

**Eroding the Myth of Patriarchy in the Contemporary Indian English
Women Novelists; The Selected Writings by Kamala Markandaya, Chitra
Banerjee Divakaruni and Arundhati Roy**

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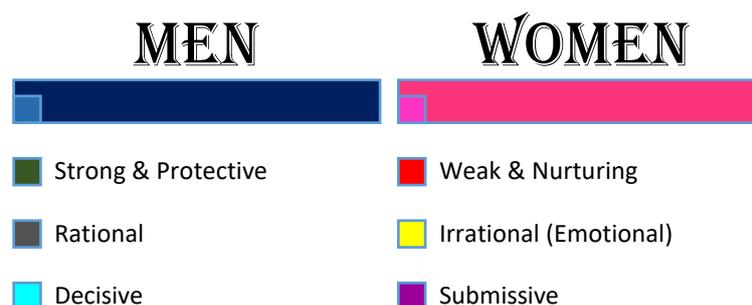
Abstract- Modernism was totally established on applying analytical signify to gather knowledge whilst Post Modernism denied the programme of sensible and synthetical thought process. The goal of Post-Modern studies is to subvert the paternal patriarchal standards ingrained in the community that have guided to sex disproportion. Post-Modern Feminism writers search to achieve the target direct refusing essentialism, ideology and general veracities in favour of holding that contrasts which subsist amid female to exhibit that not all females are the similar. As the flow switches, new aspects and points are extracting the position and the modern age group attempts to agree with former trust and new prospects. In Feminism thesis and sex learning, gender essentialism is the ascription of fixed spirits to males and females – this proposal that males and females are basically dissimilar resumes to be an affair of allegation. These principles are declined by Post-Modern Feminism writers as they trust if a general veracity is tried to every females of the community, this reduces independent observations, so they inform females to be alert of thoughts showed while the rule in community or in general. afterwards this may stock from all-male concepts of how females need to be depicted. Women portrayal in new novels are to a greater extent in maintaining with conventional methods than in Postmodern novels. Whilst this research is maximal interested accompanied by the characters of females equally indicated next to the women natures and the womanly opinion, an absolute sex research is placed in a rating of the same manly and womanly opinions about perspectives. Here, in this modern feminism and the myth of patriarchy in the writings of contemporary world are highly expressible by the Indian female writers.

Keywords- Modernism, Post-Modernism, Feminism, Myths, Patriarchy, Gender studies

INTRODUCTION-

The aim of this study was to depict in what way the characteristics presented and to regulate in Modern and Post-Modern plays. Thus, maleness qualities as well as the feminine qualities were analysed is that way of awareness through some Indian contemporary writings. From the starting, women painted the life of every individual in various roles like mother, sister, friend, wife and daughter. Post-Modern Feminist begins with the supposition that the modernism creation of antifeminism spaces overtly emphatic informed sex dispute within female and male while neglecting the deviation inside each sex. Post-Modern Feminism analyse notions and attempt to upgrade the match of sex by reviewing logocentrism, deconstructing texts and searching to encourage subjectivity. It also claims that sex is highly arising from a discussion that we acquire to follow through time. It also again claims the patriarchy works variously referable to ethnical qualities of female. The essential features and extend of patriarchate is consequently, variant for a middle social class white female in comparison to a pitiful black female. It's a model which capable us to consider how cooperation unfairness and non-equivalence survive on a concourse of points.

An important characteristic of Patriarchy is the impression of traditionalist gender roles. Traditional gender roles portray men as muscular, conclusive, intelligent and defensive while women are seen as emotive, incoherent, fallible, fostering and obedient. These engender portrayals are regulative of both men and women as it is disgracing for a male to have few variety of feminine features and un-seductive for a charlady to have several form of a masculine features. Gender depictions are a position of sociable and doing patterns that, inside a unique acculturation, are deeply regarded to be ethnically suitable for mortals of a peculiar gender. The sense of gender role admits postures, activities and personal appeal natures connected with a specific sex amongst that civilization.



There is a huge difference between the Western gender studies and Indian female writings. From the starting, women painted the life of every individual in various roles like mother, sister, friend, wife and daughter. Women stayed as obedient puppets along with their characters exist enclosed in as much as performing victims, gorgons, or silent perceivers, with no presentation of woman heroic or even woman quality as much. They are simply saw at from man angle of perspective. Feministic authors have been touched with the absolute absentness or preferably antagonistic depiction of female in literature. Hence, they try to interpret and re-read patriarchal myths and, in the procedure, they not only act female from their level of perspective but incline to re-write the formal rules and regulations. The Easterly and Westerly socio-cultural people of the reality being fundamentally patriarchal, controlled by male, as well speculate during their myths in definitive mythology initiating from *The Ramayan* and *The Mahabharata* to *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*, how female presented with sex particular character as peaceful and dutiful. On that point, there is a various custom of female's compositions pointing out intends at re-reciting patriarchal myths which discusses pattern which is the extremely foundation for integrating the humanity. Whilst males' support for their capabilities, females have been characterised badly for wonder, slickness and madness or as enchantress. The fundamental direction of this work is the feminists' re-imagining or re-explaining of the men discuss of myth in innovation there by storing and restoring the reinterpretation of female in their personal condition. While the modern delegate utilizes myth in conditions of general statement, the postmodern delegate tends to construct traditional history, expecting it as a speech that similar to all speeches. This study focuses on, the boundary of women's rights in the society, feminine consciousness, destabilized the myth, male- female binary and comparative study between Western and Indian Writers.

The paper named "*A Portrayal of gender and a Description of Gender Roles in Selected American Modern Plays*" is published by Bonny Ball Copenhaver. *East Tennessee State University*, 2002, pp-632. According to him, this research was to explain how sexuality characters were depicted and determined in an option of Modern and Post-Modern dramas. This paper was focused on the emblematical reciprocal action hypothesis of sex that indicates that cultural acts are acquired all over the moment and topic to changeless support.

According to Kanwar Dinesh Singh, Sarup & Sons's, "*Feminism and Post Feminism: The Contest of Modern Indian Women Poets Writing in English*", 2004, the present studying modern Indian women poets from the feminist and the postfeminist points of view is an effort towards understanding the lives and experiences, the value and the values, the psychodynamics and gender roles of the Indian women in the new age. The study becomes even more attention grabbing when we find a drastic change in the choice and treatment of themes by the new Indian poetesses at the turn of the century, at the dawn of the new millennium.

Instead, they believe throughout the Post-Modern period was focused on non-consistent principles of science intellectual method, as a response to modernity. Post Modern Feminist movement is a blend of Post-Structural sociology, Post-Modernism.

In Feministic hypothesis and sex definition, sex significant is the ascription of determined substances to males and females – this mind-set that males and females are basically, separately proceeds to be an issue of disputation. These orientations are refused by Post-Modern Feminism writers as they consider when a general true statement is employed to each women of this culture, it understates single receive; so, they discourage female to be careful of thoughts exposed while the pattern in cultural organization because it may base from manful beliefs of however female might be characterized. Post-Modern Feminism is distinct to the three main strands of feminist thought.

In American as well as Indian contemporary novels; women were treated as inferior and they were not praised or appreciated by any other person. In Indian Contemporary Novels, there are some great female authors who are depicted the women characters and their prospective in very tempting as well as extra-ordinarily. After R.K. Narayan's great depiction on women; Kamala Markandaya, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni and Arundhati Roy, portrays the actual image of the women in a magnificent manner. In Kamala Markandaya's "*Two Virgins*", she describes a woman's struggle, inferiority, dissimilarity and so on. Also in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's "*Palace of Illusion*" is known for its fruitfulness of the main protagonist's character. Here, the novel is totally about the characterisation of Draupadi or Panchali from her birth to death. The author depicts her anger, her emotional state of mind,

her vitality, her love life and many things. And in the last but not the least, Arundhati Roy came to limelight by the publication of her first debut novel; “*A God of Small Things*”. In this novel, she focused on women character, untouchability, violation of love laws. Here, she delineated some clear and realistic qualities and mentalities of the characters. The dramas in this paper indicated for the dramas were composed throughout the current era are “*Two Virgins*”, “*Palace of Illusion*” and “*God of Small Things*”. In that dramas, sexuality and the sex characterization lead on precise conventional flavour. These three Indian Contemporary English Female authors, were provided the reflection of natural and traditional ways of the Indian women’s life style which cannot be easily digestible.

Myths are the pillar of society. Women are living in a patriarchal world which is male dominated. Patriarchy is universal and its main cause is inequality and conflict. Myths are hints to the religious possibilities of the Earthborn-lifespan. They shape the hominine experience in an extreme direction grants see able into what is realisable. Myths are the nearly effectual modes utilized by patriarchal to colligate womanhood in the coating of words. Myths attributes to females a sex individuality shape up on the various causes and a gender characteristics submerge within the productive process. That theorise the culture and a traditional story of patriarchy. The origin is patriarchy lie in childbirth which mean they should depend on males and seeks to explain the changing position of women in this so-called cultured society.

Modernity evaluates the obtaining modernness, new lifestyle, modes, mindsets of the Current culture and establishes the perspectives of both plus and minus growth. This depicts the dual concern with the things of the spirit and contemporaneity move with same thing. In these plays “*Two Virgins*”, “*Some Inner Fury*”, “*The Nowhere Man*”, the writers have proven to present the modifying characteristics of modern India, however the Indian people are re-creating the West Society’s mindset and are adopting their modes of surviving, bearing and consuming. If modernness witnesses the supportive growth of an individual, this as well degrades the interestingness of an individual. Lalitha, the character in “*Two Virgins*” lost her elegant character attracting with a stylish male and its perspective of the Movie field. Lalitha is confused to realize the charm of a movie universe and drops in this wrong universe.

Feminine Superior shows the high qualities of a female above a male. Today's females are modern female. They should be modifying the life style and their mindset. Today, anyone can stick to them. All are available personally aside from efficiently. A female writer, Kamala Markandaya has carried her personal visions and ideas nearly female are advancing in every factor. Markandaya indicates to the female to proceed and victories every factors.

In "*The Mahabharata*", Draupadi was insignificant. She had no power. Panchali was refused the proper precise to choose a partner for her. However, Arjuna, who succeed Draupadi, she was force-out to be the life partner of the Pandabas. Dissimilar male, who may create situations befall, female is getting the final stage; actions done to Panchali. This may be hard for a charlady to have a single entity in a society where males prevailed.

Toru Dutta was the first Indian women writer who converted her nationality to Christianity. From 23rd November 1875 Toru and her father started learning Sanskrit language within 10th Months she learned Sanskrit and translated some verses from *The Ramayan*, *The Mahabharat* and *The Abhigyan Sakuntalam* into English language. She wrote *Sita* and portrays her character as a brave barrier. Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian women who elected as The President of Indian National Congress in 1925. Mahatma Gandhi called her *The Nightingale of India*.

Post-Modern Feminist begins along-with the supposition that the modern artist's creation of Feminist movement steads opens importance on sex disputes within females and males whilst refusing the differentiates between every sex. Post-Modern Feminists analyse notions and attempt to encourage equivalence of sex via reviewing logocentrism, interpreting textual matter with searching to upgrade external facts. This as well claims that sex is significantly evolved out of a discussion that all are acquire to take with suitable moment. It also again claims that social organization controls dissimilarly expected from cultural features of females. The characteristics and distance of male dominate society is consequently, varied for a lower- middle family female as comparison with a lower-class female. It's a model or structure which capable us to recognize how system less unfairness and lack of equal objects survives on a concourse of phrases.

The feminism theory by Rebecca Walker and Maggie Humm parted into three phrases.

Feminist Theories-

- ❖ First Wave of Feminism (1848 - 1940)
- ❖ Second Wave of Feminism (1950 – 1980)
- ❖ Third Wave of Feminism (1990 - present)

The First Wave Feminism was known for right to vote for women. It's basically focused on legal and political issues with a focal point on suffrage. The Second Wave of Feminism, women were raised voice against the equality and discrimination, and also this wave discovered the ideas of liberation. And last but not the least, in The Third Wave of Feminism this was the reaction to the second wave. There was a redefinition of sexuality, womanhood, womanliness, beauty and maleness.

According to Elaine Showalter, there were three phrases.

- The Feminine Phrase (1840-1880): This phrase was considered as the period of Male Pseudonym inequality.
- The Feminist Phrase (1880-1920): In this phrase women were writing about protested against male standards.
- The Female Phrase (1920- present): This phrase is a way to self- discovery in which female rejects both imitation and protest.

In towards a feminist politics, Showalter divided Criticism into two ways.

- ✓ Feminist Critique- The Woman as a Reader.
- ✓ Gynocritics- The Woman as a Writer.

CONCLUSION-

This research paper named “Eroding the Myth of Patriarchy in the Contemporary Indian English Women Novelist; The Selected Writings by Kamala Markandaya, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni and Arundhati Roy”, is qualitative, analytical depends upon the analysis by the Indian contemporary English Feminist writers who enlighten with the critical point of view with their didactic analysis.

Hence, this study is all about to analyse the influence of feministic consciousness in the writings of contemporary women writers of India, to study, changing the myth of patriarchy over the last half decade through the writings of the selected women novelists.

This study is important even today and the feminist study have influenced the writers in their selective process of feminism. They have also dealt with in these Indian Contemporary Writers and memorialize to all genders.

Throughout this decade within modern age and post-modern age, woman cultural functions have varied importantly; all the same, even they have stayed few patterns transmitted from the former contemporaries. All the same, the resemblances and dissimilar in woman cultural characteristics in specific matured times. It was equivalence and counter point for the betterment of the characterization of female hood and their present days, on the basis of occupations, wedlock and consciousness. The woman roles, for the improvement, are restricted to their houses, and the males employed out of doors. The one and only contemporary writings that give a glance at females out of their doors is the rights of politics for Females. The women lineaments' have various mindsets on the varying positions. In respective of those novels, the woman qualities are substance on its situations within the houses of them. The females were not constantly prosperous along with bothering situations, simply the women's portrayals did not attempt for modify their home-loving state of affairs. Other female portrayals are trying to change their Conditions, they are seeking to switch their places, their tracks of process depart. Hence, Women's story is critical and primary to the restrictions of women.

Acknowledgement-

Firstly, I would like to thank my guide, Dr. Anubha Ray Madam for being a great source of support and motivation.

And I could not have completed this paper without Dr. Susanta Kumar Patnaik Sir. He inspired me a lot to pursue much more.

And also, I would like to convey my gratitude to my lovable parents; Mr. Prabina Kumar Mohapatra and Mrs. Nayana Mohapatra for their love, courage, support and motivation.

And with due respect, I am thankful to MUKT SHABD JOURNAL for their kind support.

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