



CHALLENGES OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN BUILDING FEMINIST THOUGHT ACROSS INDIA : STUDY OF POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

Dr. Anupam Sharma

Assistant Professor

ADGITM College Shastri Park Delhi

ABSTRACT

The term "feminism" conjures up images of advocating for the freedom of women to pursue obvious limits that target women as victims. It has to do with the belief that women should be granted the same social, economical, and political benefits as males. Traditionally, feminism has placed its emphasis on what is lacking rather than what is readily available. A political stance is implied when using the term "feminist," which refers to a person who either supports feminism or practises it. The scientific answer to the question "who am I?" is "female," and there are many qualities that define a ladylike person. In addition, Indian feminists have battled against societal concerns within the male-dominated culture, such as legacy laws and practises of widow immolation, which are referred to as sati. In contrast to the feminist developments that have taken place in western countries, the progress in India was initially started by males, and then women joined in later on. In India, the concept of feminism refers to the promotion, establishment, and defence of equal political and social advantages as well as equal entryways for Indian women. According to the conventional wisdom, feminism in Indian fiction written in English is a majestic and ludicrous notion that is handled unobtrusively while operating within constrained parameters. India's female authors have, wherever it was feasible to do so, written on a combination of topics in a way that, generally speaking, works of verse and literature are effective in promoting.

Keywords: *Challenges, English Literature*

INTRODUCTION

The East India Company had its primary goal of taking part in the significant spice trade with Indonesia when the British East India Company was created in 1600 by Royal Charter. The British presence in India was almost an afterthought. After seeing that the Dutch were firmly in charge, it shifted its focus to an auxiliary market and began focusing on India.

India was considered "the gem in the crown" of Queen Victoria's realm because of its immense economic potential and cultural significance. The British Empire controlled roughly one-fourth of the land area and one-fourth of the world's population during the time of Victoria's reign. Although other things might have been larger or more productive, none of them had the extremely profound relationship that existed between Britain

and India, a relationship whose embodiment was so impeccably caught by James Morris. This was the case even though other things might have been larger or more productive.

India was unique in comparison to the rest of the British realm, a fact that had been widely known for such a long time that it had entered the public consciousness. India's significance was so great that it formed, together with Britain itself, the second focal point of a double force. India meant something to everyone, from the Queen herself with her Hindu men-servants to the humblest family "whose ne'er-do-well sibling, some time before, had cruised away to lose himself in the dormitory of Cawnpore." In the event that a significant portion of the realm was a clear in British personalities, India meant something to everyone.

India captivated the British love of display and illusion, and to the majority of people, it looked to be not just intertwined but also solvable. The Raj represented a significant portion of the request for goods, and India was its most magnificent treasure. People who lived in the wetter parts of the country saw the possession of such a nation as being comparable to having a marvel in the house, such as a phoenix that had been caged, or the depiction of a member of the family who was very fortunate.

This unique relationship was articulated in a vast collection of English literature. This collection of literature is so vast that it constitutes a category unto itself; nonetheless, scholars have paid no attention to it at all. Either this has been due to a failure to detect the link mentioned above, or it might be due to a narrow and selective interpretation of what is suggested by English Literature. Both of these possibilities are possible, though.

The first Indian essayists wrote in English but used language that were purely Indian because they wanted to convey an experience that was really Indian. In terms of the narrative qualities it possesses, "Kanthapura" by Raja Rao is an Indian work. Rabindranath Tagore wrote in both Bengali and English, and he was responsible for the translations of his own work into English. Nirad C. Choudhari, an essayist whose work can be verified, is best known for his book "The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian," in which he discusses his upbringing and the influences he has had on his life. He said that he had a soft spot for the English language. P.Lal, who is a writer, interpreter, and distributor in addition to being a writer, is the embodiment of the literature. In addition to providing an interpretation of the whole Mahabharata into English, P.Lal has written numerous articles relating to Indian literature that are written in English.

Despite this, India has produced a number of famous academics in the English language, such as Sri Aurobindo, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mohandas Gandhi, Swami Vivekananda, and Rabindranath Tagore, to name a few of the more well-known ones. Conversational English is not taken into consideration.

Writers R.K. Narayan, Ruskin Bond and Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

Vikram Seth and Salman Rushdie are two examples of more modern Indian authors who are acknowledged as being at the front of the English creative style.

"Indian-English essayists and English scholars of Indian origin, beginning with the spectacularly successful Booker Prize winners Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, and Kiran Desai." The novelist Rohinton Mistry, who was nominated for the Booker Prize, Jhumpa Lahiri, who won the Pulitzer Prize, and V.S. Naipaul, who won the Nobel Prize, all use more stereotypical examples of Indian English in their works via the perspectives of their characters.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study on History Of Indian English Literature
2. To investigate the phenomenon of societal transformation, which gradually had an effect on the well-established fixed-if sex occupations and resulted in waves of mindfulness, therefore inciting revolt in the personalities of women
3. To study on the novels of Kamala Markandaya , Nayantara Sahgal , Ruth Praver Jhabvala and Anita Desai on women's liberation

History of Indian English Literature

Indian literature is regularly seen and acknowledged as one of the most seasoned forms of writing on the planet because to the numerous stories and fables that date back to ancient times and are contained within it. India contains a number of languages that have been legally recognised, and these languages have been used to compose and reproduce a vast body of literary work. As a result of this, it is made abundantly clear that the body of experiences that constitute Indian literature contains within itself an endless variety of untold tales and realities from times gone by, the middle ages, and similarly contemporary occurrences, all of which can be embodied as a living component.

Incorporating the verifiable perspective, Indian literature places a major emphasis upon both oral and written forms, the two of which were the primary instances of progressive conveyance at the time. It is well known from the history of ancient India that Hinduism was the most prevalent rigid group that persistently dominated in the time before Christianity, and that this control actuated permanent impacts onto the creative condition. The intellectual practises of Hinduism came to dominate a significant portion of Indian society. Aside from the sacred texts known as the Vedas, which also include the Upanishads and Samhitas, the Brahmanas and Aranyakas are regarded as the most important types of information. In addition, there are other insightful works that exist to fulfil the requirements of this Hindu written and oral tradition.

History of Indian literature happens in a healthy area through the Hindu epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata compositions like Vaastu Shastra in design and town arranging and Arthashastra by Kautilya (also known as Chanakya) making political science and contribution in governmental issues family in ancient India. History of Indian literature happens in a healthy area through the Hindu epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The ancient respectful Hindu lyric, theatre, and songs fill the subcontinent with practically distinct images that may be seen in the continuous evolution of literature in India. The history of literature in India may be neatly divided into three distinct eras if it is explored in a more in-depth manner. This is a fact that can be noticed for certain anytime the topic is looked at more thoroughly. including both the ancient and the more recent past as well as the modern day. Those absolute first orally communicated important compositions in the master shishya mode can be used to define the time period of antiquated Indian literature. These compositions were gradually supplanted and resuscitated during the Vedic Period, which signified only the beginning of the Golden Age in India through Sanskrit literature.

Even while Sanskrit was still considered to be the primary handwritten language during this time period, old Indian literature witnessed a move toward far more severe passion in local divisions. This occurred despite the

fact that Sanskrit was still the dominant language. The Bhakti Movement was primarily responsible for a significant rupture from the traditional "Golden Moments." After a number of important historical advances, inventions, disclosures, composition outlinings, and near battles pertaining to Indian literature, the occasion for indigenous literature to witness its transition towards current Indian literature finally presented itself. This stage was an important phase during the post-Christian era to depict the ideal change of Indian insubordinate essayists and their flaming communism in the numerous processes that led to Indian independence after this point.

The Development of Feminism

The term "women's liberation" originates from the French word "féminisme," and according to the Cambridge online word reference, "women's liberation" refers to "the conviction that ladies ought to be permitted similar freedoms, power, and openings as men and be treated similarly, or the arrangement of activities expected to accomplish this state." The phrase "women's emancipation" can be used to refer to a shift in social, political, or economic conditions that prioritises equal rights for all groups of people. This may be the case with regard to economic conditions. In any case, the terms "woman's rights" and "feminism" didn't acquire far reaching importance use until the 1970s, when they began to be utilised in the public speech all the more frequently. This was the beginning of the period in which they began to be utilised in the public speech all the more frequently.

The feminist movement has led to sociological and political hypotheses that are concerned with concerns relating to the differentiation of sexual orientations. Since the mid-1850s, when the primary feminists began to advocate their ideas about imbalance and when the primary suffragette movement emerged, British women have begun to fight against the abuse. From that point forward, ladies have begun dealing with achieving their goals to have similar freedoms and to have a similar situation in the public eye as men have. The trend has been around for a long time.

The feminist framework also demonstrates how problems should be defined as well as the kind of questions that should be asked. For example, one definition of the imbalance in society can be found in the book *Theoretical Perspectives on Gender and Development* written by Jane L. Parpart et al., and it states that the imbalance is caused by "the need to build up inconsistent motivators to persuade the most skilled individuals to do the main positions proficiently in society." Another definition of the imbalance in society can be found in the same book, and it states that the imbalance is caused by the act of giving different prizes to keep a less

Perception of feminism today

The third wave women's rights or once in a while likewise called the post-women's liberation starts during the 1990s and proceeds up to introduce. Present women's liberation alludes on the apparent disappointments of the second wave woman's rights and it proceeds in battling for similar convictions as in the past waves. Be that as it may, the development's center has somewhat moved; it is less centered around political cycles and on laws however inclining further toward the singular self. Additionally, the feminists are more assorted now, the first and the second wave feminists were generally Westers, working class, white women, though the third wave feminists are women from various nationalities, shadings, religions and social foundations.

Since 1990s women are more perceived in the public arena and in the United Kingdom as well as in different nations everywhere. In Britain women have similar freedoms for instruction and can have similar occupations as men and in particular their perspectives are esteemed and regarded.

Over the way long while the feminist development has assisted women with representing their own and to be recognized. In any case, women's liberation today can't be effectively characterized any longer, it isn't so apparent as it used to be during the primary wave, and a few women would prefer not to be related with woman's rights as they actually see it as an inflexible and obsolete development. Regardless, in September 2014 United Nations dispatched another mission called He or she who's Women Global Goodwill Ambassador turned into a British entertainer Emma Watson. Not exclusively is Watson broadly known persona however she effectively partakes in the mission and her discourses at the gatherings have drawn consideration of many. The He or She crusade focuses on sexual orientation correspondence, which "isn't just women issue yet rather common freedoms issue." As Watson herself referenced at one of the He or She meetings: "How might we impact change on the planet when just 50% of it is welcomed or feel appreciated to take part in the discussion." One of the objectives of the mission is likewise to bait men and young men to advocate for their own privileges, not just women, which is vital on the grounds that the mission expects to settle on men agreeable to decision themselves feminist too. Despite the fact that, the mission is being scrutinized with respect to being controlled by women only, the exposure that was drawn on the feminist issue is slow again which is a decent sign, up until recently there is no country on the planet where women are totally equivalent to men.

Woman's rights, extensively talking, is a wonder of social change which bit by bit influenced the deep rooted fixed if sex jobs and brought about waves of mindfulness prompting revolt in the personalities of women. It stimulated another cognizance and freed women from the restriction of accepted practices, customs, male hawkishness, social bias, strict restrictions, lack of education and strange notion. As it were, it tested the jobs society had doled out to women and pushed basic change in the public arena's demeanor towards them, and their mentality towards themselves. It illuminated the foul play done to them and argued for a finish to every normal idea, legends and biases that they ought to possess a different circle and should stand firm on a second rate situation. So woman's rights as an idea is on a very basic level a dissent against such thoughts and an interest for the reshaping of all strict, 'social, financial, legendary, political and legitimate _norms that place a lady in an auxiliary situation, without appropriate reason for such perspectives.

In it's more extensive breadth, women's liberation is the foundation of lady's right as a person, a right which has been denied to her in numerous social orders. It prompts a 'redefinition of lady's circle of work and her status In the family and society. Indeed, it represents the eradication of all barbarities submitted against women for the sake of religion, custom, custom, social qualities and social mentalities. Women's liberation is the widespread thought of fairness without an oppressor or the persecuted, where it is each personal basic right to be an individual first and afterward a man or lady Thus woman's rights is one of the extraordinary movements in the modern history, "Literature overall and fiction specifically of " any nation reflects intentionally or unwittingly, the contemporary social and social communications.'

As such, it gives understanding into the set-up of society, customs, standards and the economic wellbeing of people which manage the human relationships. It portrays human show in the setting of society where the lives, qualities and perspectives of people are going through significant social changes. Therefore an investigation of fiction with feminist point of view merits endeavoring. Woman's rights in novel/communicates

itself thoughts in the author extreme consciousness of ladylike issues and their craving to introduce tasteful social analysis ? It is of no utilization, on the off chance that one attempts to determine truth and figures in a novel, yet it could be of principal esteem on the off chance that one attempts to reconstruct the predominant perspectives, qualities and customs and the changing examples of life portrayed in it, by which one can choose the situation with women and their conditions in that region And novel being a dense type of the 'psychological picture' of a genuine age, gives a speedy impression of the setter of life and its qualities which are ever changing Some writers are unwittingly dedicated to depict feminist issues from contemporary changing social conditions As one feminist puts its

Bring the ladylike guideline into a totally masculinised world and consequently make the world human rather than just masculine.

The women writers have shown how women can run after their liberation. They have begun depicting the "new lady" in the public arena helps their lethargic and steady arising out of the practice bound ethos, blind qualities and lack of education. At the point when women . Their convictions are simple hallucinations, a couple of them get fortitude to sever the consecrated obligation of marriage and oppose social perspectives. They additionally decline to endure the wretchedness, anguish and disappointment of life dissimilar to most of female characters in the Indian English fiction.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Virginia Woolf (1882-1941) was an English essayist, thinker, pundit and chief innovator of the twentieth century. At six years old she was physically mishandled by her sibling and the memory of this episode turned out to be just more long-lasting after her mom out of nowhere passed on. Because of that she experienced mental meltdowns and tension. In her twenties, after the passing of her dad, she moved to Bloomsbury and turned into an individual from the Bloomsbury Groups. The gathering comprised of numerous compelling figures; essayists, educated people, and craftsmen, who were joined by a confidence in the significance of human expression. In 1912 she got hitched to Leonard Woolf, an individual from the Bloomsbury Group, nonetheless, she kept a heartfelt connection with Vita Sackville-West. Woolf was known for her emotional episodes and profound despondency, and she ended it all in 1941, in her late fifties.

Assihotrl, G.N (2014) She spearheaded a recent fad of composing – the continuous flow, which she applied in the vast majority of her novels. In her works, she investigates issues of individual personality and relationships, love, detachment and change. Woolf's profoundly acclaimed novels are Mrs. Dalloway (1925), To the Lighthouse (1927) and Orlando (1928). Regardless, Woolf was a writer as well as a feminist and she is additionally known for her expositions, particularly for A Room of One's Own, which is a lengthy article protecting women's freedoms. The paper additionally incorporates the extremely adage "A lady should have cash and her very own room in case she is to compose fiction.

Berry Margeret (2015) Expounding on women's liberation and women's perspectives was somewhat unique for female and male essayists during the nineteenth and twentieth hundreds of years. A few female authors, Charlotte Brontë was among them, were in any event, composing under an aliases they felt scared to compose under their genuine name, and concerning Brontë she was utilizing the norm de plume Currer Bell. Women toward the start of the nineteenth century were somewhat uncertain to expound unequivocally on their

concerns in the public arena, hence they utilized male pen names, men's viewpoints were considerably more regarded and they additionally needed to keep away from the impact of bias of the general public against female journalists. Woman's rights around then was not by and large spoken and went rather through literature. Literature was the essential medium to convey thoughts and thoughts about this point, it was likewise one of the method for correspondence since literature could spread all throughout the planet when individuals voyaged.

What additionally affected scholars during nineteenth and twentieth hundreds of years was the ascent of sexual opportunity, which was important for the overall European Enlightenment. Nonetheless, on the grounds that sexuality had been so minimal contemplated, it is hard to know how much its beliefs had spread in different nations, by and by, clearly it has been progressive since the Middle Ages. Moreover, the nineteenth century and all the more unequivocally the Victorian period, from 1840s to 1900, was the hour of two themes; sexuality and subjection. The subjection is identified with absence of force and political obliviousness of women. To battle against this, feminists started to build their very own philosophy, another premise of contemplating relationships, sexuality and masculine force.

Champa Rao Mohan (2016) Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* was distributed under her pseudonym Currer Bell in 1847, which was a period when women were as yet abused, had no freedoms nor were regarded among men. The distribution caused both high recognition and unforgiving analysis due to how the creator managed the subject of sexuality. In the scandalous Elizabeth Rigby's audit of *Jane Eyre* is even recommended that if the book was composed by a lady "she would relinquished the general public of her own sex." The puritan Victorian readership condemned the writer's sex, proposing that such conduct isn't suitable for a lady, female person of even a female essayist. The brutal investigates pushed that Jane's depiction as a solid, independent lady without any commitments to men is a quality just having a place with men, in this way is unnatural for women. Jane's enthusiastic disobedience was seen by some as totally unsatisfactory recommending that women should be subordinate to men. Bulwer Lytton in her letter on *Jane Eyre* even whines that "English females are exceptional men admirers – and in their revolting books the youngsters make every one of the advances – and do all the affection making – and this compliments the foul uselessness of English men. Disregarding the analysis the novel was as yet a triumph.

Das (Dr.) B.K. (2017) The second piece of the 19 th century was the period when women began to understand that being a spouse and mother without having the chance to contemplate or to have an appropriate occupation isn't OK. The term women's liberation was not instituted at this point, nor there were any female gatherings supporting women's freedoms, notwithstanding, Hardy depicted a portion of his female characters as feminists. A long way *Far From the Madding Crowd* (1874) isn't viewed as Hardy's magnum opus, in any case, the hero, Bathsheba Everdene, is depicted as a lively feminist, who as she says: "Indeed, what I mean is that I wouldn't fret being a lady at a wedding, in the event that I could be one without having a spouse." It was not just the hero in *Far From the Madding Crowd* who is a feminist, yet in addition different character in Hardy's novels, for example, Tess in *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* or Sue in *Jude the Obscure* can be seen as feminists. Despite the fact that the female characters in Hardy's books appear to be extremists, and for this situation Bathsheba Everdene has solid feminist demeanor and is provocative, blunt and consistently is by all accounts relatively radical, some case that Hardy was a misanthrope.

CONCLUSION

The historical backdrop of Indian English literature spreads over just a brief time of a century and a quarter. "Inside this brief time frame this collection of literature could cut out a specialty and discover its personality in Commonwealth Literature. The development of this new part of literature in India can be followed from the underlying phase of drafting articles, reminders, discourses and letters in English by English-instructed Indians. After this underlying period of utilizing English as a mode of correspondence with the unfamiliar rulers, Indians arrived at a phase when they express local reasonableness and cognizance in an outsider tongue. The presence of , the main Indian novel in English, Raj Mohan's Wife (1864) by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee takes the stand concerning the transformation of an Indian English author. Women writers like Krupabai Sathianadhan writer of Kamala, the tale of a Hindu spouse (1894) and Swarnakumari Goshal writer of The Fatal Garland (1915) additionally added to this new scholarly shape. Barring a couple of local Indian journalists, a large portion of the early Indian English writers are included visiting dignitaries, Anglo-Indians and the wards of British authorities in India They had just a restricted information on the way of life, propensities, custom and life of the locals. So the greater part of the early Indian English novels are far taken out from reality in the determination of topics/and portrayal and present shallow in treatment. They are, overwhelmed .in sentimentalism. It is solely after the primary decade of the twentieth century that Indian English scholars have shown capacity in delivering praiseworthy show-stoppers. The time of the Freedom Movement can be known as the Renaissance time frame throughout the entire existence of India. It is the point at which the informed Indians understood the dire need to destroy numerous malicious social customs norms and mentalities that crumbled India and weakened the Hindu society. They found the novel another artistic structure to which they were presented by the investigation of English literature extremely valuable for crusading against the disasters.

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