



FEMINISM AND PATRIARCHY AS SOCIETY OUTLOOK IN ARUNDHATHI ROY'S THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS: AN ANALYTICAL VIEW

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Abstract

*This research paper throws light upon contains with an aim to explore the fictional realm of Arundhati Roy with outstanding analysis of her novel: **The God of Small Things**. It was methodically highlight and explore the theme of male chauvinism, sufferings and patriarchy outlook in the world. She was taken up the issue of feminism to fight for their identity, hidden for women social freedom. These papers explore the female characters and childhood experiences faced problem.*

Key Words: Feminism, Male Domination, Emotions, Chauvinism.

Literature is a common of written thought and especially a writer's reflection of analysis of written materials. The term used to human development and education growth concerned. Indian Writing in English began with through of Indian writers emerged her written works. The Indian diamond writers emerged his written works depicted of Indian life style and educational system of literature.

The Indian English novel originated from Indian regional language, Bengali. It was in Bengal that a literary renaissance first manifested. The novel was a popular form of a literature during the eighteenth century England. A novel is a long fictional narrative which describes intimate human experiences. The greatest first Indian novelist Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's **Rajmohan's Wife**. It was published in 1864. That novel originally published in 1990. The novel deal with social issues. He is a regards the father of the novel in Indian Literature. He was most famous Bengali Novelist.

Thereafter, most famous Indian novelist for model writers on Toru Dutt, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan, Raja Rao, Nissim Ezekiel, Nayantara Sahgal, Kamala Das, Jayant Mahapatra, Anita Desai, Bharati Mukherjee, Salman Rushdie, Shashi Deshpande, and some contemporary Indian writers such as Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai, Arvind Adiga, Chetan Bhagat and many others. They have been using English to represent the Indian culture, religion, class and spirit.

Feminism is commonly focused on respectable equal rights, women's liberation, inner thoughts, and feelings. They are not expected for right and equality. A woman is only expecting in the emotional time. Charles Fourier, a Utopia socialist is a French philosopher. He was called of "Feminism". The first appeared in 1872 at France and the Netherlands. Feminism is divided into three "waves". The first wave in late 19th century to early 20th century. It was focused on basic equal rights. The second wave started on 1960 to 70s. This wave focused on equality in the home and working place and society. Third wave of feminism began with early 1990s. It was focused on Individualism and diversity.

Indian women writers gave it the great opportunity of English language. They have been written her works of Indian woman movement's about the relationship between south Indian lifestyle. There are many recent prominent Indian women writers for example Nayantra Sehgal, Kamala Das, Anita Nair, Jhumpa lahiri, Manju kapur, Meena Kandasamy, Arunghati Roy. The most of Indian women's status of role in society. Traditionally the women position divided into four statuses. There are role in her as a daughter, wife, housewife, and mother.

Nayantara Sahgal is one of the first best known female Indian Writers in English to receive grand recognition. Her novel brings out as feminist concerns seeking independent existence of women. She wrote Rich **Like us** for which she was awarded the 1986 Shahitya Akademi Award for English. Kamala das the greatest outstanding poets of India, writing in English and Malayalam. She was brave women who openly about the sexual desires and



experiences of Indian women. She was written in Alphabet of lust in 1976. She was received the Kerala Shathiya Akademi awards for story Thanuppu in 1968.

Arundhati Roy is one of the best minds – blowing Indian English novelists. She got the Booker prize award in 1997 for her first novel **The God of Small Things**. She was on 24th of November 1961 in Kerala. Her mother was Christian family and her father was Hindu and Bengali. She was sixteen year old girl at that time her parents divorced. She was feeling that time and then she was start writing. Her writings, she was such as the golden thoughts and reflection of diamonds.

The God of Small thing is a semi- autobiographical novel. It was published in 1997. The novel based on Roy own life style. Her debut novel that is deals with depicted the universal theme of social consciousness for example class, capitalism, feminism, caste system, child abuse, and patriarchy. Thereafter her writing explores the thought brave point out in the world. Especially her wrote the novel describe about the cunning male person and female thought. **The God of Small Thing** is a winning novel by Roy. Since, it is a story depicted the childhood experience of fraternal twins who become the victims of scenario. This novel contains women of death, broken marriages, patriarchy, and sexuality. The women in **The God of Small Things** the whole problems in after marriage. The novel depicted about three prominent women's characters Mammachi, Ammu, Rahel, these are three characters faced their problem in our life.

Mammachi is the mother of Ammu, her husband an entomologist. The woman character depicted she was a silent suffer from after her marriage life. After that her marriage life she not interested. The whole life occupied her husband hands even though are feeling or happiness. In the beginning stage Roy observe a piteous picture of Mammachi's life.

“Mammachi was almost blind and always wore dark glasses when she went out of the house. Her tears trickled down from behind them and trembled along her jaw like raindrops on the edge of roof.” (P:5).

The reader thinking about her married life of Mammachi, frustrated and unsatisfied marriage life, her husband age is seventeen. Pappachi was a respectable man in society and a notable entomologist. Every night her husband beats with a brass wife flower vase. One day night, Pappachi bet his wife brass vase at that time Chacko entered his home for summer vacation. Those movements created hatred in mind of pappachi. But Roy explores the male characters, the man is respectable in outer world and he does not living life.

Roy mainly focused on the character of Ammu. Ammu is the central character of the novel. She was faced a lot of problem in her child age and nightmarish experiences, frustration, full of sadness and disgust. Ammu and her mother suffered from the cruelty of her father. Her father used to beat both of them with a brass vase. She does not learn higher education because her father thought that college education is not use for a girl. At that time her brother Chacko he went to study from Balliol College, Oxford. She has been thought that situation in an atmosphere entirely different she was feel like captive in a Big Ayemenem house.

“All day she dreamed of escaping from Ayemenem and the clutches of her ill- tempered father and bitter, long – suffering mother. She hatched several wretched little plants. Eventually, one worked. Pappachi agreed to let her spend the summer with a distant aunt who lived in Calcutta”.(p:38-39).

She wants to fly freely in the sky. The reason for creating this situation is only male. Ammu was stay from aunt house in Calcutta. There she was meet her future husband Bbu. She got married and little bit later her marriage life realized. Her husband is an alcoholic. He was age of twenty five and already he was working on tea estates for six years in Assam. At this time his wife birth to kids. Mr. Hollick, her husband's boss meanwhile nursed carnal intensions towards Ammu. He threatened Ammu's husband to throw him out of his job if he did not sent this wife to his bungalm. Babu manger said that: “You are very lucky man; you have wonderful family, beautiful children, such as attractive wife”. (p: 41)



She was left their place and then Ammu and her kids unwelcomed returned to Ayemenem. She said that marriage life to her parents but does not accept the reason. She does not thing about that matter these are step motherly cruelly treated in her own house. She has been think about “ like a pair of small bewildered frogs engrossed in each other’s company, lolloping arm in arm down a highway full of hurtling traffic”.(p:43) Commonly how to thing about a girl? He only thinks about attractive showcase of women and the Particular incident hidden in the world. But Roy mainly focused on her writing’s the male domination and sexuality.

After long time she met Velutha. Velutha is an untouchable man. He was working in pickle factory. Velutha had affair with her two children Estha and Rahel. Their relationship is not accepted in this society. Velutha was taken to the police station where he was mercilessly tortured and beaten up to an extent that he died. Ammu goes to police station to meet Velutha. Policeman insults Ammu by calling her ‘Vesya’.

“He stared Ammu’s breasts as he spoke. He said the police knew all they needed to know and that the Kottayam police didn’t take statements from ‘vesya’ or their illegitimate children. Ammu said she’d see about that. Inspector Thomas Mathew came around his desk and approached Ammu with his baton.” (P:8).

There are not proper rules for that situation in the police station. She is such a tragic character that even he last ceremony is not done properly with traditional rituals. She has been tortured and abused by family, police and society.

Ammu dies at the age of thirty one. Rahel was only eleven years old then. Rahel, Ammu’s daughter is the woman who has no place in either of her family or society living. At the age possibly Rahel has seen all the crudities of life which a child possibly should not see. She saw the numerous injustices meted out to her mother by her parents, her husband and the society around her. After her mother’s death she is very lonely life. Finally Ammu is kept under mental stress and strain and she was tortured by the family members and the people of the society. Finally Roy’s The God of Small Things is feminine depicted of unique nature. She said that bravely writings patriarchal society and mind tortured .The novel deal with the untold torment and the hidden for woman isolation.

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