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## Bharati Mukherjee and Rajan Krishnan as a domestic novelist – A comparative study

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**Abstract-** In this articles main aim to compare Bharati Mukherjee and Rajam Krishnan novels in social , religion aspects. Bharati Mukherjee the immigrants in my stories go through extreme transform America and at the same time they alter the country's appearance and psychological makeup. Rajam Krishnan novels express the suffering, alienation, pain, identity crises, cultural shock and the psychological conflict arising from the fiction of the different options. So they discuss main issues in society in different dimension.

**Key Words:** immigrant, Massachusetts, female protagonist, migration and expatriate.

### I. INTRODUCTION

A novel could be defined as a long work of prose fiction containing characters, incidents and plot. The word novel originated much after other general like poetry and drama; it is one of the most popular forms of literature today. The popularity of the novel grew with the passing of every century. In the twentieth century, the novel saw tremendous changes and became a highly sophisticated art form in the hands of writers. There are many different kinds and generous of novels. This are became popular in the early ninetieth century. This novel made use of sentimentalism to convey its message to the readers. This is has peculiar features as its own characters.

### Discussions-Feature of a domestic novel

The plot centers on a female protagonist who is the embodiment of either the sacrificing angel or the simple practical woman. This woman is contrasted with a passive or an ignorant woman. The heroine goes through several trials and tribulations, suffering abuse from powerful people, before she discovers herself and gains some measure of independence or self sufficiency. The heroine has to strike a balance between society's expectations of sacrifice from a woman and the fulfillment of her own desires, while trying her best not to succumb to the pressures all around her. The language is usually sentimental in order to evoke the sympathy of the readers.

### Bharati Mukherjee's Novels

Mukherjee has established herself as a powerful member of the American literary field. Her most of the fantastic works ethos not only her pride in Indian heritage, but also her celebration of embracing America as said in an interview in the Massachusetts review, 'The immigrants in my stories go through extreme transform America and at the same time they alter the country's appearance and psychological makeup (Alam Fakrul-p-10)

As a well renowned writer in delineating the Asian immigrant experiences in North America in many of her works. She does not like to be called a feminist but she stands for women's right to equality freedom and independent identity. Her novels represent the contemporary woman's struggle to define herself and

attain an autonomous selfhood, especially in cross cultural crisis, a subject which has assumed a great significance in the present world of globalization.

Her main focus is to bring out the conflict and the suffering of the women who have settled abroad. Her novels are women centered though she uses a large number of male characters in order to portray the world of her female protagonist. Her novels honestly depicts the issues of her own cultural location in West Bengal in India. Totally she has to wrote eight novels as Tiger's Daughter, Wife, Jasmine, The Holder of the World, Leave it to Me, Desirable Daughters, The Tree Bride and Miss New India.

Her characters with different socio cultural experiences relate to a process involving complex negotiation and exchange. The author always has a concern that the new identity should not suffer from marginalization and suppression from any society. To avoid such circumstances she portrays her characters with qualities like individualism, independence, courage and decisiveness. By choosing her protagonist all walks of life, having divergent ethnic, religious and cultural preoccupations, she has attempted to explore the inner conscious of her protagonists like Dimple, Tara, Jasmine, Angela, Nafeesa, Ratna, Panna Bhatt, Maya, Mrs. Bhavne and many others. All of them suffer a lot and become the victims of cultural and psychological alienation.

### **Rajam Krishnan's Novels**

Rajam Krishnan was a famous and familiar novelist in Tamil as Indian regional language. She has written nearly 32 novels in her long life period. All are considered as social novels means domestic novels. Whenever she wants to write a novel, first draw a sketches synopsis. At once she went to the particular field means a town or village. As per Charles Dickens in the novel Silver Twist, 'Human benevolence is mingled with vanity, interest, or some other motive', Rajam Krishnan mingled with that particular place and learn their Day- to-Day life style, creed and customs with their dialect learning.

Her novels express the suffering, alienation, pain, identity crises, cultural shock and the psychological conflict arising from the fiction of the different options. All heroines of Rajam Krishnan's novel go through a transformation in their personality; they not what we know them to be in the beginning of the novel, we are simply amazed what they have turned themselves into when the novel ends. For example Thottakari [Miss Gardner]; Veedu [House] Penkural [Lady's Voice] are good example of women characters of their peculiar thoughts and action.

Alai Vaikaraiyil [Border of the Weaves] is a good novel depicted the sea - shore incidents, Aangalodu Pengalum [Men and Women] novel explore the relationships of the both sex as negative and positive of their life time. Valai Karam [Bangale's Hard] is a novel described the freedom fight and fighter of the Goa freedom History with good imagination.

Each and every novel has different themes and characters, which are related to the particular area and constructed the plots also different. All novels' protagonist is men with different character and aims of their life achievements. But, when we analysis the novel deeply, women's are only played very important role and helps to develop the plots gradually. All this juncture we should remember this quotation as we do not succeed in changing things according to our desire, but gradually our desire changes. Sometimes some protagonist's attitude suddenly changes their thoughts for safely and benefits for others also. Her novels have good and perfect multi themes and aims to depicted the characters to serve others and society.

### **Review of domestic novels.**

The domestic novels which became so popular because customs of a particular locality, not merely as local color, but as important conditions affecting the temperament of the characters, and their ways of thinking, feeling and acting. Both the regional and local color literatures are concerned with an accurate depiction of the manners, morals, dialects and scenery of a particular geographical area, but domestic novels usually implies a wider interests because a domestic novel tends to be centered in a particular geographic area but it has also a more generally realistic and is likely to concern itself with life in rural areas or small towns rather than urban centers. [S. P. Sen Gupta and S.E. Mundhra - p171].

F. Marion Crawford, a popular American novelist, once described the novel as a 'Pocket Theater' containing as it does all the accessories of drama without requiring to be staged before an audience. In any novel worthy of serious attention the author's personality is another important factor, for, as W. H. Hudson puts it, 'Directly or indirectly, and whether the writer himself is conscious of it, or not, every novel must necessarily present a certain view of life and of some of the problems of life; that is, it must so exhibit incidents, characters, passions, motives, as to reveal more or less distinctly the way in which the author looks out upon the world and his general attitude towards it (B. Prasad – pp193 and 195).

The Domestic novel is essentially democratic. It expresses a belief that ordinary men and the ordinary women are interesting and worth depicting; its use of the craftsman type as main Characters is one of its great contributions to human progress. It has a particular strength in the depiction of character, for the two great factors in the formation of characters are heredity and environment, and in domestic fiction characters are shown in their native environment, and surrounded by their families, ancestors, and their descendents (S. P. Sen Gupta and S. C. Mundhra – p - 180). Domestic novels also called regional novels and pastoral novels or rural novels.

### **Concord Between these novelists**

Even though the two novelists are north and south in their life, education, carrier and service, so many equality and equity are the same in the feminism. The representation of women in literature, then was felt to be one of the most important forms of 'Socialisation', since it provided the role models which indicated to women, and men, what constituted acceptable versions of the 'feminine' and legitimate feminine goals and aspirations. (Peter Barry – p - 124).

The two novelists think about the female bad back – grounds, ill treatments, lacking favorable surroundings, hostile and reprehensible situation in the society. They are exploring these idiots – pupil illegal actions against the women in their novels and condemn it boldly.

They are look at how our culture is essentially patriarchal and try to expose the misogynistic representation of women in male writing about woman feminist criticism also concerns itself with issues such as the exclusion of women writers from the traditional literary common. The goal of these critic writers through their novels is to bring about a global change in the attitude towards women and to establish equality of the sexes (Padmaja Ashok – 143 - 144)

### **Discord Between these novelists**

Bharati Mukherjee an Indian born American writer has written about women and their experience in adjusting to the American culture as immigrants or as expatriates, looking back to their homeland with nostalgia in her novels and almost all novels are set both in America and India. But Rajam Krishnan never went to abroad with any motive. Her native state Tamilnadu and writings are all in Tamil about Tamil women and men. She was spinning her novels with her homeland culture and language. She wrote about Tamil people life and their struggles. She never thinks about other society and people.

Bharati Mukherjee fictions have women characters are seen struggling to obtain a footing in a new world and redefining for the values, the beliefs and quest for an identity in a world that is rapidly changing. But Rajam Krishnan's women characters are seen struggling in their domestic life and want to lead a peaceful life with normal demands. Illiterate and literate characters are shown their cultural habits which are creates life conflicts. They never think about new and rich world.

Bharati Mukherjee's novels are written about the highly educated and civilized women those who are seeking a prosperous and rich life with western culture and modern life. She never thoughts the middle class poor people and other poor people. But Rajam Krishnan was thoughts all categories of the people. Her novels portraying the tribulations of industrial workers are few and those that concern the dumb agricultural laborers are fewer still; strangely no one seems to be even aware of the existence of a large disorganized chunk of working class toiling in sub human conditions in the salt pan belt of the South East coastal regions of Tamilnadu, perpetually exploited by a hoard of heartless capitalists, contractors and middlemen exposed to

total starvation, intense heat and lurking violence all their lives. (The Hindu, English daily news paper-Jan-1961)

Bharati Mukherjee's protagonist live in between the push and pull of opposing culture forces, the result in the creation of 'Self' that is a multiple as the different components that helped to compromise it. The situations and difficulties are portrayed realistically. She comments on her own impact of characters as, 'my character wants to make it in the new world. They are filled with a hustler's kind of energy. Although they are often hurt or depressed by setbacks in their new lives and occupations they do not give up. They make risks they would not have taken in their old comfortable worlds to solve their problems. As they change citizenship they are reborn (Padma-15)

Very beginning of the twentieth century so many women also learned western education and come forward to serve something to their Tamil society. Some women wrote short stories and novels. Their themes are all too shown the women's struggle against their birth rights; family problems and other critical situations created by others.

## II. CONCLUSION

An analysis of Bharati Mukherjee and Rajam Krishnan's fictional text levels that their writings have a touch of autobiographical element in them. They have given a new dimension to the process of assimilation. Their characters are sensitive, who are in the quest of seeking their lost identity due to their happy life. Some of their characters also suffer from economic and social oppression. Deeper empathy enables there to paint an extremeness poignant portrait of their protagonists who belong to divergent ethnic, religious and cultural milieus. Though some aspects are same in their aims and thoughts writings have some difference as per their field and situation. Bharati Mukherjee's field was particularly as migration and expatriate in her writings as aim and themes. But Rajam Krishnan's fields not have any boundaries. All are related middle class people's problems and struggles.

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