, Razia, Hanufa etc. who migrate for career. Theirs is a permanent immigration to developed country. Shahana, Bibi and Karim are second generation immigrants. In *American Brat*, Feroza migrates because of her parent's wish to come out of the contemporary religious fundamentalism in Pakistan. It is for a short period of three months but later on she decides to stay there. Manek goes to America for study and then settles there. In *The Hero's Walk*, the situation is different. The protagonist Maya goes to America for study and then shifts to Vancouver for job after marrying Alan. Nandana is a second generation immigrant in Canada but she has to come back to India as an orphan. In *The Circle of Karma* migration is voluntary and it is a spiritual journey of Tsomo. She does not leave her homeland for career or after marriage. But hers is a journey to search the self. At the end she comes back after completion of her journey for spiritual quest. *Turtle's Nest* narrates migration and reverse migration of the protagonist Aruni from Sri Lanka to Australia and back. As an adopted child, minor Aruni has to migrate from Sri Lanka because of her parents' wish. Later on, she returns voluntarily to trace out her roots and decides to stay in Sri Lanka as she finds she belongs to there. In *Season's of Flight*, the migration of Prema is voluntary as she applies for the US visa under lottery scheme and wins it. She goes to the fascinating world of America and settles there after a hard struggle.

The researcher's observation is that in the post-colonial era, the general attitude an immigrant at the time of leaving the hostland is to make efforts to settle in the developed country and make a career. The immigrants do not wish to return unless there

are extra ordinary circumstances which force them to return. In the present study only Chanu returns from London to Bangladesh as he could not adjust himself.

II. Do the novels under study represent the society and culture of the homeland?

Home is a fascinating place for diaspora writers and all the novels under study portrays geographical location, political condition, economy, society and culture of homeland. In *Brick Lane*, the society and culture of Bangladesh is narrated through letters of Nazneen's sister Hasina. Monika Ali has utilized a technique of communicating through letters. Hasina informs about flood, political activities, and economy of Bangladesh. In *An American Brat*, Sidhwa gives detailed information about contemporary political situation under Zia's rule, Bhutto's regime, and religious condition of Pakistan. *The Hero's Walk* gives in-depth information about geographical location of Madras region. It also narrates political condition, corruption, religious and economic issues of contemporary India. *The Circle of Karma* narrates situation of Bhutan but the novelist has not focused much on political and economic issues. She has narrated about the issues of refugees only. In *Turtle's Nest*, Sri Lankan society is depicted at length. Poverty in Sri Lanka, exploitation of poor people by immigrants and addiction to drugs etc. are mentioned. In *Season's of Flight*, Manjushree Thapa provides adequate space to depict issues of Nepal, especially concern for the environment, the Maoist insurgency and poverty.

The researcher finds that all the novelists have depicted the homeland at length narrating the society and culture and various political and economic issues.

III. Do the novels under study represent the society and culture of the hostland?

The writers of diaspora illuminate both the homeland as well as the hostland. In the novels under study there is a glimpse of hostland. *Brick Lane*, as the title itself suggests, narrates the life of Bangladeshi ghettos in London. It narrates the life of immigrant people, their struggle for employment and culture of London. But Ali has not depicted the locale of London other than Brick Lane. A little has been mentioned about the geographical location. In *An Amrican Brat*, Sidhwa leads her reader to various parts of America. The celebrations of festivals, education system, glamorous and luxurious

lifestyle in America are mentioned in detail. Sidhwa has not mentioned about any political issues in America. *The Hero's Walk* depicts very little about Canada. There is only mention of Maya's work place and stay. It is mentioned that Nandana lives as a day care child. There is a just reference of Vancouver when Sripathi goes to take her orphan granddaughter. The social security system and law system of Canada is mentioned in brief. Canada's life style is mentioned just through imagination of Maya's mother Nirmala. *The Circle of Karma* is different in plot. It narrates the journey of Tsomo from Bhutan to India. Choden narrates condition of India, a country where Tsomo comes for pilgrimage. The overcrowded places and trains in India, Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders, Kalimpong, Himachal Pradesh, and Delhi are mentioned during the pilgrimage of Tsomo. Choden has focused on religion and culture in India but has not focused on political or economic condition of India. In *Turtle's Nest* the life of protagonist, Aruni, in Australia is mentioned in brief. She has to move from place to place as her father could not get stable job there. Lokuge has not mentioned much about society of Australia like the other novelists under study have mentioned. *Season's of Flight* gives comprehensive details about cosmopolitan society and life in America. Nepali ghettos in 'Little Nepal' area in LA, beach scenes, flora and fauna of America near LA, luxurious life style, social relations, economic condition of the immigrants as well as the local citizens.

The researcher finds that the writers of diaspora illuminate the society and culture of homeland in-depth.

IV. Do the novels under study reflect attitude of the diaspora group towards other migrants and the homeland?

The novels narrate the attitude of diaspora group towards other immigrants and the homeland. In *Brick Lane*, Dr. Azad and Mrs. Azad help other immigrants staying in Brick Lane. They aid them financially and help them to settle. So, their attitude is positive. In *An American Brat*, Manek helps Feroza in getting admission to university. Feroza feels attached to her homeland and likes to visit Pakistan but later on the issue of her marriage to a non- Parsi create great upheaval in her life. In *The Hero's Walk*, Maya gets help initially to settle in Vancouver. Maya feels more attached to her hostland and as her father has broken her relations, she does not bother more about homeland. However, she gets updated through phone calls to her mother Nirmala and letters to her brother

Arun. In *The Circle of Karma*, Choden mentions about Tsomo's visit to India and how she gets help from her own people to cure her illness. In *Turtle's Nest*, Lokuge has not mentioned much about the diaspora group. Aruni's father Mohan informs Aruni about her real mother and that makes Aruni curious to know her roots and the plot is focused more on homeland. In *Season's of Flight*, Thapa has provided outstanding portrayal of the help that an immigrant gets from the diaspora group. The middleman, Susheel and Neeru help Prema to settle in LA. There is a positive attitude of the diaspora group towards the other immigrants from homeland.

The researcher has found that the circumstances are different in different novels and so there is a difference in attitude of the diaspora group towards other immigrants and towards homeland.

V. Do the novels under study reflect attitude of the diaspora group towards the hostland and citizens of hostland?

The attitude of the diaspora group towards the hostland may be positive or negative. In *Brick Lane*, Chanu's attitude towards the hostland and the people of hostland is hostile. He considers that he is deprived of opportunities in London as he is an outsider. Karim is an activist who considers deprivation of their rights in the hostland because of religious bias after 9/11. In *An American Brat*, at the time of arrival, Feroza finds unfriendly attitude of the custom officials at the airport. However, later on, Feroza finds the hostland as the land of equal opportunity and she gets positive response from the people of hostland especially at the time of her study at universities and her stay in hostels. *The Hero's Walk* mentions about the help that Maya receives from Uncle Sunny and his wife to take care of Nandana and even after the death of the couple; they help Sripathi in finalizing the adoption papers. The orphan Nanadana has been treated with care in India but she feels awkward in the environment that is not like that in Canada. In *The Circle of Karma*, Tsomo visits many places of pilgrimage in India and she finds friends there and she maintains good relations with them. They support Tsomo. In *Turtle Nest*, Aruni gets help from Priya and Simon to know her roots. She finds the beach people cooperative. But at the end, Premasiri cheats her and she has been raped. In Australia, Neela and Mohan have to move from one place to another for job. In *Season's*

of Flight, Prema finds the people of hostland as cooperative and she gets job there. The attitudes of Luis, Esther and Natalia are positive for Prema to settle on hostland.

The researcher has found that the attitude of the diaspora group remains indifferent initially, but gradually, the support of the hostland people makes their adjustment speedy and peaceful.

VI. Do the novels under study reflect the issues of identity and alienation of migrated people?

Issues of identity have always remained a matter of prime concern in diaspora novels. In *Brick Lane*, Chanu, Nazneen, Karim and other migrants search for their roots and cultural identity. Living in ghettos they feel consoled for staying in the vicinity of their people. In *An American Brat*, Sidhwa mentions two fold issues of identity by a minority community of Parsis. Feroza and her family are alien in Pakistan as they belong to minority community. In America Feroza feels herself alienated but later on the feelings get vanished gradually as she likes the life in America which is not possible in her homeland. In *The Hero's Walk*, Badami does not mention much about the issue of identity that is faced by Maya in Canada but through the letters of mother and daughter only a glance of alienation felt by Maya is depicted. But Badami narrates the search for identity and feelings of alienation that an orphan Nandana feels in India among her own people as she has been born and brought up in Canada. In *The Circle of Karma*, Choden discusses the identity issues from different perspective. Tsomo does not feel alien as she gets company of her own people during her journey. Further, as she visits India, that is having common religious and cultural roots. However, feelings of alienation by Tsomo are psychological because she is being cheated by her own kith and kin and man folk in general. In *Turtle Nest*, for Aruni, Australia is a hostland but she lives there protected under her parents. Lokuge does not mention much about Aruni's feeling of alienation in Australia. However, a visitor Paul feels alien and remembers Australia. In *Season's of Flight*, Prema feels lack of identity and alien in America. Initially, she migrates from a small village in Nepal to Kathmandu. There also she adjusts, missing her land. Later on, in America she lives in 'Little Nepal'. At the end, though her stay with Luis is comfortable, she misses Nepal and comes back to Neeru and Susheel.

The researcher analyzes that identity is crucial psycho-social factor in one's life. Though one may have all kind of luxuries in life, but unless one gets sense of belongingness, s/he remains discontented. A sense of stability, of security, of belongingness is necessary for one's happiness. A person needs his/her moorings in some home, in love and affection of relatives and friends. When this sense of belonging is lost for any reason, one suffers from a feeling of insecurity and loss of confidence.

VII. Do the novels under study reflect feelings of nostalgia and memory and their role in the present?

All the diaspora novels reflect feelings of nostalgia, and memory plays a vital role in it. In *Brick Lane*, Nazneen remembers the days that she spent in Bangladesh. Her nostalgic feelings are accentuated by the letters of Hasina and Chanu's continuous iteration of settling in Dhaka. In *An American Brat*, Zareen and her family remembers their rituals and customs of the past through discussion with their mothers. Feroza and Manek miss their homeland, festivals and food through conversation with relatives staying in Pakistan as well through letters. Manek's visit to India makes Feroza even more nostalgic in America. In *The Hero's Walk*, Badami portrays nostalgic feelings of Maya in her conversation and letters only. But Nandana misses her Vancouver when she comes to India. In *The Circle of Karma*, Tsomo is on journey but she remembers her father and siblings during her journey and at the end she decides to live in Thimpu near her relatives. In *Turtle Nest*, it is Aruni's quest for the roots that forces her to return to Sri Lanka. Lokuge has not mentioned much about nostalgic feelings of the protagonist on a hostland as she has been portrayed as migrated to Australia in childhood. But Neela and Mohan feel nostalgia in Australia. In *Season's of Flight*, Prema feels nostalgia, she longs for food, remembers Rajan. Her past plays vital role in her present and she remains in a Trishanku status many a times. The feelings of Nostalgia creates psycho-somatic problem and in the novels under study, some characters decide to return, or visit homeland or live in ghettos.

The general observation from the diaspora studies have shown how various "Third World" immigrants construct their cultural identities as citizens of "First World" countries while simultaneously retaining strong affiliations, identifications and loyalties to the culture of their home country. The researcher has found the depiction of nostalgia

and resultant psychological effect on the immigrants in the novels under study. By the very act of migration, an expatriate is doomed to a state of homelessness, despite access to two cultures. The abandonment of the mother country for whatever reason- economic, political, intellectual, psychological - recoils on an expatriate in the form of nostalgia for the very land s/he has deserted.

VIII. Do the novels under study reflect issues related to alien language, social mobility and politics of struggle for survival in the hostland?

The novels written by immigrant writers narrate the incidences of efforts of the characters for adjustment in an environment where they miss their mother tongue, and social circle. They struggle for adjustment in the hostland. Language operates as a social factor in individual thinking, and in persuasion. Language is the soul of culture. A mother-tongue is a language with a history. In *Brick Lane*, Nazneen could not communicate in an alien land because she does not know English. Later on she helps in earning by weaving vests. She struggles to assimilate and at last she proves herself successful to live alone in London without Chanu who goes back to Dhaka. Feroza in *An American Brat* struggles in a new environment. She has come from an orthodox conservative environment of Pakistan. At airport she struggles to convince the authorities about her genuineness. She finds the education system different in America. She likes David and wants to marry him, gets ready to adapt his culture, but the interference of Zareen breaks her wishes to marry a Jew. Manek also struggles hard to make his career. *The Hero's Walk* gives a glimpse of Maya's struggle in Canada through her letter only. Nandana's struggle is of different kind as she is a child, orphan and coming back to India. *The Circle of Karma* mentions Tsomo's crisis for adjustment at the work site to earn money. She meets various people during her pilgrimage, makes them friends, stays with them and remembers her relatives. *Turtle Nest* depicts the problem of alien atmosphere that Aruni feels on the beach initially. She has been considered an outsider in her own country. The life style of the people is different from hers. Her adopted parents in Australia miss their social circle, but they do not want to go back to that atmosphere which keeps them reminding of their past. In *Season's of Flight*, Prema's journey to alien land America is full of struggle and adjustment. She leaves 'Little Nepal' for progress and career. She adjusts with Luis and meets his relatives, celebrates his festivals.

The researcher has explored that alien language and environment have remained a hindrance for an immigrant to adjust in foreign land. Some immigrants remain detached with this foreign culture and keep themselves different, ‘the Other’ forever like Chanu. Some immigrants get adjusted with the new environment retaining their own culture like Nazneen and Prema, whereas Feroza gets assimilated in the atmosphere of the west to such an extent that her parents consider her as ‘brat’ – a spoiled child.

IX. Do the novels under study reflect the issues of race and religion in homeland and hostland?

The selected novels of the writers of South Asian diaspora narrate the issues of race and religion. In the postcolonial world, certain issues remain unresolved though we may talk about equality and human rights. In *Brick Lane*, Chanu feels racial discrimination in London and though he, being a well educated, could not get proper job and promotion. Karim talks about discrimination of Muslims in London in post 9/11 environment. In *American Brat*, Feroza experiences at the airport that as she has come from a developing country, the white community interrogates her fidelity. During Feroza’s quarrel with Manek, Sidhwa mentions about the issue of racial discrimination. Religious issues of endangered Parsi community, difference of culture of Muslims, Parsi, Hindu and Muslims are mentioned in the novel. In *The Hero’s Walk*, Arun becomes activist and talks about how colonial rule has deprived us from our fundamental rights and have robbed our natural properties. *The Circle of Karma* does not mention about racial discrimination but talks about the issues of refugees. In *Turtle’s Nest*, Lokuge mentions how the white race has exploited the poor Sri Lankan natives, the role of missionary, the Buddhist religion and role of Christianity in changing the lives of the people. *Season’s of Flight* mentions about the issue of environment and the role of developed countries in concern for the environment. Prema gets adjusted with the Christian people.

The researcher has observed that the diaspora writers give space to the issues related to race and religion as faced by the immigrants in an alien land and provoke to get solution of them.

X. Do the novels under study reflect the issues of subaltern, especially condition of women in homeland and hostland?

All the novelists selected under the study are women novelists and they have provided ample space to the issues of subaltern, especially of women. In *Brick Lane*, Nazneen is grown up under patriarchy in Muslim community where she does not have her own voice. In London, she has to obey her husband who does not allow her to learn English or work outside. Apart from Nazneen, Ali mentions about issues of Hasina and other women in Bangladesh as well as issues of Hanufa and Razia in London. *An American Brat* is the mouth piece of Sidhwa who protests separate codes of conduct for women in Parsi community for marriage. Inter community marriage is forbidden for Parsi girls. Sidhwa also mention about the poor condition of women in Muslim community in Pakistan. *The Hero's Walk* narrates the plight of women in Indian patriarchy. Condition of widows, a spinster, a married woman, the rituals for women etc. are mentioned in detail to highlight the issues of women. In *The Circle of Karma*, Choden mentions about the restricted opportunities for a woman in patriarchal set up in Bhutan. The exploitation of women is mentioned through Tsomo's character portrayal. *Turtle Nest* is a novel that highlights issues of poor women in Sri Lanka. Women are tortured physically as well as mentally not only by the male form Sri Lanka, but even the foreign tourists torture them. In *Season's of Flight*, the women are considered as a subaltern in Nepal. Thapa mentions the pathetic condition of Prema's mother's and the exploitation of womanlike Bijaya.

The researcher has analyzed the plight of women as depicted by the women novelists in the diaspora novels. Though we talk about gender equality and special privileges to women, there are certain issues of women which need prime attention to get solved.

Discussion

The acculturation of an immigrant depends on their educational background fluency in the English language, and economic and class status in their homeland. It also depends on the social policies of the host government and the historical and contemporary perceptions and attitudes of the mainstream society toward a particular immigrant group. The immigrants' social presence and networks and their family structure is also equally important in the assimilation process. Diasporans are pulled by

two forces- centripetal and centrifugal and are torn between two worlds. They face two cultures, two languages, two countries, and remain suspended between them.

For the past two centuries, the creative focus of literary culture seems to have been shifting away from the centre towards the margins. Every man now over thirty was born into a cultural situation dramatically different from that in which he lives today. The issues of everyday living that affect the diaspora have changed also. The process of acculturation and assimilation of the members of a diaspora which was long and agonizing earlier has developed extensively as migrants try to recreate a home away from home. Previous administrative and legal restrictions on travel or emigration for work and settlement have eased. This is an important development and has had widespread effect on the lives of migrants. Members of diaspora groups have greater potential to interact between homeland and hostland, as well, owing to improved information and communication. The relationship between diaspora and economies is complex, diverse and multifaceted. Diasporas help in the development of homeland as well as hostland. Recent migration to the developed economies have contributed in homeland in the form of remittances, reverse brain drain, at the same time the skilled migrants have contributed a lot in the developed hostland thereby contributed significantly to global economies. The cultural arena, both in the West and in South Asia is a dynamic. In the changing terrain an expatriate is both belongs and remains an outsider. Such a position is mediated by the ever-shifting forces of history, politics, mass culture and ideology in the West and in the South Asian nation left behind.

Findings and recommendations

The researcher has discussed research questions on the basis of the parameters. The time of migration of the characters is almost in the last forty years and all the protagonists are first generation migrants. It is voluntary as well as involuntary. In *The Circle of Karma* it is spiritual journey. All the novelists have depicted society, culture, religion and polity of the homeland. All the novels narrate the society of hostland but there is a different perspective in their writing. Sidhwa, Thapa and Ali have depicted the hostland at length whereas Choden and Badami have not discussed hostland society at length. The novelists have given voice to the issues of immigrants in a foreign land especially Ali, Thapa, Sidhwa and Lokuge point out the issues of immigrants in their

novels. The novels under study reflect some common features of the predicament and issues related to diaspora under different circumstances in different countries through different characters. For Chanu, of *Brick Lane*, being a non-white, hostland London is so discriminatory that he decides to go back to Dhaka alone leaving his family in London. Tsomo, who is on spiritual voyage, decides to go back and live in Bhutan only. *The Hero's Walk* narrates the sad incident of accidental death of immigrant in Canada and the problem of adjustment of second generation orphan in India. The novels under study reflect the issues of discrimination of migrated people on the basis of country of origin, religion as well as race. It is more persistent in *Brick lane* and *Turtle Nest*. Sidhwa is a mouth piece of issues of women in Pakistan and concentrates more on the discrimination of Parsi women living in any part of the world. The novels under study reflect the issues of women in homeland and hostland. Though the society is considered progressive, it has not fully come out from the power of patriarchal set up. On the evaluation of all the six novels it has been observed that some issues like political condition, settlement, regional disparity are common whereas certain issues like racial discrimination and religious orthodoxy vary under different circumstances. The feelings of alienation, memory, nostalgia and efforts for settlement depend on the attitude of the immigrants and reception in the hostland.

The novels under study narrate experiences for immigrant population of South Asian diaspora. Globalization may refer to some driving forces that are shaping new forms of interconnections and flows among nations, economies, cultures, languages and technologies. Globalization might have abolished physical borders but it has set up intellectual and psychosomatic borders. Condition of joblessness and poverty prevails in every society and they must be eradicated. Diaspora novels discuss several global issues of settlement which are of prime concern and efforts are required to be made for the solution of these issues. Diaspora is all about the creation of new identities, spaces for growth, resolution of conflicts and a new culture, either composite or plural. Diasporic writings are constructed on the principles of simultaneity. The principle of simultaneity displays 'the core' human predicament in the countries of the West and the East. India has been the best example of belief in the concept of unity in diversity, pluralism and assimilation between the different streams of people into a heterogeneous culture with

tolerance towards differences. Gandhiji's encounters with native and foreign cultures produced in him an enriched and enlightened cultural persona. Gandhi rejected cultural isolation and freely acknowledged his debt to Western culture in his own identity formation. It is this Gandhian view with its twin pillars of rootedness and openness that offers a strong foundation for the planning and construction of the fusion of the global and the local. Cosmopolitanism and internationalism would not be considered as a threat rather it would minimize the chances of conflict and can become a tool in creating a new world order on shared vision and acceptance of certain core values.

The research is limited up to six countries of South Asia. Novelists from South Asian countries viz., Myanmar and Maldives have not been included. Only, women novelists have been selected and out of many works by these authors, only a single novel is selected. The research also suggests similar kind of studies of diaspora texts in Asian, African and Latin American countries to get more ideas on issues of diaspora across the world and find solution for global peace and harmony. The research also originates comparative study of the literature of the diaspora from various parts of the world.

The research conducted by the researcher is relevant in the new dimensions of political, social and economic perspectives. In Indian context, and in a wider sense in the global context, the attitude of the government of India is positive towards diaspora and the role of diaspora. On the centenary celebration of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2015, celebration of hundred years of return of Mahatma Gandhi in 1915, honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has announced implementation of proposal for the merger of OCI and PIO status. He sees the diaspora as having the potential to play a transformative role in bilateral relations. To achieve peace and happiness has remained ultimate goal of a human being. The research conducted on issues of diaspora is a reference Bible how to attain the concept of entire universe is like a nest and the whole earth belongs to a single family as per Sanskrit saying "Vishwam ek Nidam", i.e. the universe is one nest and that "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam", i.e. the sense of universal brotherhood and humanitarian affinity makes peace. It is also advocated by Vinoba Bhave that 'Jai Jagat' i.e. 'Victory be to the cosmos'. It is recommended to narrow frontiers, and limited boundaries should be removed to make the East and the West and the entire cosmos one.