



Contribution of feminist writers

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Abstract

The history of Indian society begins from the Harappa Civilization and after that Vedic Civilization. In those civilization the status of women when we concerned that time we can say that the situation of women in society greater than the today's situation. The status of women in Harappa Civilization basically known as a women were the part of society without women we couldn't be imagine the foundation of society. Family couldn't be imagining without women. In those civilization women were concern as most important part of the society. Women had the prestigious status in society i.e. in Vedic Civilization women Logmudra, Gargi and Matirey were the well known scholar but after the year by year the status of women were changed because the men oriented society formed. Women were restricted from all the fields and the problems were begins from those civilization. In today's situation some of the female authors want to change the status of women in society for this purpose they wrote some of the novels which basically concern as a solution on the present situation.

Keywords: women status in Harappa and Vedic Civilization, family, society.

Introduction:-

Writers are the communicators of social issues, as they create public awareness of such issues by constructing realistic stories, plots and characters in their writings. Indian patriarchal assumptions mostly undervalued women writers' up to 19th century. Male reformist writers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan, Bhabani Bhattacharya etc significantly portrayed Indian women in their writings. But they did not write directly as feminist writers. However, they tried to characterize women in traditional,



spiritual moulds. There were no worthwhile images of women with a sense of self identity in their fiction. Later on it led to women's writing in English. The struggle for freedom greatly influenced the ideology of feminism. So, feminism became a chief- theme and over-the-top concept for Indian women writers. They adopted feminism at first rather cautiously but during 20th century the power of women writing gave them worldwide recognition. Indian women writers explore feminine subjectivity by depicting psychological sufferings of women. Hence through their characters feminist writers portray women as no more adjunct to men but as a complement. Women writers like Kamala Markandaya, Shashi Deshpande, Anita Desai, Kamala Das, Nayantra Sahgal, Bharti Mukherjee, Dina Mehta, Manju Kapoor, Chitra Benarjee, Jai Nimbkar, Anita Nair, Jhumpa Lahiri, Diva Karuni, Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Namita Gokhle, Uma Vasudev, Shobha De, Sunita Namjoshi and Arundhati Roy are main out-spoken writers, to put feminist issues in front of readers. They capably convey Indian feminist message to the world. Kamala Markandaya as the earliest woman writer believes that literature should play a constructive part in depicting the wrongs in society. Hence she always chose the present problems faced by women due to the male chauvinism. In her first novel 'A Nectar in A Sieve' she portrays the realistic image of India after independence with reference to feminist sufferings. Anita Desai aptly uses the theme of female relationship and its complexities. She tries to highlight the psychological aspects of women in different ways through her protagonists. Her novel 'Voice in The Cities' and 'Where Shall We Go This Summer' portray the status of women, their quest for self identity and their craving for equality in society . Shashi Deshpande, Jai Nimbkar and Bharti Mukherjee etc are eminent writers. If they committed to feminism, it is only indirectly. They have done well to portray the characters and the situations realistically so that the readers can have the characters perspective. The protagonists are victims of circumstances but they can fight to get their identity but in this process they do not cut



themselves from the society and relations. In fact they manage their relations so well that even perpetrators of female atrocities such as mother-in-law ultimately come their way. Nayantra Sahgal is another leading writer who wrote feminist novels but in her own different way. Among all these contemporary writers Shobha De stands tall creating new dominant women. Indian women always want to have their own identity. So, the protagonists of fiction are the spokes person of the writer's philosophy of women's liberation. Shobha De and all other so called rebellious writers portray their protagonists combined with the new pattern of social, cultural and modern values. Women's position at the second half of nineteenth century started changing due to advent of modern education and also the influence of reformers. After this there was a great progress as compared to middle age. Some writers sketch their women protagonists who have their own choices in their personal life and in career. Kamala Das represents the rebellious woman who in out to break all moral taboos and wants to establish for women a new identity of complete freedom. In her poem 'Autobiography' she represents a very rebellious woman. As a child she resent all parental 'control' and school disciplines and runs away with the boy, of her own choice. Even as a married woman her protagonist is unsatisfied with her husband and experiments life with other men. In her novels the woman stands as a rebel who does not care for social conventions and ethics. In this way in her fiction Kamala Das depicts the rebellious woman.

However, Indian literature was famous for its Indian women poets in English from Toru Dutt to Kamala Das and from Sarojini Naidu to Suniti Namjoshi who reveal the thesaurus variety of themes. But poetry writing is allotted personal but not public space as it gets a marginalized status due to the desperate tendencies of reception of their writings. Later on with regard to new trends and technologies a remarkable movement increased the metropolitan styles of life with the influence of pop, and disco. So, women poets made their poetic quality chiseled, sharp, and pithy. Other than standard poetic devices, some semiotic,



metaphorical and symbolical properties of language helped to emphasize women's strategies of interrogation. Now it doesn't remain as isolated from the global trends during 1960s while, the feminist movement manifested through Europe, America and Canada. At the mean time Indian poets also appeared on the scene as Kamala Das, Eunice de Souza, Mamta Kalia, Tara Patel, Imtiaz Kalia, Gauri Deshpande, Sarojini Naidu, Suniti Namjoshi, Meena Alexander, Margaret Chatterjee etc who contributed immensely to the modern English Poetry. As these all are females so their writing always carries the sufferings of the women, conflict in the marital relationship and domestic violence etc.

Conclusion:

So, there are a lot of writers who have immensely contributed to raise the voice of feminism. They have focused their attention towards the women's world with introspective intensity and authenticity. In almost all fiction women are portrayed as resourceful human beings who can move from the age of subservience towards self identity. Some women novelists portray their women as anti-patriarchal who can analyze their problem of self identity and can fight for equal rights. Betrayal in love and physical exploitation of women are always the perspectives in the description of the women who have become a victim of male patriarchy and are the main topics in any kind of writing in the Indian women novelists.

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