

Woman: The Polychrome Created by Divine.....

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Abstract

There is no suspicion to say woman is the polychrome created by God. She is the one who loves, hates, contributes and concludes life. That's one of the reasons why I associate women with polychrome. Polychrome is an amalgamation of various colors, similarly woman is a cluster of emotions. Each color symbolize an expressed emotions like pink for love, red- anger, yellow- friendly, white – peace. Now, let's observe how women are exhibited in women studies. Many a studies mention numerous sufferings of a woman as a wife, daughter, mother, daughter-in-law and mother-in-law. By name itself BHARAT MATA, we can conclude how woman should be treated and are treated – equal to God. Mothers were expected to be at home by doing all house hold duties without any improvement in their life, modern day changes the perception. Gradually, by the time passes, we have seen many changes in the life style of women. Women have qualified, became excellent homemakers, financially turn into independent and able to face serious situations in life .The programs like reform and upliftment have influenced modern Indian women. In India, before the British rule women used to face many problems like [Sati](#) sahagamanam, child marriage, polygamy etc. but gradually, women started thinking the position of her in the society and started slowly modifying herself and eventually became modernized women. Modern women have got success in various fields like music, politics , glamour ,education what not everything in all fields she has her own place. Women as a Musician: Shreya Ghoshal is a famous singer who can sing all kinds of songs ,she has fans of all ages and when she sings religious songs she involves in that particular religion. Lata Mangeshker is the mother of all singers, K. S. Chithra is a singer who can give different emotion in her voice and Janaki is another play back singers who has very good voice modulation ability. Women as a Politician: Sonia Gandhi, the name itself brings mobility in the party, such a great politician is Sonia. She requires no introduction in India. Mamata Banerjee, who is popularly known as Mamata didi ,and she was also worked as a first woman railway minister in India. Jayalalitha Jayaram who was a popular telugu actress and also the general secretary of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK). She joined politics in 1982. She was a famous politician, who is nomore today. Women as a Player: woman is also popular in the field of sports. Sania Mirza who is a famous tennis player became famous at a very young age and got married a Pakistan player. The ideal teenager of Indian badminton is none other than Saina Nehwal .pv sindhu is another badminton player who got success at a very young age. Women as an Actress: Women became renowned in the field of glamour where she is the nuclei of the theme. We have famous thespians in India where they involve and perform in a realistic way.

We have actresses like Anushka, Ramykrishna and Sreedevi in South India and Hema Malini, Rekha and Mdhuri in North India. All these players perform in an excellent way. Women in Women Writings: Indian women novelists have depicted women in an amazing style. We have novelists who exhibit their life in the narratives which brings out an extraordinary piece of novel. Indian women novelists are many like Arundati Roy, Anitha Desai, Shobha De, Nayanatara Sehgal, Preeti Shenoy and many more popular names. Anita Desai's *The Peacock* is the first novel of her by which she expressed identity crisis through the character Maya. Krishna Sobti is also a famous fiction writer who won Sahitya Akademi Award. She became famous with the novel *Mitro Marajani*. This paper speaks about the woman writers who are famous in Indian English literature.

Article History**Article Received:** 25 April 2020**Revised:** 29 May 2020**Accepted:** 20 June 2020**Publication:** 10 August 2020**Keywords:** *Contribute, Fiction, Identity crises, Polychrome, Synthesis, Symbolize;***ILAVENIL MEENA KANDASAMY**

The Indian poet Ilavenil Meena Kandasamy is a well-known translator and an activist. Feminism and the anti-caste are the central themes of her writings. *Touch* and *Ms. Militancy* were published by Meena for which she won great complements from all over India. *Touch* published in the year 2006 and it translated into 5 languages. Critiques found numeral mistakes in the language usage in her first poem *Touch* later in the second poem she improved. A review in *The Hindu* put the negative criticism of Meena's work as Her poetry is "all about the women self and body. The Dalit, which is a bi-monthly alternative English magazine of the Dalit Media Network, was corrected by her from the year 2001-2002. She represented India, in the International Writing Program at the University of Iowa. She worked not only on books but also she gave her contribution in the field of politics and raised her voice on political issues relating to caste, corruption, violence, and women's rights. Her regular social media presence, through Facebook and Twitter adds piquancy in minds of readers. In an interview with *Sampsonia Way Magazine*, she says "My poetry is naked, my poetry is in tears, and my poetry screams in anger, my poetry writhes in pain. My poetry smells of

blood, my poetry salutes sacrifice. My poetry speaks like my people, my poetry speaks for my people. The above mentioned sentence is the exact example for the topic which I kept for this paper i.e. Women.... The *Polychrome* Created By Divine. The following are different expressions of various emotions of Meena Kandasamy

PREETI SHENOY

Preeti Shenoy is an Indian author, consistently nominated for the Forbes List of the 100 most influential celebrities in India since 2013. Her education was held in Kendriya Vidyalayas. When she was a child, she used to read, write, paint and draw pictures. Shenoy has multifarious and diverse interests. We can easily understand this by the qualification which she got from the internationally recognized university from UK in the field of portraiture. She is also a self-taught artist who paints with water colors and oils, and also works with mixed media. Preeti Shenoy has written six novels, in all her novels she depicted various emotions with her characters.

One of the well-known Indo-Anglican novelists is Nayanatra Sahgal. She depicted women characters

from various parts of the society. She portrayed in her novels, the pain which continues in the women without stopping. Sacrificing lot and facing pain are quiet against themes of the women characters of Sahgal novels. She gives importance on the themes like individual recognition and achievement in her novels. Sahgal has a opinion that “every minor thing which happened in the life of the author is the basic information for writing their own novels. Generally, maximum information of the novels is written by the author from their life or from someone else.”

NAYANTARA SAH GAL

Sahgal novels are with women matters which motivate them to stand on their own feet. She shows traditional Indian women in the society who involved in their hunt for identity. In her last novel “Mistaken Identity” the female arguable character reaches its success through the concept of liberation. In the post-independence period, the theme of unrestricted woman has become more interested. There are characters of the modern period- women in their works. The novels of same period male writers do not afford to this image. In most of her novels, the impact on women of various social, political and cultural changes are clearly depicted by Sahgal. The human unpleasant situation is realistically pictured. According to her trust, love and innocence were stolen by the materialistic world. All characters of Sahgal’s novels suffer from lack of understanding. Women in most of her novels share many similarities of her like disappointed by their selfish husbands and society. The characters of women are really brave to go against rules invented by the dominant male

Sahgal conveys that these traditional images are not innocent. They approach the Search for identity, and confidence, and destroy the self-development of women at times. Of Nayantara Sahgal is thus a committed writer who enjoys life in her fictional

canvas with her sense of humanism and an extreme awareness of the political realities of the India.

Mrs. Sahgal’s novels have their strength which seems to obtain from the strongly held belief of Mrs. Sahgal about the affirmation of women and about man-woman relationship. She seems to feel that in the series of emancipation, the Indian women have to overcome not only difficult social opinions but also their own fears, worries and their temptation to conform. As Sahgal sees it, their conformist attitudes are only too readily strengthened by men who want to stick on to their status and who want endless existents of control of woman to a limited traditional role. This, for Sahgal, is symbolic of a universal tragedy a result of the stifling of individual feelings and intuitions by arranged social structures. She is, therefore, naturally concerned about the complex of literary and social conventions and attitudes that go to create the images of controlled women.

Nayantara Sahgal is a writer speaking for modern woman, the New Women. Sexual freedom and self-realization are noticeably depicted in her fiction. Sahgal offers, an analysis of the ideal and the real marital relationship. Vishal a male character in Storm in Chandigarh for instance, is the sufferer of marital discord himself. Vishal’s marriage with Leela, had been a vanishing search for communication. Nayantara Sahgal, instead of her feminist sympathies, shows a superior and steadfast understanding of male mind.

All her novels contain women protagonists and her novels contain women characters walking out of bad marriages; and all of them are related with the problems of single women trying to exist in a male-dominated society.

A strong complaint against the freedom and individuality to woman is the concept of Nayantara Sahgal's novel "Storm in Chandigarh". Women go beyond the limits of economic or social freedom and become a mental or emotionally strong is the concept of free women. The meaning of freedom for woman, according to her does not only mean the refusal of old traditions it must also make her aware of herself as an individual and refuse to accept injustice. Through her novel, she tries to put forward an opinion in the modern society, woman should not be seen as a sex object or as the one who is fit only to manage home and children without any self-identify. For the smooth functioning of family and the society woman needs to be seen as man's equal and honored partner.

In her novels, Nayantara Sahgal, "request for the new marital standard based on the mutual trust, consideration, generosity, absence of deceiving, selfishness and self-centeredness." From the feminist view, Sahgal shows the emptiness of man-woman relationships based on age-old pattern of gender inequality and injustice. She portrays self-willed and individualistic women who are not only deeply aware of their emotional needs but also fervently strive for self-fulfillment. These women show the courage of rejecting orthodox traditional social set up in favor of liberal and unconventional ways of life.

In her novels, she depicts the repressed condition of Woman in a male dominated society. She seems to be modern and liberal in outlook. She believes in new humanism and a new morality.. The problem is that one has to fight against an established order. Her concept of freedom is the freedom of mental makeup and emotional attitude.

“JHUMPA”LAHIRI

Jhumpa's first novel "The Namesake" was published in the year 2003. The story moves around Ganguli family. Ganguli parents settle in United States where their children Gogol and Sonia grow up. Unaccustomed Earth was released on April 1, 2008 which was Lahar's second collection of short stories. In all her novels she had written something differently, in an interesting way about women. Many scholars had made research on jhumpa lahari because of her interesting characters of women.

KIRAN DESAI'S WRITINGS

Kiran Desai born in 1971, permanent resident of United States of America and any Indian author. Received Booker prize award in 2006 for her novel the inheritance of loss and also the National Book critics circle fiction award She received Betty Trask Award for her first novel "Hullabaloo" Population in the year 1998. Betty Trask Award generally receives by citizens under the age of 35 of the Commonwealth of Nations. "The inheritance of loss" moves around a teenage orphan Indian girl called Sai. She lives with her well-educated grandfather who is a retired judge. They live in a town called Kalimpong. Sai fell in love With mathematics tutor, Gyan. The whole story moves around these two characters.

Kiran Desai's Second Novel has handled modern Civilization issues. She has used concepts like globalization, aspects like the economic cultural social political educational in her novel.

BHARATI MUKHERJEE'S WRITINGS

The post-colonial writer Bharati Mukherjee was born on 27 July 1940 at Calcutta. From Baroda¹³, she has done M.A English and ancient Indian culture. Mukherjee mainly focused on the migration concept. She expressed in her novels the theme of alienation and the struggles faced by Indian women and all the important aspects she discussed in her

novels. She expressed her own struggle as an immigrant from Hometown and then settled as an expatriate in Canada and settled as an immigrant in America.

One of her important works is “the tiger's daughter” published in the year 1972. Tara Is the main character of the novel The tiger's daughter, she returns to India after many years. “Wife”, “An invisible woman”, “The sorrow and the Terror” are her 2nd phase novels.

“Leave it to Me” was published in 1997. this is the third phase of novel writing. In the novel “leave it to me” the woman character is Debby Di Martino Who wants to take revenge on her parents. The novel explains about mother and daughter relationship and ungrateful relationship between Debby Di Martino In her adoptive parents.

ARUNDHATI ROY WRITINGS

Arundhati Roy's one of the contemporary women writers in Indian English literature. She is the writer who wrote about the condition of women in male dominated society where women face a number of problems like suppression, depression and downtrodden. She also wrote about the influence of Marxism on the lives of surprised and depressed women. She was the path indexer for the women writers who wanted to write about Indian politics. She became famous with her novel The God of Small Things, this novel makes her stand at the Frontline among all other writers. Just with Her single book she became equal to Salman Rushdie and others. Vikram Seth's Suitable Boy was unable to stand in front of her novel. Her characters are entirely based on imagination. Arundhati Roy wrote a number of novels about E.M.S Namboodiripad who was a marxist. She faced many problems because of her writings in Kerala as he was the head of the

communist government in world history. God of Small Things is a novel which explains about women, untouchables and children.

Arundhati Roy being a novelist she wrote a number of novels on social problems which brought a change in the society. She revealed the truth of the Narmada project with A book called The Greater Common Good. This book is a testimony of her as an essayist and a social record. She won the Booker prize award and Sydney peace prize award.

CONCLUSION

Indian Reality was reflected by Indian women writers in Indian English literature. These writers took a number of responsibilities and acted as the activists in society. They teach society about the responsibilities of teachers, mothers, women, politicians etc., with their characters. They took the responsibility of providing peace in the society through their writings. Many writers like Arundhati Roy, Nayanthara Sehgal, Bharati Mukherjee Vikram Seth, Salman Rushdie have raised the standards of Indian English literature the extent of world literature. The famous literary writers who have gained the attention of the readers. The writers mostly concentrated on social and cultural problems of our country. All the writings written by these writers read by number of readers and got great amount of literary criticism. Number of scholars, teachers, and academicians read the novels written by the writers questioned... So, writers should analyse the problem arising in the society and give appropriate solutions to the problems facing by the society. In this way Indian English literature can serve the society

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