



Female Sensation In Literature Of Suryabala And Mamta Kalia

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ABSTRACT

Literature Is Not Only A Mirror Of Society, But Also A Means Of Engraving The Sensations Of Human Beings, Which Motivates Man To Take A New Direction. It Can Be Said That Literature Is A Powerful Medium To Carve Out Human Sensibilities, It Is Such A Mirror Of Society. Which Is Inspiring For The Coming Generation, Covering History, Present And Future, But Also A Pioneer. Women's Sensations In The Emerging And Changing Landscape Of Society Can Be Seen Very Well In Literature. Contemporary Literature Is Indeed The Literature Of The Life Of The Common Man. It Is Not Based On Major Events And Revolutions Of History And Political Results. He Is Equipped By Keeping The Sufferings, Sufferings, Disasters And Sensations Of The Common Man At The Center. If We Look At The Second Moment In Today's Moment, Then Change Will Be Seen. Marketism And Globalization Are Becoming Decisive Of Life Values, In Which The Search For Contemporary Indian Values Seems Difficult. Many Institutions Related To Literature Of Discourse And Female Discourse Are Working In The Country, But The Politics That Thrives Within Them Is Mutual Hatred, Fashionistas, Image-Making Competition In The Media, The Tactics Adopted To Get Government-Non-Government Grants And The Dalits And Women Among Whom It Works, And In Whose Interest It Works. , Uses Them As Tools For Their Selfishness. These Are Harsh Truths, Before Doing Anything Against Them, You Have To Accept The Challenges Whose Female Discourse Is Wrapped Up In Their Lives.

Key Words: Criticism, Feminism, Feminist Movement, Policy

INTRODUCTION

My Research Demonstrates The Integral Role Of Literature In Shaping Gendered Inflections Of Democratic Citizenship. It Further Illustrates How Culturally Specific Representations Of Gendered Subjectivity Shape And Sustain State Discourses On Citizenship. While Scholarship On Modern India Has Paid Particular Attention To The Relationship Between Gender And Nation, It Has Rarely Examined Cultural And State Constructions Of Gender Together. This Has Led To A Tendency To Read Cultural Formations Of Gender As Either

Derivative Of Or Separate From Law And State Policy. Building On Feminist Theory That Sees The State And Cultural Spheres As Linked, I Show How Gender Formations Move Between Geographical Regions And Discursive Spheres. In The Current Global Context In Which Gender Is Mobilized By Both Religious And Secular Nationalisms, This Study Underscores The Continuing Need For Attention To The Cultural Mediums Producing Formations Of Gender.

Various Attempts Were Made During The Post-Colonial Period For The Upliftment Of Women In India. Later By Passing Of The Hindu Code In 1955/56, Complete Equality Of Rights For Men And Women In The Family Was Achieved, And It Was Expected That All The Imperfection In Law Would Be Removed In The Law Courts. Since Then The Legal Position Has Been Changed In Favour Of Women, At Least On Papers. Other Than Law, Women Started Getting The Representation In Literature. During The Recent Years A Bunch Of Women Writers Have Emerged On The Scenario Who Write With The Self-Imposed Task Of Representing Themselves In A Style Away From The Stereotyping Of Women In Fiction Which Was The Outcome Of Their Clear Objective Scientific Attitude Towards Tradition Bound Indian Social Structure. . With The Development Of Civilization And Coming Of Modernization, The Concept Of Woman As “Goddess” Began To Change. She Started Playing A Role Equal To Man But Unfortunately This Complicated Her Position More In The Society Which Actually Is Not Prepared To Accept Her Bold Image. Often From Her Childhood She Is Trained To Be An Ideal Wife And Mother By Making Her Conscious Of The Difference Between Her And The Opposite Sex. This Training Is Responsible For Their Deteriorated Condition Since Ages.

MAMTA KALIA'S FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE

Mamta Kalia Started Her Impactful Literary Writing In Years Of Seventies In Last Century When The Portrait Of A Woman Was Confined Within Words ‘Acceptance’ And ‘Support’ Which Were “Secure Rings In Fires”. But Today, She Is Considered Among Six Major Contemporary Indian Poets In English, Viz., Nissim Ezekiel, A.K. Ramanujan, Dom Moraes, Kamala Das, Mamta Kalia And Imtiaz Dharker. These All Poets Represent Various Significant Aspects Of Contemporary Poetic Sensibility And Their Importance Is Both Intrinsic And Historical. This Paper Analyses Mamta Kalia From A Feminist Angle.

Mamta Kalia Has The Unique Distinction Of Writing Both In Hindi And English. Her Two Collections Of Verse Tribute To Papa And Other Poems And Poems 78 Have Been Particularly Appreciated. Her Poems Deal With Frustrations Of A Woman’S Life In And Outside The House, Boredom Of Married Life And Chaos Of Values In Society. Forced Living In An Appalling Environment, Including Her Relationship With Her Father That Was All The Time A Dominating One, Her Loneliness In A Women’S Hostel Just After Marriage, Her

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Living With A Husband Who Could Not Differentiate Between Love And Sex, Her Survival With All Those Twelve Members Of The Family Who Are Related To Her Husband, And So On, Has Made Her Voice Her Anger And Dissatisfaction With Life. By Using Irony, She Concentrates On The Ordinarity Of Women'S Life And Adopts A Confessional Tone In Her Literature To Overcome The Aggression Faced By Them In The Male-Oriented Society. Mamta Kalia Feels Suffocation In Such A Society And Repents That She Is A Woman. She Is Fed Up Of Being A Woman. She Closely Observes And Understands Them And Writes About Their Experiences. She Voices Forth The Emotional Experiences, The Cries In The Lives Of Women; The Physical And Psychological Torture Experienced By Them By Using Proper Diction And Technique. Her Poetic Output Is Suffused With Her Wit, Irony And Feminine Sensibility. Hence Her Poetry Is Psycho-Dynamics. She Depicts Woman As A Struggler And An Emergent Winner In Her Writings. The Poetry Of Mamta Kalia Amalgamates The Themes Of Love, Marriage, Family Life And Society Where She Impresses Us For Her Sharp Intellectual Quality And Autobiographical Flavor. Autobiographical Flavor Suffused With A Sharp Intellectual Sensibility Lends A Unique Charm To Her Writings. Unlike Most Of The Women Poets, She Exhibits A Fair Amount Of Wit In Her Verse... Poetic Sensibility And Serving Mamta Kalia's Poetic Sensibility Is Almost Exclusively Subjective In Its Response To Experience As A Beloved And As A Serving Woman. A Large Number Of Poems From The First Volume Concentrate On The Romantic Passion Of Early Love While Majority Of Poems From The Second Volume Project The Tension Of Adjusting With The Routine Of Many Years Of Successful Love-Relationship. She Depicts Oppression Of Women With Greater Self-Consciousness, A Deeper Sense Of Involvement And Often With A Note Of Protest. Despite Her Literary Interest And Education She Has Faced Discrimination And Obstacles In Her Life. She Is Highly Ambitious And Gifted But Due To Low Self-Esteem, Self-Confidence She Gets Psychological Problems And Manic Depressions. She Struggles With The Ardent Feminist Within Her. She Goes To Embrace The Ideology Of Femininity That Has Been Indoctrinated Into The Women Of Her Generation. She Conveys The Turmoil Of Feeling In Cool, Idiomatic And Sensitive Prose Through Her Writing. Mamta Kalia's Poem "Oh, I'm Fed Up Of Being A Woman" Pours Heart Of A Woman. The Protagonist Says That She Is Fed Up Of Being A Woman "Oh, I'm Fed Up Of Being A Woman, This All Time Beware Mess Of My Body" Mamta Kalia's Psychology Is Discussed Further To Find Out The Compulsions Which Make Her To Confess Everything. Emphasis Is All Through An Evaluation Of The Relevance And Validity Of Her Observation As A Confessional Poet.

WOMEN'S DISCUSSION IN SURYABALA'S LITERATURE

Suryabala Is A Well-Known Name In The Sensitive Composition Of The World. Most Of Your Compositions Express Concern Over The Ruthless Professionalism Swallowing The Fragile Sensations. He Has A Gandhian Vision Of Looking At The Circumstances. She Prefers

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Conscience Over Protest And Rebellion For Positive Change And Improvement In Values. Suryabalaji Believes That In Times Of Rapid Change, Women Identity Is A Challenging Question, But An Even Bigger Challenge Is That We Save The World. We Ourselves Will Become Hollow By Rejecting The Values Found From Nature And Traditions. Suryabala's Writing Has Its Own Unique Role And Importance In Contemporary Fiction. In Addition To Five Novels, Ten Fiction Collections And Four Satire Collections Published So Far, He Has Also Run Pen On Diaries, Memoirs. Suryabala Tries To See Society, Life, Tradition, Modernity And The Problems Related To Them With An Open, Free And Absolutely Free Vision, There Is Neither Blind Faith Nor Unilateral Rebellion. Many Compositions Compiled In Courses From Class Eight To Undergraduate And Postgraduate Classes. Suryabala Is The Main Signature Of The Creation Generation In Hindi Literature, Which Is Called The Sixty-Second Generation. At The Center Of His Authorial Identity Is His First Novel 'Mere Sandhi-Patra'. The Novel Was Published In The Famous Weekly 'Dharmayuga' In The Mid-Seventies. At The Center Of The Novel's Narrative Is The Character Of A Woman Named 'Shiva' Who Represents The Women Of Her Time And Accepts The Challenge Of Continuing Questions About Women's Life. She Is A Middle-Class Educated Woman And Appears In Many Of Her Forms In The Novel. He Is Confident, Self-Respecting. Is Conscious Of His Identity But Does Not Rebel, Nor Allows Himself To Become A Slave To Circumstances; Rather, At Her Discretion, She Takes Decisions That Are In The Interest Of Her, Family And Society. This Is His Treaty. At The Center Of My Treaty Is The Dilemma Of The Middle-Class Woman, The Conditions Of Decision-Indecision, There Is No Exploitation Of The Woman, The Questions Raised In The Novel About Society, Family And Dignity Are Not Even Secondary Issues For Women Discussion. It Is A Thing In The Novel That A Woman Is Able To Surrender Herself To A Man Who Is Intellectually Superior To Her, But In The End The Heroine Of The Novel Is Socialized. In A Period Of Vocal Feminism, This Novel With Fable Seems Contemporary Due To Its Questions.

DEPICTION OF WOMEN IN LITERATURE THROUGH AGES

Literature Has Witnessed The Roles Of Women Evolving Through Ages, But Until Recent Times, Most Of The Published Writers Were Men And The Portrayal Of Women In Literature Was Without Doubt Biased. A Lot Of It Has To Be Blamed On The Fact That In The Ancient World, Literacy Was Strictly Limited, And The Majority Of Those Who Could Write Were Male. However, The Contribution Of Women To Oral Folklore Cannot Be Taken For Granted – In Folk Songs, Stories, Poetry And Literature In General. Here's A Look At How Women Were Portrayed In Literature Through Eras. During The Victorian Era, There Was An Unending Debate Over The Roles Of Women. While The Era Was Dominated By Writers Who Treated Women As Angelic Figures- Innocent, Physically Weaker And Nothing Less Than Household Commodities; Edwardian Poetry Spoke Of Women's Rights Gathering

Much Attention, Feminism And Females Getting Out Of Their Homes During The War Times.

CONCLUSION

In Modern Hindi Literature, The Woman Is Seen Standing Between Consciousness And Creativity. Due To The Influence Of The West, New Consciousness Developed In This Period. Hindi Writers Have Portrayed Their Greatness With Full Compassion For Women And Characters. Much Work Has Been Done In The Last 50 Years About Women. But From The Point Of View Of Sociology, Women Discourse Became A Point Of Debate In Hindi Literature Much Later.

The Aim Of Feminist Theories Is To Understand The Nature And Causes Of Gender Inequality And To Explain The Politics Of Gender Discrimination Resulting From It And Its Impact On The Principles Of Balance Of Power. The Emphasis Of Political Campaigning On Women Discourse Is On Reproductive Rights, Domestic Violence, Maternity Leave, Equal Pay Rights, Sexual Harassment, Discrimination And Sexual Violence. Many Questions Related To Women's Liberation, Social, Family And Economic Helplessness Related To Those Questions And The State Of Mind Of The Woman Arising From It Have Been Depicted On Many Levels. "Most Of The History Of The Sixties And Its Struggle Is A Conscious Woman's Own History. In The Cities And Metros, A Section Of Educated And Newlywed Women Was Ready Who Was Eager To Prove Their Work Potential In The Diverse Field Of Society. Her Poetry Is A Confessional One As She Confesses Her Feeling And Experience, Guilt And Hate, Love And Lust. It Is Self-Revelatory, Poetry Of Private Details. For Example, In One Of Her Poems She Even Doesn'T Hesitate To Articulate Her Impatience With The Social Etiquettes, And Makes A Frank Declaration Of Her Desires For Natural Life. However, This Poem Has Been Written In Seventies But It Has Not Lost Its Appeal In The Contemporary Times. On The Contrary, It Has Become More Pertinent And Piercing As The Prices Of All The Commodities Have Been Soaring High At The Sky-Rocketing Speed Since That Time. What To Talk Of The Poor Masses, Things Have Gone Out Of Reach From The Hands Of Socalled Well-To-Do Families In The Present Times. In The Last Couple Of Lines, She Makes A Dig At The Changed Needs And Priorities Of People. The Poem Has A Direct, Chatty Opening, An Argumentative Progression And A Closure Marked By A Statement Of Personal Resolution. No Structural Formality Has Been Observed But The Redeeming Feature Is The Undercurrent Of Irony That Strengthens The Theme Of The Poem. The Syntax Is Informal And Relaxed While The Theme Is Very Bold And Urbane. In Her Tribute To Papa The Tribute Becomes A Pregnant Site Of Generational Difference With Regard To Values, Ideals And Way Of Looking At Each Other And The World Around. Mamta Kalia

Rejects Her Father'S Life Of Limited Dreams. She Intends To Choose Her Own Course And Follow Her Ideals. Ironically, She Terms Her Father To Be An Unsuccessful Man And Delineates The Clash Between The Old And New Value Scales. Women In India Have Always Remained Suppressed And Oppressed And This Has Led To Confusion In The Mind Of An Indian Woman So Much So That She Wants To Give Proof For Everything That She Says. She Is Uncertain Whether The People Surrounding Her Believe Her Or Not.

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