



PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN WOMEN'S WRITING

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Abstract

This paper presents the women writer portrayed Indian women's pain in their novels. The women in Hindi literature are portrayal, who willingly accepts her socially assigned roles. The literatures are the reflection of the human society over centuries. It has been most powerful medium to describe human emotions and thoughts. Since Ages we've got acknowledged a large gap between the socially expected role of man and lady. They each have some social and ethical responsibilities connected to them by birth. Man is believed to the superior species, dominating different creations of God. This distinction is extremely abundant visible in literature since centuries. At the end of the 20th century, the female novelist on the woman dissolved in life, the untimely, which has contributed unimaginably to the women's existence by spinning despair and darkness. That is admirable in the field of literature. I have chosen to look at the fiction of famous some Hindi female writers. Women writing creative pursuits have a long binding relation with their inner revolt against the patriarchal system.

The style of writing novels a vital role in appealing and influencing the audience and transfer in some modification within the thinking of the targeted society.

Key Words: Literature, Society, Freedom, Woman, Portrayal, Hindi.

Introduction

The women in Hindi literature are portrayal as an idealized being who willingly accepts her socially assigned roles and when her mind strayed away from these confines she was overcomes with a terrible sense of shame and guilt. The image of women in literatures emerges partly from the existing reality of the society and partly from the author's sensitivity to its burning issues. Roles other than those assigned by the society as a self dependent, bold and strong, individual, as an achiever, as a leader are, by the large rarely found in literature and these too represent the exceptional variety of the women's individual ability. In the male dominated society of India, where a platonic relationship between a man and a women is uncommon, a women's individual self receives little recognition and respect. The individuality of typical Indian women was overwhelming swamped by the male dominated attitude along with the back drop of an exclusively male oriented culture. Some writers have focused their attention not only on the outer situation and conflict but also on inner disorder of modern women.

Women are the essential and important part of society. In the ancient Indian tradition, the woman has been accepted as a man's half-mare. Woman is not a rival but a supplement of man. So the life of a man without women is incomplete but the situation of women went worse with time.

Social Status of Women in Ancient Time

Prehistoric discovery reveals that this world has been the male dominant since the beginning. In the Vedic age, the position of woman was respectable and its place was considered very high. Although there was a patriarchal society, there was a very unending approach towards women in that era. The woman had a great importance in all areas of life. Women also had the facility of study. She got equal rights in her husband's religious and social work. Aryan believed that the woman is entitled to full respect and affection.

After the Vedic period, there were several important changes in the situation of women. Life was considered a pleasure in the Vedic period. Later, while the sage gave more importance to scald the expectation of happiness in life. Buddhism opened the door to spirituality equally for women and men. In that era, women became completely self-sufficient.

Social Status of Women in Medieval Period

Medieval origin was the period of art and majesty. Tired of battlegrounds in the battlefield, glorification of luxury in his court and only in the charm of the woman, the happiness of the mind is to find peace. By the end of the Mughal period, the tragedy of the woman reached in the peak.

Social Status of Women in Modern Period

In modern times, reformist approach towards women was adopted some social reformers protested against the misconceptions that made the woman's life miserable. Organizations like Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, made successful attempts to strengthen the status of women by opposing sati system, child marriage, and devadasi system. Two foreign women, Margaret, Annie Besant, take the first step towards the up liftman of Indian woman.

Indira Gandhi, Sirimao Bhandarnaek, Almeda Merkas, and Begam Nusrat Bhutto distinguished on important posts.



A Women repressed by ages and they denied the code of conduct by men. Indian woman with modern consciousness has an independent place in society. Today, the woman is conscious, like stunning face in a variety of fields of life, with a rich, independent and attractive personality such as Political, Social, Economic, Religious, Scientist, and Literature. Modern era has given a revolutionary twist to the feminist notions². Awareness of the environment and questionnaire mentality is an essential part of modernity, which has contributed to the development of education and scientific vision.

Female Hindi Writers

Novel writing started by women in the last decade of the 19th century. Since then, in the post-independence period, the creation process of female novel cars continued for a steady pace until the seventh decade. But then numerous female writers entered the field of novel writing.

Portrayal of Women In The Fiction of Shashi Prabha Shastri

Shashi Prabha Shastri is a realistic struggling writer. She has illustrated the diverse form of the pain of middle-class upper middle class women in the urban surroundings. Her main novels are Naave, Seedhiyan, Kyonki, Parchhaiyon ke Peechhe, Kark Rekha, Umra ek Galiyare etc. Shashi Prabha Shastri has evaluated the social status of the woman primarily in her literature. Presents the realistic form of Indian society. She has mostly focused his literature on middle and lower classes because the women of middle and lower class understand the literature more easily by solving their problems. She described the two forms of women in their literature first to achieve their name and position in the outer world of the woman to build her personality, even if she did not believe in other domestic traditions.

Depiction of Women In The Novel of Mridula Garg

Mridula Garg has been the most popular and best writer of the eighth decade. She has psycho-analytic form in her writings. Some of her major novels are Vanshaj, Uske Hisse ki Dhoop, Chitkobra, Aanitya, Mai aur Mai, Kaathgulab. Mridula ji depicted subtle view of frustrating relationship of husband wife in married life. New generations have got a new perspective from her novels.

Portrayal of Women in the Writings of Usha Priyamvada

Usha Piyavada holds an important position in the emerging writings of the sixties. Her creations have a presentation of soulful moments. Usha Piyavada is a personalist novelist. She portrayed the age anomalies of female life in her works. Usha Priyamvada's novels are Pachpan Khambe Lal Deewarien, Rukogi nahi Radhika, Shesh Yatra aur Antervanshi. The main theme of these novels is women psychology. In these novels, the image of a modern woman is clearly seen. Especially it is related to the educated upper and middle class. Reflect on making your personality self-respecting and self-supporting. Character Sushma of Pachpan Khambe Lal Deewarien's was highly educated economically independent woman but she never thought about her marriage because of wealth. Being cut off from his environment, she finds herself alone. In order to fill her desolation, she is in search of love relations with whom she has become deprived. Sushma sacrificed the growing neil in the family's responsibilities in a way. Character Radhika from "Rukogi nahi Radhika" is a modern lady. She cannot bear the domination of man. She does not want to bow in front of anyone. She wants her own independent existence and she continues to struggle constantly to establish herself. Shesh Yatra's Anu in the early part of the novel, there has emerged as a traditional Indian woman, and in the latter half emerged as modern. Effectively portrayed the conflict between women and the activities of her life.

Strong Depiction of Women in the Fiction of Mamta Kalia

Mamta Kalia's name is one of the great writers. "Uska Youvana" story collection is awarded by the Uttar Pradesh Hindi Institute, Yash Pal award of 1985.

Her main novels are Beghar, Narak Der Narak, Prem Kahani, Ek Patni ke Notes, Ladkiyaan, and Aisa Tha Bajrangi.

Her "Beghar" novel defines the consequences of medieval monotony and negative ideas prevailing in society. In this novel, she has succeeded to show the Frustrations of life conflict and inconsistencies. "Narak Der Narak" novel describes many levels of hell infested in middle-life. There has been a strong and poignant depiction of problems rise of unemployment and the unhurried, inferior, disaster, tragedy. Illustration of the status of a woman born in the novel Prem Kahani. Novel "Ek Patni Ke Notes" depicted in the reality of the woman who always under the husband. The author Mamta Kalia depiction around the Indian woman. At the centre of her compositions, the problems of middle class educated women are seen. She denies the traditional life view towards the woman. Mamta Kalia is famous as a bitter expression writer. She believes that the style of rituals has changed in era change, but the woman is still struggling and oppressed.



Even today, the woman is not such a free person that counteracts her husband's harassment. In her works, pictures of social economic discrepancies appear outside of married life. In this way we see that Mamta ji has raised many women problems in her literary works.

Effectively Depiction of Women by Nasira Sharma

Nasira Sharma was born in Allahabad in 1948. She received postgraduate education in Persian language and literature. Nasira is considered to be an expert in Islamic art, culture and politics. Apart from creative writing, they have special interest in journalism too. Her main novels are Saat Nadiyan Ek Samunder, Shalmali, Theekre Ki Mangani, Jinda Muhavare. Their stories depict economic socialism. The “Jinda Muhavare” depiction of various events falling in human life Commented on activities that change over time. It is depicted through Shalmali, the heroine of the Shalmali novel, which has the natural and simplicity of the constrained woman, decreases gradually to live at the level. The modern Indian working woman, who has won from these double standards, suffers from life's problems. In the novel “Theekre Ki Mangani” Nasira Sharma has succeeded in bringing the woman's hard work in front of the society in a very neat way. With the development of life some situations arise that forced to break the customs and Mahrukh go against family futures and expectations. She has broken her engagement, and refuses to marry and becomes a independent school teacher.

Represent the Women Depiction in the Novel of Mannu Bhandari

Mannu Bhandari, the most famous writer of the sixties. She has written in several streams of literature. Her creation world is living her experience. She has portrayed the subtle feelings of woman mind in novel, story, drama and literature. Basically Mannu Bhandari ji depicts that how in modern society a family get disturbed by small things who earlier spend their days very happily, this type of depiction we come to know in Bhandari ji's literature. Mannu Bhandari's first novel is “Aapka Bunty”. This is a psychoanalytic novel. Under this novel, there is a discription of decreasing effects of divorces between husband and wife on the child's mental status. “Ek Inch Muskaan” novel is written in collaboration with husband Dr. Rajendra Yadav. “Trishanku” related to the new story movement is the famous story of Mannu Bhandari. The story of the consolation of husband wife and his teenager, Tanu, who emphasizes the rich and sophisticated ethics in the Trishanku story. Many plays have also been written in this area. Her three-point play “Bina Deewaron Wala Ghar” is published in 1965. In this play, when a third person comes in between husband wife, how is the question of suspicion and how it ruins the entire house? This play has been written to express the stressful condition of men and women and their social personality relationships. Mannu Bhandari's sentiment is very contemporary.

Depiction of Women in Shivani's Novel

Shivani narrates the purpose of literature. Shivani putted the women in the centre in her all the novels. Shivani has seen the woman in two ways like traditional woman and modern woman with the vast experience of her life.

Ancient Traditional Woman- Shivani's traditional Indian woman caught many miseries and tortures of married life but she could not even think of being separated from her husband it understands its destiny.

Today's Modern Woman- Consciousness has also been awakened in the medieval Indian women, due to the introduction of modern education and western rights of women as well as following the Western way of life. In every field of work she has proven it with its capable functionality and shown women are not less than men in any degree. But the modern woman has emerged in another form where the rivalry of the woman makes the goal of life to the rivalry. Shivani's main novels are as under:

Mayapuri: In the novel presented, Shivani has portrayed the worthlessness of human emotions in front of the importance of increasing wealth in modern society. Shobha the heroine of the novel, even after completion of her life, she did not able to took the position the daughter-in-low of satish. So, her place took by minister's daughter Savita.

Patal Bhairavi: The novel's main objective is to mark the arrangements and problems of the lives of the victim.

Choudah phere:The story of a woman standing at the crossroads of Indian and Western civilizations, which live the life of extreme independence during the rule of her father. Later on when her father tries to bind her in the rules of his orthodox mountain society, then she becomes rebellious.

Krishnakali: The novel presented the story of such a woman. Those who have never learned to lose nor learn to tilt, even if it has not broken. Shivani has other touching novels Surangama, Manik, Vivart, Kishunali, Mera Bhai, Paatheya etc.



Women Depiction by Krishna Agnihotri

Krishna Agnihotri- Krishna Agnihotri is one of the social novelists. She entered the into the world of literature writing around 1960's. She is the established author of Hindi literature. Her famous writings are Baat ek Aurat Ki, Bouni Parchhaiyan, Taprewale, Kumarikaien, Te ski Kahaniyan, Abhishek aur Nilopher. Krishnaji is an intuitive story writer of fundamental diversity and subtle narratives and because of its simple language, style and contemporary vision. Hindi fiction holds its own place in the literary world. | Today's human being is living in such a society family where it is breaking from both sides in and out. The statements of Krishna's statement are diverse, in which repetition is not found, which expose the discrepancies of the social, political, cultural, areas. She has done a mute mockery of the woman suffering from feudal and familial tendencies, her novels depicting the modern society's paradoxes, corruption and unethical actions.

Socially Involve Depiction by Manjul Bhagat

Direction of Manjul Bhagat writings are social novels. Her main novels are Toota Hua Indradhanush, Anaro, Bavan Patte Aur Ek Joker, Begane Ghar Me, Khatul, Tirchhi Bauchhar, Ganji. Manjul Bhagat is honored with many awards. She has got Uttar Pradesh Hindi Institute and Yash Pal Pratishthan Awards for the "Anaro" novel. The "Khatul" novel has received the award by the Hindi Academy Delhi. Manjul Bhagat is a versatile talented writer. Her creations have a deep sense of humor and wide sympathy. Their women character does not escape from the circumstances but struggle with them. His novel "Anaro" is a strong characteristic masterpiece. In which the picture of the hilly slums of Delhi has been pictured. It is a novel depicting the low level of a city life. "Toota Hua Indradhanush" is 47 pages miniature novel. Which is a novel depicting the life and surroundings of upper class. Manjul Bhagat has made the subject of his writing mainly for the following middle-class economic problems. She is facing every problem of woman's life and expresses it in a poignant manner.

Portrayal of Women by Malti Parulker

Malti parulker- Illustrating the various stages of female life in literature by Malti parulker. She has written two-three novels in Hindi literature's novel, yet her novels are well-known in the eyes of critics and readers. In your compositions family, society, politics is all mentioned. Being a woman, what Mrs. Parulker has tried to understand the interrelation of woman is she's special in her own right. The author himself has spiritual affection. The author raised her voice about the issues of the minute problems of ideal women through her writings. There are many problems of frustrated society that openly attacked them. Women's screams against men's importance, which has been going on for ages, have been told very important things. In simple flowing language, the author has made a successful attempt to create uniformity in rural and urban characters through poignant events.

Women in the Writings of Kusum Ansal

Kusum Ansal is a novelist who has portrayed mostly middle class women in her novels. Fierce problems of female exploitation are prominent in these novels. The homogeneity of married life is seen in the form of depth, social irony etc., in her writings. Kusum ji's main novels are Uski Panchvati, Apni Apni Yatra, Ustak, Udas Ankhein, Neev Ka Patthar. Kusum ji has touched many points of life in terms of theme diversity. Author Have given new credibility to the experience of love. Her novel called "Uski Panchavati is a love story that is a two day love story. Heroine of novel "Ustak" Mukta is a lower middle class woman. She sees many incidents in her small life which shatter her from inside. Kusum ji has depicted the socio-economic disparities of the lower class.

Depiction of Women by Prabha Saxena

Prabha Saxena- Prabha Saxena ji has made her the subject of most women problems only for her novels in her "Tukdon me Bata Indradhanush" is a novel depicting dialectical upheaval by today's educated woman.

Conclusion

This paper has attempted to demonstrate the role of ideology and social forces in restricting women within the area of reproduction as reflected in Indian fiction in Hindi. An analyst of a selected number of novels over the past five decades shows women treated by writers as a compensatory mechanism used to manipulate and control woman. In patriarchal family structures, women have participated in a system, in the politics of motherhood, unaware of their own power to intervene. In the Indian context, the possibilities of extending female nurturance and sustenance, from the family to the outer world may allow women to claim this role as positive. With the changing times, the format of the Hindi novel also changed. In the sixties, there was a flood of female writers in the field of Hindi novels. Many women writers started writing novels about different topics and problems. The compositions of these prominent writers give the dissolution of the woman's inner world to the hollowness and self-struggle. Most writers is associated with middle class culture due to its classical pain and lower class struggle. Women are also influenced by social change.



It also mentions that with changing society, the woman's thinking, reaction and experience also change. In fact, our society provides equal opportunities for education; it creates aspirations in women and forces others to live in the border. Make it equilibrium both at home and outside. All aspects of gender relations have been expressed in novels of writers. Women's writing reflect issues related to women's lives, their trials and tribulations, and their journey, as it were, by implication is uses a gaze that is either a neutral one viewing life from the line of gender divide or it speaks from one side of that line with a deeper perception of 'self' and comparing with the 'other'. Most of these writers, however, have focused largely urban experience of women, living out the much more critical challenges faced by rural women at the interface of class and gender. One major factor that seemed important and has been considered is their popularity amongst masses. That is to say the women writers with whose works more and more women identified themselves for one reason or the other.

The second factor is the nature of problems that the women writers have raised in their works. It seemed more logical to choose writers who have raised issues of more realistic nature with wide social relevance such as enhanced and alternative expression of female sexuality, psychological barriers, social alienation, extra marital affairs, divorce, and sexual discrimination at work place and so on. Also because most of these issues have attracted the attention and resources of the academic researchers and women organizations, and thus can very well be regarded as issue facing a large cross-section of Indian women today.

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