

## THE CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WRITERS TO MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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**Abstract:** *The article discusses the contribution of English writers, who were among the first to embody in their novels the idea of the possibility of self-realization of the heroine not only in the traditional sphere of the family, but also outside it, in particular, in public, professional, charitable and other spheres.*

**Key words:** *English writers, creativity, pseudonym, prose*

### INTRODUCTION

The beginnings of the topic of gender equality, feminism, freedom of choice and personal development, regardless of gender or other unchanging circumstances - all this for the first time began to be discussed on a large scale since the reign of monotheism in religion, because in ancient times women, albeit infrequently, but had the opportunity to become successful and prove their worth in various "male" fields of activity (from poetry to science and politics). There is a concerted effort in Indian English literature to record and analyze all the authors see and experience in the world today. Although many male authors have broached the subject of gender in their works, the contributions of female authors in this area are particularly noteworthy. By the middle of the nineteenth century, women in India were beginning to write in English. Women authors from India have paved a new path for the country's literary canon. They will always be remembered as giants in the history of English literature. Most female authors have sought to liberate female readers from men's historical hegemony over their gender in their works. Wherever questions of gender become relevant, whether they are traditionally feminine or feminist in nature, they are relevant everywhere. As a result of their marginalization, women authors often rebel against the mostly male literary canon. Poems, tales, and novels written by women in English became more common and sometimes controversial. Women have a crucial role in society. Without women's full and equal involvement in society, no nation can hope to advance. Although women's roles have changed throughout time and between cultures, one constant is that they have never been seen as fully equal to men. The fact that she gives birth to human beings makes her an important person in society, and she is normally only expected to perform domestic duties. It's safe to say that women have been struggling for recognition in this conservative culture since ancient times. Men and women alike are happy for one another. As one proverb puts it, "a man's existence without a woman is

like a flower without scent, a ship without a rudder, or a body without energy." Women are constantly depicted in Indian classical literature in connection to men. Marriage is valued more highly than other close relationships, including those between parents and children. A good wife has long been equated with a decent woman. A good woman, like Sita or Savitri, must be pure and devoted to her husband. The vast body of literature written in English and set in India adequately deals with feminism. Cultural, economic, and political groups that seek to guarantee women's legal rights and full equality are all considered examples of feminism. Women authors in India have made an effort, however little, to assess the current social climate. Several Indian writers have written works that expose the discrimination and inequality that women face in Indian society. Many books written in English about India accurately portray the lives of women in Indian society. Women should rely on their fathers as children, their husbands as young adults, their children as adults, and their son or daughter-in-law as retirees. No woman should ever try to achieve independence if she has no sons or the close kinsmen of her spouse; if she has no kinsmen remaining among her father's relatives; or if she has no paternal kinsman among the sovereign. Relation between language and literature: The English language and English literature are not the same thing but are yet inextricably linked to one another. Georges Bataille, cited by B. P. Roy, contends, "Literature is either necessary or nothing"; without the other, the former does not make much sense. Kalyan nath Dutta provides some insight into the connection between the two when he writes, "The language that is discovered to precede literature everywhere, no doubt, produces the latter." A strong literary work, however, may foster, grow, and even subsidize a language. The literature and language go hand in hand, in reality. When you have a wonderful language, you can create great literature, and vice versa. According to Amiya Bhushan Sharma, "knowing the society and the significant social events of the time in the back of your mind makes reading of literature more interesting and thought stimulating." This is yet another "prerequisite" of language. In light of these considerations, the essay that follows will go deeply into a topic that has gained acclaim as a result of the work of numerous women authors since independence. Contribution of Indian Women to English Literature

The Rise and Spread of English in India: Although it was established in 1882, the Indian Education Commission seems to have ignored efforts to promote the study of contemporary Indian languages and lessen the hegemony of English. Therefore, English brought about more significant alterations in the state of Indian languages than was originally anticipated. It filled the shoes of various official tongues and served their purposes. The upper class spoke English, while the regular people spoke their native tongue. Furthermore, it acknowledged the dissemination of European knowledge through the English language in the context of higher education. So, covertly, a plan was hatched to start learning English much sooner than usual. There was discussion on whether or not learning English should come first, or whether or not it was more important to become fluent in current Indian languages. The

Government Resolution on Education Policy in 1904 favored the former, with the recommendation that English not be taught to elementary school students. However, despite efforts to popularize modern Indian languages, English has continued to be the medium of instruction, especially at the higher levels of education, and its popularity has spread unchecked, even if it means English will continue to dominate and subdue the Indian education scene. Education and the English language also benefited from the national independence struggle in India. Surprisingly for a group that advocated for a position to drive the British out of the nation, its members were split on the issue of English use in India. Lala Lajpat Rai stated that familiarity with contemporary European languages and literatures was necessary for understanding contemporary scientific developments. Lala Lajpat Rai will follow in the footsteps of Raja Rammohan Roy in this regard. However, Mahatma Gandhi strongly objected, saying that it was abnormal for English to be so widely used as a language of education so young in children. "I want the culture of all the regions to be blown about my home as freely as possible," Gandhi is quoted as saying by Bhattacharya. But I won't let myself be knocked off my feet by just any...However, I do not want any Indian to lose touch with or feel embarrassed of his own language, or to believe that he or she is incapable of having the finest ideas or expressing them in their native speech. After India won its independence, the country's founders enshrined several provisions, including: (1) recognizing Hindi as the official language; (2) establishing a transition period during which English would serve as the official language for 15 years before being replaced by Hindi; (3) mandating that efforts be made to better the Hindi language. The Constitution was originally written with a three-language formula, but over time, English became the most widely used. As a result, many Indians, like Karunakar Jha, believe that English's rising popularity in India demonstrates a desire to expand their horizons beyond the boundaries of their own states. Like flesh and blood, literature gives language life. Aside from Karunakar Jha's assessment, it can be claimed with epistemic certainty that the people of the nation kept their zeal and enthusiasm for literature even after being under to British Rule for over two complete centuries. In truth, words, not bullets, were the first means of expression in the fight for independence. The fast increase in both the number and quality of Indian English Literature has long been a source of worry and perplexity, but it is now a source of joy and satisfaction. There is no denying the success of Indian English writers, both men and women, since several Indian authors have won important literary honors such as the Booker Prize, Commonwealth Fiction Prize, and Sahitya Academy Prizes. In this respect, males are not alone; women have equaled and even exceeded them as writers. English Fiction in Contemporary Women Writers in India: Many Indian authors were inspired to put forward their works by the sincere hope of giving western readers a true representation of India. Some of India's most influential authors wrote in English rather than their native language. Included in this group are Taru Dutt, Kamla Das, Bharati Mukherjee,

Shashi Deshpande, and more contemporary Indian authors like Arundhati Roy and Kiran Desai. Emerging New Women in Modern Indian English Fiction : The next generation of famous ladies As readers of contemporary literature, we are often presented with women who are financially reliant and who breach sexual norms. This couple rejects the conventional view of marriage. Literature has always been a potent tool for conveying the author's thoughts, feelings, and perspectives, and as a result, it has been a source of enormous healing for any culture. The English literature that originated in India was a curious side effect, and it has yet to prove its worth internationally. A novel is a work of fiction in which the author use both imagination and intelligence to convey some aspect of life via narrative. More than romance or excitement, it is interested in men and women. Indian women authors ushered in a new era that promised women in India more agency in public life. By uniting the book with a tool for social change, they have established themselves as a powerful group. It would seem that modern issues facing women are a major focus for Indian authors, particularly those who identify as female. Women's emotional and social struggles are being examined by Indian authors writing in English. As feminism spread over the continent, it provided women with new outlets for expressing their emotions. She now had a platform to promote her work, since women authors make significant contributions to modern Indian literature written in English. "Woman's have trouble, in the setting of modern Indian society, to find as well as preserve her identity as spouse, mother, and most significant of all, human being is Shashi Deshpande's primary concern as a creative writer, and this shows up in all her essential stories," as GS. Amur so aptly puts it. Indian Women Authors in English Literature: These days, women are no more passive objects to be controlled by males.They've finally come to terms with the fact that they're not helpless and weak, but rather capable just like men.They are no longer relegated to the role of housewife, and they earn as much as men do. They've carved out a niche for themselves almost everywhere else. Arundhati Roy, Nayantara Sahgal, Geeta Mehta, Rama Mehta, and many more are just a few of the many accomplished Indian women who write in English. They experimented with writing in a wide variety of styles. The way men think will change because of their works. Their books are, essentially, protest and outburst tales about emerging and contaminating cultures. They apply the concept from different stages of a woman's life, beginning with infancy and ending with old age. Their books assist to disseminate the true meaning of feminism. Female authors, in general, are celebrated for their outspoken opinions. In 1997, Arundhati Roy, a woman from India, received the Man Booker Prize for her book *The God of Small Things*. She included female protagonists into her book. As a result of this book, Arundhati Roy has firmly established her place in the academic community with her unique take on society. When women realize that they are a minority, that they have been discriminated against as a group, and that their subservient status is not inherent but rather the result of societal.

## CONCLUSION

Women's lives traditional literary works serve as fuel for thought and promote imagination and creativity, and literature not only portrays reality but also contributes to it via depictions of the thinking patterns and social standards common in society. The modern lady understands the complexity of human nature. They are aware that a person's outward appearance does not reveal all about them. The vast oral heritage of myths, stories, songs, and fables was mostly preserved by women. Poetry and play were developed from these tales as literacy spread across society. The past two decades have seen a remarkable proliferation of female Indian authors working in English, with works by these authors seeing widespread publication in India and beyond. The writers, most of whom are middle-class white women educated in the West, express their frustration with the oppression of traditional Hindu women of higher castes and classes through their works. There is an equal amount of value placed on women's as men's writing. In terms of quality and selection, it has entered the modern era. As a result, women authors deserve much of the praise and recognition due to them. They explore a wide range of topics and approaches, including questions of social class, gender, and personal history and identity. As a result, Indian women authors have made significant strides in the field of the Indian novel written in English.

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