

Woman and Family in Modern Indian Feminist Fiction in English

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ABSTRACT

The functioning of this social group is a matter of constant concern due to the fact that human beings rely almost entirely on their families to meet their basic needs. The local version of human culture to which the family belongs determines its identity. As a result, the categories that can be applied to the family need to be adaptable. The family is studied professionally from the standpoint of its social organization, as a centre for forming religious and cultural values and personal and social identities. Burgess et al. state, "A family is a group of people who are bound together by marriage, blood, or adoption: forming a single household and interacting with others one another in their different social roles as spouse and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, and sons and daughters, as well as establishing upholding a

shared culture.

KEYWORDS

Perennial concern, Family, common culture, blood and adoption, patriarchal attitude power.

1. INTRODUCTION

In Indian tradition, women are expected to exhibit their divinity in the same way that goddesses like "Lakshmi," "Saraswathi," and "Sakthi" are revered in every home for their divinity. divinity in their daily life. The burden of such expectations does become a form of oppression for the women and the men, in an astute manner, escape the scrutiny of critical eyes [1,2,4].

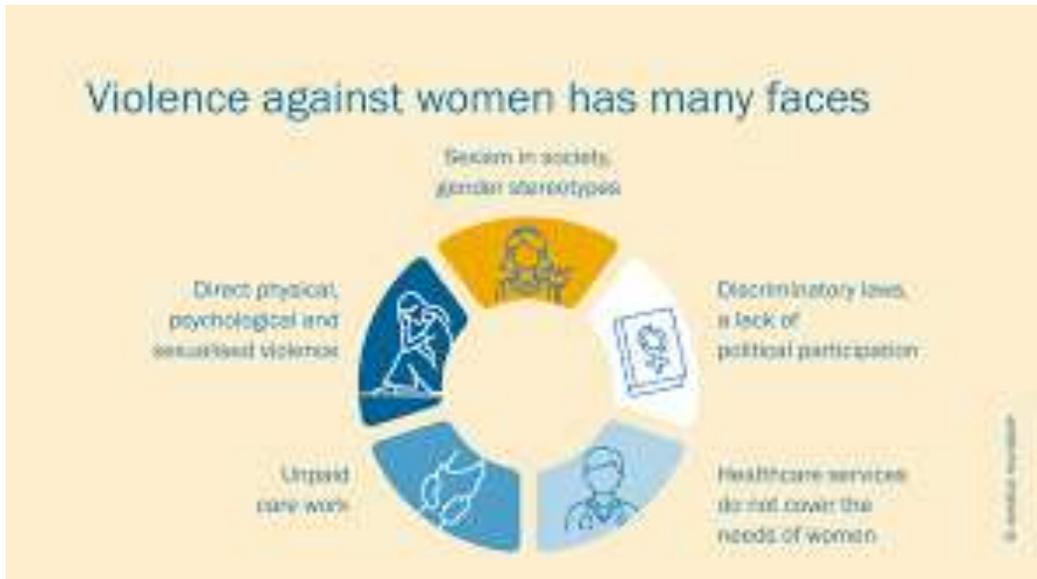


Figure 1: Violence against women [3]

They understand that the presenting of the 'Devi' status is just philosophical, on the grounds that, in actuality, Indians have not given to ladies what they have given to 'Devi' in the universe. The status of women has significantly deteriorated, from the exalted

position of goddess of worship in the Stone Age, which celebrated matriarchies or social order in which women were in charge. down the ages[3,5,6].

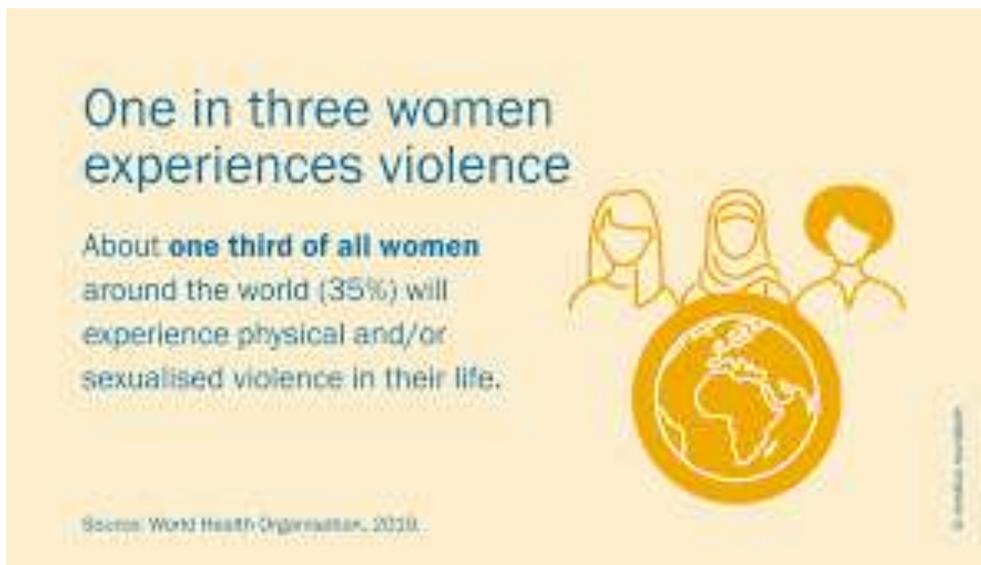


Figure 2: Experiences violence [4]

The societal roles that women will perform in terms of their families are defined and prescribed, including daughter, wife, and mother. As a result, the primary place where women are oppressed is the family. An Indian woman has yet to achieve recognition as an equal human being in both her birth family and the family to which she is married. she is given in marriage [7, 8, 9, 10].

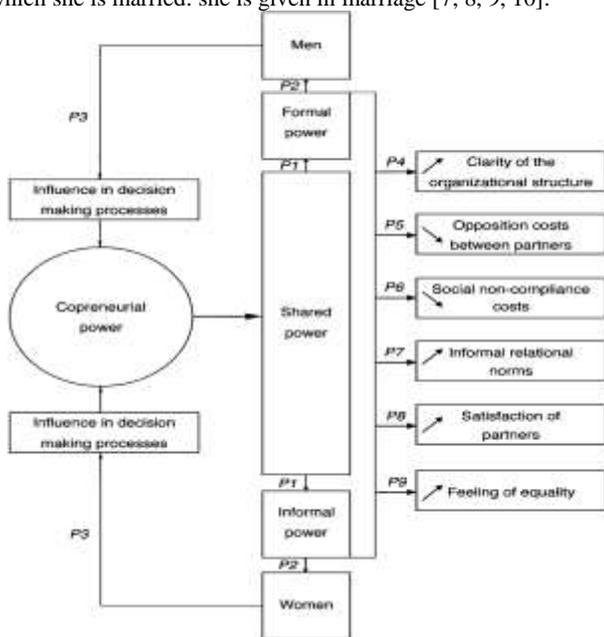


Figure 3: Women and power: A theoretical approach [6]

It centers around the different subjects managed by Indian English authors. They center on encounters between the east and west, partition, alienation, the search for identity, and so forth. The majority of post-independent novels address social and political issues. Additionally, topics addressed by Indian women writers are discussed. According to Burgess They have concentrated on psychological, social and sexual oppressions [11, 12, 13]. It also shows how Indian novelists deal with family as the central theme in their writing. There is also a brief discussion of feminism and

its influence on female writers and their depictions of women. Finally, a brief introduction to the lives and works of the authors whose works are studied is included in this chapter.

As a topic of research I will attempt to examine the patriarchal repressions functioning within apparently nurturing family relationships [14, 15, 16]. It shows how patriarchal power victimizes each and every member of the family unit. The gender constructions and power structures that operate within the family are also analyzed [17]. The first part studies the patriarchal attitude of the fathers. The next section looks at how women who are suppressed by their husbands become dominant mothers to exercise their authority over their children. The final part moves on to show how children, daughters in particular, become difficult daughters due to oppression. in several ways [18].

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To examine the patriarchal repressions functioning within apparently nurturing family relationships.
- To know the impact of attitude of the fathers.
- How dominant mothers use their power over their children as a result of being suppressed by their husbands.
- How children, daughters in particular, become difficult daughters due to oppression.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Collection of secondary data through literature review.
- Collection of primary data through (survey method using questionnaire, Interview and focus group tool)
- Sampling: Stratified & Random
- Sample size: 100
- Statistical Method: measures of central tendency.

4. CONCLUSION

In Indian culture, goddesses like "Lakshmi," "Saraswathi," and "Sakthi" are adored for their divinity in every household, and women are also expected to show this divinity in their daily life. For women, the burden of such expectations becomes a form of oppression, while men cleverly avoid scrutiny from critical eyes. The next section looks at how women who are suppressed by their husbands become dominant mothers to exercise their authority over their children. The final part moves on to show how children,

daughters in particular, become difficult daughters due to oppression in several ways.

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