



Appearance And Characters Of Women With Special Reference To Thomas Hardy And Zaverchand Meghani

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ABSTRACT:

Thomas Hardy is a notable poet and also a writer for female appearance. Zaverchand Meghani also made a great significance related to women characteristics. In this article, some selected novels were highlighted in favor of appearance and characters of women with special reference to Thomas Hardy and Zaverchand Meghani.

Keywords: Women, Appearance, Characters, Thomas Hardy, Zaverchand Meghani

INTRODUCTION:

The life of Thomas Hardy is divisible into three stages. Childhood, adolescence, apprenticeship, first marriage, early poetry, and his first unpublished book are all covered in Phase I (1840-1870). The second phase (1871-1897) was marked by intense writing, which culminated in the publication of 14 novels and a number of short tales. In his third phase (1898-1928), when he was at the height of his fame, he abandoned writing novels and reverted to poetry [1].

During the many intervening years, Meghani's imbibed many a different literary culture; he did not know that the streams of delectable folk-delight had kept simmering in his innermost. In 1922, he met the one who could perceive those undercurrents. He was no one but Vajsurwala a childhood crony of Kalpak and a motivator and friend of Meghani's. Vajsurwala was literati from Havana. Vajsurwala and Meghani's bond became stronger after Meghani's return from Kolkatta. Durbar Shree Vassar wale was influenced by middle-aged society as well as trained under the thought process of theosophy; motivated Meghani's towards Folk literature. Vajsurwala was fond of telling stories to Meghani's in spell bounding voice. Vajsurwala made deliberate as well as personal efforts to invite Charon and brought "ravine to inspire Meghani's. Daughters of "durbar, used to sing marriage songs for Meghani's. Thus, all these events spurred Meghani's to delve deep in the study of folk literature [2].

WOMEN APPEARANCE AND CHARACTERS [3-10]:

Characters of Women in Far From the Madding Crowd:

The nineteenth Century novel "Far from the Madding Crowd" written by Thomas Hardy, is one of great varieties in terms of its female characters. The heroine, Bathsheba Overdone, is a highly dominating and stubborn woman, despite the fact that the novel was written by a guy. Bathsheba is her take on the storey, and she has complete control over it. This work is much-liked because it demonstrates a deep understanding of the feminine brain as well as a unique viewpoint on manhood. However, Fanny is a maid and a popular character in folklore. She is a woman who has been wronged, and a survivor deceived by Sergeant Troy. There's a major difference between a huge division of Fanny the Victim and Heroine Bathsheba. On the other hand, Lady is an ordinary female of the time and she is a standard for calculating the dominance of Bathsheba. She has won the confidence and even the friendship of Bathsheba. Susan Tall and Temperance and Soberness Miller are stereotypical women to incorporate charm in the novel that contrasts with the plot's darker moods. These women are used by Hardy for light-hearted comic effect. Temperance and soberness are amusing characters because they are "Yielding Women." To provide a realistic setting are the other women, the maids and the peasants in the book. Without Bathsheba's daughter, there would be a lack of realism among the kitchen maids and Maryann the book.

Such characters are also in the novel to give feedback about what's happening to the reader and they help create the atmosphere of easy, unchanging country life that Hardy loved so much and appreciated. In this novel Bathsheba is a very active character. She is an unorthodox individual, and defies the existing conventions. Bathsheba astounds them all by cooperating with them, selling her own products at marketplaces where she is the only woman, and running her own farm like a seasoned expert. Through her dedication and hard work, she soon earns the respect of her coworkers. When her farm becomes a financial success, her hard work proves triumphant. To all the naysayers she proves a woman can run a good farm. Bathsheba is proud to know she's able to succeed in a typical male market. She was obviously ahead of her time, like Elizabeth Bennett, Jane Eyre, and Dorothea Brooke, and not afraid to challenge the status quo. Bathsheba is such a fascinating character, because of her character's various facets. Yes, she's beautiful but she can't define her beauty. Her ability to excel and her willingness to be autonomous are their personality's defining factors. It is extremely refreshing; Hardy is not writing a romanticized Bathsheba tale, but rather a real person. She isn't always the most likable person; she doesn't always make the right choices; and she's difficult to read and hard to understand. She is a multidimensional character, not a mere interest in love. This all makes her unique and relatable. Hardy in Bathsheba Everdene depicts a very early portrayal of a female heroine. She's one of the most convincing characters ever written. I think she should deserve her place among the early feminist literary heroines.

Characters of Women in Tess of the D'Urbervilles:

The woman's struggle between the expected position and the actual self is evident in Tess of the D'Urbervilles. Tess tries hard to project an appearance of purity and conformity, but her past and desire to assist her family get in the way. Throughout the novel, the reader empathises with Tess and her seemingly uncontrollable battle to live a life of achievement and self-fulfillment while dealing with her past and its societal consequences.

In Tess of the D'Urbervilles, it is not the picture of a girl divided into two characters, although the propensity to be portrayed in Angel has prolonged the inability to reconcile her picture of the innocent milkmaid with the reality of a girl who is experienced in sex. His remark to Tess that 'You were one person; now you're another' (Tess of the Urbervilles, p.292) could be interpreted as an effort to refute or protect against the possibility that given her experience he could love her. The double standard he employs in judging Tess, and not himself, is both a curious and characteristic example of the kind of duplication one finds in a lot of fiction in the attitude towards girls. For example, when Angel attempts to bury Tess, the sleepwalking scene at Wellbridge may be viewed as an extension of the dubbing, an effort to deny the woman's sexual existence. In Tess of the D'Urbervilles, it's more the attitude towards the woman that is split into two characters. Alec and Angel, one taking an attitude that woman is essentially a sex object, and the other an attitude that through idealization denies her sexual existence. The approximate expression of these two attitudes can be seen in an obvious duplication of male characters similar to that of female characters, at least to the degree that heroes or other main male characters frequently find themselves in competition with a rake or other person who has had a broader and sometimes socially unacceptable sexual relationship with a woman or whose relationship is witness.

Tess is the most rewarding heroine of all Hardy's. She is by no means as empty-headed as she wishes to be, but, like her sisters, she is a fine Pagan, full of compassion and creativity, and like them, though in a lesser degree, corrupted by the lack of will, fatal indecision at great moments.

Hardy's entire novel is a reflection of his extreme pessimism. Man never appears to be free in his novels; the weight of time and place presses upon him heavily, and above all there are unknown forces that govern his life. Man is a puppet whose strings are worked out by fate, either hostile to him or indifferent to him. (Pickett p.209, 1992)

In the world defined by Hardy, a man can't fight against a malignant fate which corrupts any chance of happiness and leads him to tragedy. For example, Tess, whom Hardy refers to be a "pure lady" in the novel's full title, is exposed to a barrage of humiliations, attacks, and defeats before succumbing to her fate and dying for her sin.

Characters of Women in Sorath Tara Vaheta Pani:

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The novel starts from where Amador Mahipatram is a family friend of Saurashtra's 'Chital' railway station. His teenage daughter-in-law 'DipEd was defeated by two serials of stone,' destroyed the city. The novel ends with listening to a new atmosphere, drinking and drinking, and being educated with ' Teach jar shall jay '. Our Pagars and his son Parikh, Lakshmi, Jalsusinh, and Vajpayee, who attacked him on a criminal, Thunder, Mekhi Kana Patel, who was the mastermind of the valiant Ruched Sheath and his wife Siddha Fatima, Durbar Gaudi, Durbar Surendrave, Causal outlaw Valhi and Pune, Mocha Durbar, Very executor Hosting And Political Agent Some Characters And Characteristics Of Each Character And Even In The Full Story, the whole mass of people It is important that you have a great time. These stories have been presented in the story, the unique beliefs of the masses, the Pioche Code of Conduct, the religious faith-superstition, the exploitation and the gracious condition.

There are mainly five female characters in the novel Spartan Deli, Zulekha, Wife of Mahipatram, DeKalb and Pupa. Spartan Deli and her husband Ruche's story ruled the novel other characters jut come and go not get that much importance as they both get. Second female character is Zulekha. She enters in the novel for a while but put strong impression upon readers and it has great importance in the story line of the novel. She is young wife of Beaver. In the absence of his husband Goads Durbar comes to their house and attract towards her and they have love affair. When her husband hears about this, it creates problem in their marriage life. Beaver's love for Zulekha is pure and strong. Her need for love makes her different in the novel.

The third female character is wife of Mahipatram. The best example of Indian woman. She gives respect to all she has same love and kindness towards all. Her body is weak not that Mach attractive but she is very strong lady. Her husband use abuse words for her. He never loves her even he never behaves properly with her but it doesn't affect her love for her husband. She is the best example of devoted wife. She is also presenting the example of woman victim in Sorath. The Sorath region highlighted in the hobbies of her for example she love to make pickle in summer for her family, she love to host guests at her house according to Sorathi tradition. She is the best example of Indian housewife. There is so many problems in her life her life is not easy in a way. Her husband doesn't love her; he left his job and became servant of British. Her son dies and she became lonely so she gives her all love and care to her grandson Pin akin.

The other female character is DeKalb a minor character in the novel. She is daughter of Dancing. Pin akin is her childhood friend. She played with him and they both take part in the drama together. During their game they played role of husband wife. But in real life she is not able to marry pin akin. She married to king of Vikrampur named Zavala. After marriage she left theatre and attend functions with her husband as queen. She is happy with her

marriage. Sudden death of her husband at very young age makes her life very miserable. She became homeless and helpless at the end.

The other female character is Pushpin unmarried daughter of jailer about the age of 17. There is love between Pushpin and Pin akin when they first time saw each other. Just because of her love she runs away from house and during this time she was raped by prince of Pravingadh. Meghani's has shown the feelings of raped girl and situation of her in Indian society still she fights with this situation strongly. Pinking's love is true so he marry her in this situation and gives her respect.

Characters of Women in Samarangan:

This novel is historical novel this novel has two main things on is Juror incident and other is War of Blucher Mori. This novel has two main female characters one is Jemma bay Juror and other is Rahul. Jemma bay Juror is the leading character in the novel. The meaning of Juror after her name is the leady with lose breast just because of giving birth to child. The Juror incidence is not available in history but it is available in the folk stories. Once Jemma Bay was breastfeeding her son at that time the king of Jamnagar Jam sat mocked upon her. He called her son 'Jordan' that hurts the feeling of mother Jemma bay, and she became very angry and became bold as Rajput Ana girl and says her son will take revenge of your words. This boldness shows the powerfulness of this woman in the novel and Meghani's each and every time highlights this thing in the novel. Jasso husband of Jamba doesn't like his own son just because he is not good looking and that is why he never talked to his own son and this thing as mother hurts her a lot. Meghani's has shown the value of mother's milk according to Indian culture breastfeeding gives child value of tradition.

Jamba left her son and husband and became saint. Her last wish was to see her own son as warrior. And her last wish comes true at the end. When she meets her loveable son she was very old. But at the first sight when they both look at each other they recognize each other and she was extremely happy to see his son Nevada, she came back to home again with is son. When she comes back to home she prepares his husband for war by warrior cloths and weapons. In the war she also helped by giving water to warriors and by giving them food. When her son died her grief and her words for her melt our heart. The way she felt proud as she was mother of Nagasaki melt our heart. This thing shows the regionalism in the female characters of Meghani's.

The second one is Rahul, this character is not available in history. It is created by Meghani's himself by his imagination. Meghani's has presented her as beauty with brain. She is brave daughter of Blucher more shepherd. Meghani's has shown the bravery of her through many incidences. Especially the incidence of mad elephant shows how brave she is. Basically this novel has war story but Meghani's has presented the love story of Rahul and Nevada which makes the story line more interesting. Meghani's has presented very beautiful and romantic

love story of them but the war became hurdle in their love story. Rajul is very beautiful girl and very brave girl Meghani's has shown this thing with is imagination very nicely.

Characters of Women in Ra Gangajaliyo:

Ra Gangajaliyo in the historical novel by Meghani's. It is story or history of Jonah's Chiasmi kings and their last king Ra'Mandalik and his fall and the beginning of Sultan Mahmud Buganda's kingdom in Gujarat overall a tragedy of Ra' kingdom. This novel has two main female characters one is Untied and the other is Charon Ngai. Both the female characters the best house wife and devoted wives in this they feel completed. Through these two characters Meghani's is presenting an example Indian culture and tradition. And Untied is the best example of Indian ideal wife.

Untied is wife of Ra'Mandalik but a pure woman. Ra'Mandali is worshiper of Senath, his daily rutting is to take bath with Ganga Jail and that is only reason he became famous as Ra'Gangajaliyo. He has one friend named Vial, he has some skin daises but after taking bath Ra'Mandalik hugged him so he cures his daises. Latter on he became made after so many girls and just because of it this thing dragged him towards critical end. Untied can't bare this kind of fall of his husband. She is very pure woman by heart. At then she ends her own life. Ra'Madalik was on the right path till Untied was alive but after her heath he became more lazy this thing dragged him towards tragic end. Meghani's has presented Untied as devoted and pious leady.

Just like Untied Meghani's has also created same character Charon Ngai pious and pure, after death of Untied Ra'Mandalik having so many affairs. And he has crush on Ngai that is why she crushed him he will lose against the Muslims and Judah ruled by Muslims and he also has to become Muslim. There is truth in her words and it became true at the end Ra'Mandalik loses the war against Muslims. He has to obey Muslim kingdom. In this novel the character of Ngai is based on folk stories. The cruel end of Ra'Mandalik and his tragedy is just because of her cruse that portrayed her wrongly. Meghani's has put this character as it available in folk story he hasn't changed it. To be pure and pious gives charm to leady and Meghani's has proved this by these two female characters of Ra'Gangajaliyo. These two characters provide the best example of Indian wives and Indian female.

CONCLUSION:

It can conclude that both Hardy and Meghani's look upon the several aspects of appreance and characters of women. It was found that Meghani's characters are more flexible than Hardy's in accepting ideas related to the women's characters and appreance.

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