

THE ROLE OF INDIAN FEMALE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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Abstract:

The Indian women writers tried to mold their authority in a male-dominated situation as best as it is possible to them. They know very well that it is a very difficult path. As that the women had to break through years of male dominance. Taboos and beliefs had heavily saturated society. Literature has witnessed the roles of women evolving through the ages, but until recent times, most of the Published writers were men and the Interpretation of women in literature was without a doubt biased. A lot of it must be blamed on the fact that in the ancient world. Women writers have interpreted the recurring female experiences in their writings, and it affected the cultural and language patterns of Indian literature. They expressed the role and position of women through their writings in English. The main areas that have been considered in this research paper include, the role of women in the field of English literature. Women have been a ground where different ideological and various socio-culture and political movements have been communicated and redefined and manifested themselves they have been using this ground and turning it towards their own gain.

Keynotes: pre-independence and post-independence women's writing, socio-cultural writing, ancient writing

Introduction:

Women are inherently artistic. Women and literature are closely related to each other they are the ones to add a new dimension to the English literature of India. At a time, when novels were not so popular in the world of literature, women writers in India used to create lyrics for songs, short stories, and small plays too. Profound literary Personalities believe that women writers were the ones who Support to the old tradition of narrating tales in India. In between the 19th century. More women become English writers. In the past time, a woman's work the not given importance due to most Probable males' Narrow-mindedness. And it's sure that women's writers were the feelings of women while she is restricted to the walls of a

house, but in the 19th century, many Indian women writers played their role against the British rule by participating in India's reform movement. In the last century, the readers acknowledge the work of women writers as a strong way to spread modernism and feminist statements.

In today's generation women, writers are wealthier and are foreign qualified to different types of works written by modern women writers focus on the issues related to women for instance rape, and other social issues as well, like corruption and injustice most of the stories focus on the themes of the unknown psyche of females and statues of the women its value and evidence its reflected culture, history and overall variants needed to enrich

liter in the contemporary literary scenario, however, Indian writing throughout English enjoys equal status with other countries literature. Indian women authors in particular have made their voice heard in the Indian way around the world, expressing it too artistically, they have also been able to excel in all areas of literature in English in recent times and have achieved global recognition. And Indian author's voice also discussed the different topics. Such as historical, social, Philosophical, post-colonial, and much more focused their themes around humanity it based their themes on sociological, cultural, and religious Diasporic literature aspects in feminine topics, Science and technology, and much more. Several contemporary scene novelists have English and are credited with Indian female English fiction. The studies of women in history have been traced so far-now moving on to women as presented in the literature, representing women's lives through men's writings, and now and then a few women about whom Annie Besant exclaimed: literature can display no greater typing of womanhood than is found in India's great epic poems. The styles of Indian women sketched in from noble models and written in a few heroic figures by the master hands represent all that is at once the finest, sweetest, loftiest, and most devoted in mankind.

Early Women's Writing:

The Dravidian movement too is not resistant to avoiding Paradoxical conditions in the treatment of women or the one hand, it extols women as Devadasi allowing them the freedom of expression on a public platform, on the other hand, a woman

is merely a man's accumulation. To maintain it can be viewed the Sangam classics were written by 473 Poets, among whom 30 were women, the famous poetess Avvaiyar being one of them. Medical literature could be a watershed in terms of art literature, Poetry and drama although folk Plays continued to entertain the royal court. The earliest dramatic poetry was performed at the Theater of Dionysus in Athens. Aeschylus, the Athenian soldier-poet, is often credited with having developed tragedy as an art form from the choral singing contests that were always a part of the Dionysian festival's contribution of women writers in different languages during that Period deserves special attention.

However, it did not offer solutions to any of the problems women face concerning their rights. Women writers like Ghosha, Lopamudra, Gargi, Mittreyi, Apala, Romasha, and Brahmavadini, Wrote short lyrics or poems of devotional fervor of metaphysical depth and with a spirit of dedication and almost sincerity.

Much of world literature has been dominated by a canon that nearly dismissed women's writing more than two centuries ago. women writing in mainstream culture, but still in some ways fail to acknowledge women's literature coming from non-white countries. This paper is an attempt to highlight some of the work produced by women in India over the ages. although India has a history of ancient civilizations such as the Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, and of matrilineal societies in the south.

Pre-Independence and Post-Independence Era: Women Writing:

In the pre-independence period, the status of women within the country was in a deprived state. The major cause of this was, there was the prevalence of male dominance. Due to this, the position of women was undermined. The major responsibilities of the women were dedicated to the implementation of the household, in addition, they were overwhelmed by the practices of polygamy, sati, child marriage, and female infanticide. Woman writer appeared gradually in India. Beginning with Torulata Dutta (1856-1877), who dealt with north Indian womanhood archetypes such as the legendary Sita and Savitri Pandith Ramabai Sarswati was praised for her work that laid the groundwork for the liberation of women in India. Her three major works, *love and life behind purdah* (1901) *Sum-Babies in India's child life* (1904), and *Between the Twilight* (1908) make her famous. Sarojini Naidu, India's Nightingale, although not a novelist, holds a prominent place as a poet on the Indian literary horizon. Women are primarily Indian in Sensitivity in most early novels filled with the traditional feminine attributes of honesty, affection, and resignation these first-generation writers Portrayed woman in traditional fashion.

A spout of fiction writing by women writers of higher quality and depth was experienced in post-independence India. there was notable female writer in the period between 1915 and 1950. Consequently, there was a gap between post-independence authors and their predecessors for thirty-five years. The second generation

of women writers tried to project women as the central figure after a period of three decades and succeeded. The women's movement of the 1960s and 1970s encouraged a new generation of women writers to become more political and begin paying attention to the work of women of color. Mixing cultural analysis with lyrical verse, poets such as Adrienne Rich (b. 1929), Audre Lorde (1934–1992), and Judy Grahn (b. 1940) presented the pulse of feminist struggle. Novelists such as Alice Walker (b. 1944) and Toni Morrison (b. 1931) made central the experiences of black women. Maxine Hong Kingston (b. 1940) and Amy Tan (b. 1952) focused on the lives of immigrant Chinese women. The novelist and short story writer Sandra Cisneros (b. 1954) and the playwright Cherrie Moraga (b. 1952) produced innovative writing detailing the experiences of Chicanas. The Canadian Margaret Atwood (b. 1939) considered the problems of impersonal societies, and writers from more recently postcolonial nations such as India, including Bharati Mukherjee (b. 1940) and Anita Desai (b. 1937), wrote about the experiences of Eastern immigrants to Western countries.

Kamala Markandaya and Nayantara Sahgal are among the second-generation female writers in the literary field another famous novelist of the present era includes Shobha De, Shashi Deshpande, Bharti Mukherji, Gita Hariharan, Rama Mehta, Meena Alexander, Arundhati Roy, Shanta Rama Ray, Namita Gokhale, Uma Vasudev, and Jai Nimbekar: A brief summary of the most popular novelists' themes and techniques will give us an idea of the current trend in English

language Indian literature. To start with in the literary circle, Kamala Markandya has secured a firm position. Her books a handful of rice tackle the plight of the poor whose lives are an endless struggle for life. The conventional relationship with mother earth could be found in her novels since the Fortuner of these rural characters is related to the fertility sterility of land people. Ruth Praver Jhabwala is described in various ways as an insider inside and outside. She was born to a German polish parent and married a young Parsi architect, Cyrus Jhabvala. During her stay in India. Her creative spirit finds her artistic expression. She wrote eight novels and edited a few short story collections as well.

In the world of Indian English Literature, Anita Desai broke new ground by moving the focus from the outside to the inner world. She created her own world that she filled with beings that were extraordinarily sensitive. The general issue in the novels is the character's self-consciousness' and the recurring theme is self-consciousness and self-identity. Anita Desai reveals in her first novel cry, a voice in the Forest, Bye-Bye Blackbird, mountain fire, where are we going this summer and her other novels are clear light of day. She says "writing to me is a process of discovering the truth that is nine-tenths of the iceberg which lines beneath the visible one-tenth oration that we call reality" She is the first Indian – English author to look specifically at life from an existentialist point of view most of her novels were revealed through the monolog of the merroir. She uses bird images to reflect the internal longings of the character's women. Nayantara

Sehgal has a reputation as both a journalist and an author. She is credited with six novels and two autobiographies. After independence, she shows an accurate view of India Jasbir Jain named Sabgul "one of today's best socio-Political novelist's Sehgal is a champion of individual freedom which appears in her novels in various forms. She speaks sensitively about gown women suffer in a patriarchal set-up due to sexist bias. She shows the need for a new morality in which a woman is regarded as the equal of a man and the relationship to be cemented with mutual trust, love, and understanding. Chandigarh wind, shadow day, rich like us A good time. Nayantara Sehgal performs a close and insightful analysis of the sufferings of elite-class Bharati Mukharji and Gita Hariharan discusses the moral dilemma that women face, in their works. Rama Mehta and Meena Alexander are known for realistic portrayals and authentic sociology studies.

Conclusion:

Indian women writing in English express their realities of Indian facts in the current Indian literary scenario. In the literature, they carry many obligations. They conduct as anthropologists, sociologists, novelists, essayists, travel authors, and educators. The patriarchal society is prevalent in India. A man was invariably the breadwinner whereas the woman was supposed only to share what the man had earned with his sweat and blood. As the civilization changes the Societies go through a transformation, Indian women too are at a crossroads not to prove themselves but to get out of the shadow of men.

Today women dare to walk shoulder to shoulder with men. They are ready to expose the splendor and beauty of the house. Men who thought they were superior to women have now recognized the potential of women. Women are not just spectators' partners and coworkers. Women are not inferior to men in rank or performance in any way. This is true in the field of literature too.

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