
DYNAMISM OF INDIAN DAUGHTER FROM BEGINNING TO 21ST CENTURY IN ENGLISH LITERATURE & LANGUAGE EDUCATION

AMRUTH KUMAR BOLLEDDU

Abstract: In the evolution of civilization men and women were equal in living. In the course of time there was gradual socialization among the people. Literature produced women for sensitive mind and activities but the times have been changed in the dynamism of women in all activities man controls and operates in modern world. Women began participating in all the challenging activities. English literature depicted women in various roles of characters. Indian daughter was in many colour pictures in various genres as drama, poetry, prose and fiction.

Introduction: In the writings of Rabindranath Tagore in *Gitanjali* woman was figured as lover girl in the fondly and dignified way. Literature is just like unfolding a beautiful flower. In the age of Tagore the eastern and western world was in unrest. It was the time of World war-I. Tagore reflected and represented the peaceful and loving nature of man and woman towards both humanity and one another. In his writings he depicted women as very pleasant and beautiful. He also showed her as perfect match between the both lovers as it goes on naturally. The same kind of mind the western literary artists deserved in their writings taking the context of the material. Even though there are differences in Indian society it's amazing to see such kind of personality. The poet depicted her as eternal bond between God and her. He figured in various ways like a perfect lover girl in his fiction.

The immediate next place was slide and enriched by Sarojini Devi. She carved and represented the rich Indian society beautiful culture and tradition. Her famous works *Indian Weavers*, *Bangle Sellers*, *Palanquin Bearers* from *Golden Threshold*. Sarojini Devi was the central figure to represent the Indian beauty in her writings. *Golden Threshold* is the collection of poems. Her entire focus was on Indian glamour in expressions of rich colour and philosophical understanding. When she expressed the poetry of *Bangle Sellers* she raised Indian Daughter in highest place as a colourful, scented and applied colours girl. In Indian culture she was in the dignified in one side even though she had her own problems. Wearing the different colours of bangles it shows her dignity in thinking. Even though the literature is fine expression of best of life and problems, woman was in various fields during the age

of Sarojini Devi. They were merely in the local literature of various languages of India.

The next generation literary artists like Mulkraj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao were represented and situated women in the contexts of socio, economic, cultural, traditional, political and religious and literary matters. Amitav Gosh was also a reputed Indian charming literary figure. The literature produced taking the concepts of socio, economic, political and scientific in this era. Woman was also figured in their novels. Mulkraj Anand created the fiction with title of *The Untouchable*. In the saga of the human life woman struggled a lot it was happened due to her physical nature. In the society she was oppressed due to the social, political environment. It was happened throughout the world. In Indian culture the fiction like *Kanyashulkam* by Gurjada Apparao which was translated later on into English. In his fiction woman was treated equally along with man in the terms of untouchable in Indian society. He tried to depict the worst conditions in the Indian society. It was the case which was happened in India. This was prevailed many centuries onwards. R. K. Narayan's *Man Eater of Malgudi* was the finest example to conditions of post independence of Indian society. Narayan's character in *Man Eater of Malgudi*, Rangi a temple dancer and a prostitute. This character was also an indication of women's status in Indian community. It showed how woman was disgraced with the title of prostitute who had to be a holy woman in the holy presence of woman. In the flow of the Indian writing in English Raja Rao was also a prominent figure to show the milieu of the Indian sub continent the novelist depicted the caste ridden society and the strong and victorious role of women in his novel *Kanthapura* like the character Rangamma who struggled to fight against British

emperors with the support of Gandhi. Woman was showed as an eminent character.

In the later years women literary artists penned various works of fiction Arundati Roy, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai. When the times were changed the world of globalization, privatization and liberalism became the prominent concepts. There are benefits and losses richer it makes the people to travel to the other nations and labour. The context of the migrate birds (people) was taken and their mixture of feelings or nostalgia for their survival and identification. In the fiction of *Bye Bye Black Bird* woman, Sarah deserved for the identity of her own of India. This turn of time delved the woman's feelings for her identity, culture, religion and tradition.

Kiran Desai's fictional work *The Inheritance of Loss* is a master piece of class struggle between the people, the writer represented it through the fine story of two lovers, the lover girl is from India and the lover boy is from Indian Nepali. Since the lover girl, Sai is from India the boy from Indian Nepali. The girl is from higher class family there was a barrier of class to get married. The writer signified the tensions between these fresh and young lovers and their misuse of the natural love. Woman was portrayed in the way she was unable get whatever she wanted. Arvind Adiga marked his fiction with title of *The White Tiger*. His fiction was a exploitation of the differences in India like caste, religion, loyalty, corruption and poverty. He critically examined the status of women how old women were treated. Baby-girl, girl and woman and old woman were treated bad in the name of caste, religion, poverty, class, loyalty and corruption. There are non residents of Indian writers like Salman Rushdi, Jumpa Lahari, Agha Shaid ali, Rohinton Mistry

in the world due to these trio concepts. The third world nations' resources were made use of by the well developed countries. The people of third world countries are exclusively becoming the poorer to meet their minimum needs like food, shelter and cloth then the other side some people are becoming

In English language education it is significant to note the words of Indian writing in English about the achievements of women and her past, present and future expectations. There is need to teach them in the formal education. India still faces many problems about Indian daughter it is the prime responsibility of women to introduce the fundamental virtues of the society to have the common living. In Indian writing in English some of the poetry was picked up already from the eminent figures of India yet it has to be encouraged and set in the syllabus to show heritage of India and culture. During the time of westernization it is prominent to cultivate Indian features in the minds of the Indian and foreign Indian student community.

It is good to introduce the lessons regarding the values of women. They may form good personality. The historical women personalities can be taught in various levels class. The can be given the sex education, respect towards women. In the case of women education the lesson can be taught in accordance of girls problems. It is necessary to make use of the great personalities and their literature in the post independence of India. Even though there are many women literary movements to resolve the issues related to women that are socio, economic, social and political. The problems can be solved through the literary genres and films and teaching field.

Amruth Kumar. Bolleddu/PhD. English Literature/English and Foreign Languages/University, Hyderabad
amruthkumarhyd@gmail.com/961 8544 161