

A Feminism Perspective in The Selected Works of Sudha Murty**Mr. D G Kauntagi**

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Abstract

In this paper, researcher look at modern and contemporary women in Sudha Murthy's books. After independence, women's evolution entered a new phase. Women had not previously have the right to create books, attend schools, or get equal treatment in society. In India, men and women are regarded equally. There is one saying that best describes this proverb: Sudha Murthy, a well-known Indian author of English literature, "ruled the globe." She is a prolific writer of both fiction and nonfiction in the Kannada and English languages with a particular interest in feminism, altruism, hospitality, and self-realization. She received numerous awards, but two that stand out are the Padma Shree and the R.K. Narayana Award for writing. The challenges of women, their tenacity in fighting life, and the issue of women are the author's main points. This perspective is presented in several literature. Dollar Bahu, The House of Cards, Gently Falls the Bakula, and Mahasheweta are her four books. These books depict women's emotions and views in quite different ways. Modern women are making an effort to reclaim their identities in today's male-dominated world. The study's finding is that today's successful women are self-sufficient. She aspires to succeed and satisfy her cerebral needs, just like a man.

Key words: marriage, loneliness, feminism, new womanhood, and male supremacy.

Indian literature has had a significant impact on both the development of India and the rest of the globe. Particularly Sudha Murthy, an Indian woman author, makes more of an impact on literary growth. The English language is valued around the world. Language development contributes to the growth of literature, especially Indian literature. In modern English literature, Sudha Murthy's works are revered as landmarks. Her writing covers a wide range of subjects, such as religion, culture, family dynamics, societal attitudes, economic conditions, feminism, and so forth. Her prolific writing connects all facets of society, and her criticism of the society in her work effectively reflects Indian women in all realms of life—political, social, educational, and domestic. Dr. Sudha Murthy Educationalist is an author and social worker who has contributed significantly to Indian English literature with her travelogues, fiction, non-fiction, short tales, novellas, and novels. She promotes feminism and gives her female characters the strength to face challenges in their life. She praises the instances in which women stood up to male dominance and demonstrated perseverance under trying conditions. She is exceedingly nice and

utilises her fortune to aid the underprivileged. She appreciates individuals who are penniless, poor, and totally shut out of society. She writes about the evolution of Indian society. The primary characters are strong, educated women who are always willing to take on new challenges and carve out a place for themselves in society despite Indian tradition's limitations. They possess a natural inner strength and courage. Her female characters deal with a range of domestic and social difficulties.

When an Indian fiction writer utilises English, a learned second language, he is actually recording a type of half-conscious mental translation, claims K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar. The bulk of our writers are bilingual, with some being more proficient in their mother tongue than in English. The characters may regularly come from bilingual environments, but the circumstances and background are typically Indian. There is no doubt that there is a desire within to translate into English the rhythms, quirks, imagery, idioms, and proverbs of the native tongue because it is difficult to convey the ideals, truths, and pulse of one culture in another's language. Since the setting is often Indian and the characters' preferred language is used, this is one of the features of Indian English literature. English-language writing in India is widely respected and has a distinct voice.

The novel is a dynamic, evolving, and forward-thinking genre. In opposition to male supremacy, the feminist movement fights for women's economic, political, and social rights. It challenges the sex patriarchy. Victimized in the past, committed spouses, mothers, or girls. The situations of male authors are depicted. They were the compassionate, selfless, loving, and sacrificed martyrs. After independence, attitudes among both men and women altered. In their portrayals of the actual state of society, they started to give more weight to sentiments, longings, and actual experience. Sudha Murthy is a notable figure in this regard.

Sudha Murthy was born in north Karnataka's Shiggaon in 1950. She has an M. Tech. and teaches computer science to graduate students. She is the primary designer for Telco, and she currently serves as an executive for the Infosys Organization. She has authored 24 books, including novels, nonfiction, and picture books. She has received multiple awards and established foundations for many organisations across the nation. She received the "Padma Shri" award from the Indian government in recognition of her achievements. Anita Desai, Ruth Praver Jahabwala, Mahasheweta Devi, Shashi Deshpande, Nayan Tara Sehagal, Shobha De, Jumpha Laheri, Arundati Roy, and Sudha Murthy are just a few of the Indian women whose writings have influenced us to consider important topics. In her books, she offers fewer instances of luck and happy endings. Her main characters are respectable, educated, middle-class women who are gruff, nasty, and racked with conflicts over modernity that have entered their lives. Priorities for them include money, success, marriage, acclaim, and social connections.

In her writings, Dr. Sudha Murthy, one of today's contemporary women writers, presents a realistic picture of the sociopsychological difficulties Indian women currently confront. She examines ordinary events and problems in her novels in a simple and succinct manner. She devotes a lot of time to studying the thoughts of the female characters in her books.

She articulates her ideas really precisely. Her English and Kannada-language works are primarily on the villagers and residents of Karnataka. She offers the female protagonists the strength to face

challenges in their daily lives. She dismantles the Indian culture's customs, recognises progress, and instils in the minds of her female characters the qualities of teaching women.

The marriage of Shrimati and Shrikant in "Gently Falls The Bakula" (2008) ends in divorce as ambition and self-interest take control. They live close by and are model pupils at their institution. Shrimati falls in love with the lovely and attractive Shrikant and marries him. She helps him advance in his IT job. She is the primary character because she is a loving wife, honest, and devoted to her husband.

Shrimati, an unassuming but endearing person who always outperformed him in the tests, Shrimati gives up her academic ambitions and transforms into the silent partner of a corporate executive while silently carrying out her duties as his wife. In any event, her significant other violates her fantasies and is unable to understand her repentance for him because he is also unable to notice it. Finally, she decides to end her relationship with him. She disliked having things. She tells Shrikant that a scholarship has been given to her. I had been teaching about this matter for the previous few weeks before reaching my decision. I didn't bring anything with me when I married you. Likewise, I'm not stealing anything from his house right now. Shrimati says to Shrikant, "Now I can depart quietly. I cannot live in this kind of atmosphere with these artificial values;" (GBF, p. 160). I want to be content with myself. GBF, p. 160) She didn't think about how her choice to leave Shrikant would affect society. Shrikant cannot give her the fresh air she needs. Sudha Murthy depicted powerful, sassy women as a way of discovering who she was.

Mahashweta's identity search (2007) Anupama is a character in a 2007 novel who falls profoundly in love with Dr. Anand but who rejects her feelings. She gets the fatal disease Leukoderma after getting married. This sickness is extremely serious, and it has altered the lives of many people while also causing numerous issues and mental impairments. Finally, Dr. Despite the fact that Anand admitted his mistake and offered to make amends, she has no intention of forgiving him. You could have told your mother that I didn't have this illness before to our marriage, but you chose not to, she claims. Anupama is a character developed by Sudha

Murthy who is very self-assured, loves her individuality in a culture where men are the majority, and is concerned that this illness may cause her to lose her appearance. I became a victim because you decided to breach your vows.

Identity Check by Mridula and Dr. in "House of Cards" (2013) Sanjay wed in Hubali during a wedding ceremony; they chose to get married as a result of their affection to one another. After getting married, Sanjay was hired by Bangalore's Victoria Government Hospital. Sanjay is using Mridula as a pawn because he is naive, ignorant, and doubtful. She lost confidence, was astonished, and grew annoyed when she learned of Sanjay's activities because of how smart he is. She is upset when her faithful husband betrays her. It's not about the money, Anita, she says her pal. Money can be gained or lost. It concerns a wife's belief in her husband. That is more valuable than gold and cash. Faith makes a family happy and preserves a marriage. If we don't have it, how can Sanjay undermine my confidence in him?' HOC, p. 186).

Identity Pursuit in "Dollar Bahu" (2007) Money is given a lot of emphasis in this book and is demonstrated to corrupt people's natures and break up families. Bangalore is home to a couple named Girish and Vinuta. Girish works as a bank clerk.

He takes care of his family. The family is harassed by Vinuta because Chandru, Girish's brother who lives in the US, decides to get married. Many comparisons are made between her and Chandru's wife. Her confidence, mental clarity, and physical health gradually deteriorate. Despite Vinuta's noble pain and sacrifice, her mother-in-law is not given enough attention. She confesses to Chandru, "To be honest with you, I am not at all that pleased either." Jamuna and I are frequently contrasted with each other. I can't and don't want to compete with anyone. But it's clear that the family doesn't need me anymore, and I think of him more as a buddy than a brother-in-law. page 72 of DB) She ultimately makes the decision to go outside.

To conclude, since India's freedom, women's traditions have remained unchanged. She is socially isolated, emotional, and oblivious. She is trapped by the conventions that bind her and is not both inside and externally free. She has a difficult time adjusting to her environment. Because they are constantly

abused at home and in public, modern women lack social skills and are violent and pitiful. Men and women should be treated equally.

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