

Contribution of Indian Woman in Literature, Art and Culture

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ABSTRACT

The present research paper is on highlight the three women writers, novelist Kamala Markandaya, Sudha Murthy, Shashi Deshpande, in their works. This three female writers are the great mastermind in the genre of Novels, short story writing who has been very practically described the realistic and visible picture of human life. The major theme of their novels is injustices for female in their life (Gender -discrimination). The theme of their work is particularly human emotions, sufferings, agonies and gender inequality, which has been presented through the amazing characterization, realistic background and verify of subject.

I. INTRODUCTION

Kamala Markandaya :-She is British Indian Novelist pseudonym of Kamala Purnaiya, married name Kamala Taylor, was a British Indian Novelist and Journalist, she has been called 'one of the most important Indian Novelist writing in English.' She born 1924 and died 16th May 2004. Her works are 'nectar in a sieve', 'some inner fury', 'a silent of desire', 'a handful of rice(1966)', 'the coffer dams', 'the new where man(1972)', 'two virgins(1973)', 'the golden honeycomb', 'pleasure city' and 'Bombay tiger' etc.

Main Body :- Nectar in a sieve (1954) Markandaya's first published novel. She wrote the book become an international best seller and was translated into seventeen languages. A year later the American library association named it's a notable book it has remain a favorite on American and British University reading list ever from Markandaya never reveals the setting of the novel and never sets the action in a particular time or place. Thus, the technique is especially effective given that the novel was published less than a decade after India owns its independence from Britain.

Some inner fury (1956) is set during the British occupation and her third novel, a silence of desire (1960) explores marriage the effect modernity has on traditional Indian values and what happens when the two merge possession (1963) continues in this vein exploring the tensions between materialism and spiritualism in the context of an Anglo-Indian love relationship. Markandaya's fifth novel a handful of rice (1966) revisits the topic of poverty, this time in an urban setting. 'The coffer dams' Markandaya's sixth novels published in 1969, at the time the author could not know that her book pave the way for future activist literature like Arundhati Roy's resent offerings. In her novel Markandaya explore the struggle Indian tribal nations' face when and extensive dam project threatens to destroy their communities.

In the nowhere man 1972,'to be the author's greatest novel'. Epic in scope the story focuses on the cultural consequences of wide spread post war South Asian migration to Briton. It was Markandaya's seventh novel and

her own favorite. The nowhere man is set in England where Markandaya herself had been living since 1948. The novel main protagonist Shrinivas is an elderly spice importer who has lived in South London for almost fifty years surviving his wife and one of his two sons. The Britain of 1968, he now faces intensifying racism reminding him of the slights he had one experienced as a university student in colonial India. The next novel of Kamala Markandaya is silence of desire. Kamala Markandaya explores the tension between the East and the West between superstitions and science, faith and reason tradition and progress in profound manner.

Sudha Murthy :- Sudha Murthy (Kulkarni) born in 19 August 1951 in an Indian educator, author, philanthropist, who is chair person of the Infosys foundation. She is married to the co-founder of Infosys N.R.Narayan Murthy. Murthy was awarded the '**Padmashree**', the fourth highest civilian award in India. She is also social worker since 2006.

Sudha Murthy began her professional career in Computer science and Engineering. She is the chairperson of Infosys foundation and a member of public health care initiatives of the Gate foundations. She has founded several orphanages, participated in rural development efforts and supported the movement to provide all Karnataka Government school with computer and library facilities.

She intends to offers some message attack some undesirable behaviors in person or society spread some ethics among the reader present a social problems, narrate historically significant events which new perspective etc. Sudha Murthy illustrates regarding various kinds of issues in her write-ups and her writing demonstrate a marked change to feminine writing in the overall view point. It is common practice in feminine writing to blame men for women's suffering.

Some of Sudha Murthy's widely acclaimed books include the mother 'I never knew', 'three thousand stitches', 'the man from the egg' and 'magic of the lost temple(2018)' she received the life time achievement award in 2019, she was conferred with the '**Padmashree**' which is the highest civilian honor in India. With this compilation here is the collection of twenty one best Sudha Murthy's books.

Wise and Otherwise, how I taught my grandmother to read and other stories, Gently falls the Bakula, Mahashweta, Dollar Bahu, The day I stopped drinking milk, The old man and his God, Grandama's bags of stories, House of cards, Three thousand stitches, The mother I never knew, The magic of the lost temple, Something happen on the way to heaven, The serpents revenge, The bird with golden wings, The man from the egg, The daughter from a wishing tree, The gopi diaries, The upside down King, How the onion got its layers, How the sea become salty, etc.

Sudha Murthy has written novels, technical books, travelogues, collection of short stories and non-fictional pieces and books for children. Her books have been translated into all the major Indian languages. Her vision of a library for each school has resulted in the setting up of fifty thousand libraries so far though the Infosys foundation, she has built two thousand three hundred houses in the flood affected area.

Shashi Deshpande :-

Shashi Deshpande born at 1938 in Karnataka. She is an Indian novelist. She is a recipient of the **Sahitya Akadami Award** and the **Padmashree Award** in 1990 and 2009 respectively. She was educated in Bombay. Deshpande was degrees in economics and law in Mumbai. She studied journalism at the Vidya Bhavan and work for a few months as a journalist for the magazine '**Onlooker**'.

Her first collection of short stories published in 1978. 'The dark holds no terror' in 1980. She owns the **Sahitya Akadami Award** for the novel 'the long silence' in 1990 and Padmashree Award in 2009. Her novel 'shadow play' was short listed for the **Hindu Literary prize** in 2014.

Shashi Deshpande has written four children's book, a number of short stories, thirteen novels and an essay collection entitled writing from the margin and other essay. Shashi Deshpande's some notable books are 'If I die today' (1982), 'Come up and be dead'(1983), 'Roots and shadows'(1983), 'The long silenced'(1989), 'The instruction and other stories' (1993).

The Major themes in the novels of Shashi Deshpande deals with the theme of the quest for a female identity. The complexities of man and women relationship especially in the context of marriage the trauma of a disturbed adolescence. The Indian woman has for years been silent sufferer. Her novels deal with women belonging to Indian middle class. Deshpande's novel presents a social world of relationship as well the inner world of Indian woman.

An early short story a 'liberated woman' is about a young woman who falls in love with a man of different caste and marries him in spite of parental opposition. She is intelligent and hard working and become a successful doctor but her marriage breaks up because of her success. Woman writers have presently began voicing their feeling and thoughts in a forceful manner, shaking of their sad experience of the past in a male dominated society. Her novel 'That long silenced' is the winner of the prestigious **Sahitya Akadami Award** of 1990. It has been translated into several foreign languages.

Shashi Deshpande is a female protagonist in their writing; evince sufficient vigour and courage to question the oppressive role of society, religion and culture the age old patriarchy. The literary output of these writers either revolts against the subjugation of women in Indian society or redefines the female ethos. It's about woman demanding their identity, asserting their individuality. The state of woman fiction brought with it a plethora of criticism which in its assessments, generally finds the origin of the woman question in the marriage system or the age old patriarchy is the reason of her oppression and suffering. Near about all writers write about manmade rules against woman. So all these writers are taken into granted as feminist. If patriarchy is reason for woman suffering and misery, it's ambiguous that's why this writers created woman characters who insult, injury or even death on other woman characters in the novel.

II. CONCLUSION

Kamla Markandaya occupies a prominent position among the woman novelist. She is famous for her novel 'Nectar in a sieve' which magnifies the struggle of an Indian woman's life set in the back drop of rural India. The Indian arrangement is focused by male dominated society with a few exceptions.

Sudha Murthy is best known for her contribution to literature in Kannada and English. 'Dollar Bahu' a novel originally authored by her in Kannada and latter translated into English as 'Dollar Bahu' was adopted as a televised dramatic series by Zee TV in 2001. In her story 'Sahyadri hills a lesson of humanity' Thandappa said, "when you want to give us something we accept, but only when we can give something to you to unless you take our gift we cannot take the things you have brought for us", these lines change Sudha Murthy's view towards life.

Post modern Indian literature in English is a powerful articulation of women's struggle for liberation and self-assertion. The art of storytelling is power of woman nature. Besides woman have special skills of diving deep into the in most recesses of human heart sympathetically and sensitively. Hence, Indian woman novelist in last few decades have cultivated there characteristics, style and secured a distinguished place for themselves with the depth of the ocean in their hearts, the desire to enfold the vast sky within their tiny hands and the dream to

enclosed the entire globe within their eyes. Women writers have unheard into a new era of glory like Shashi Deshpande and gusto with their independent identity.

III. REFERENCES

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