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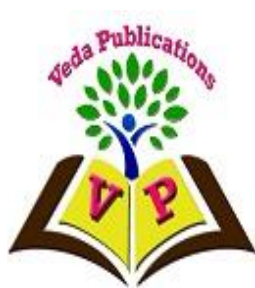
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WOMEN'S QUEST FOR SELF ESTEEM FROM RESTRICTIONS

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ABSTRACT



The Present paper deals with the Self-Esteem from Restrictions, the maximum prominent elements related to each Indian Woman inside the cutting-edge state of affairs according to many contemporary fiction writers in India. The internal adventure of the 'self' in literature reaches the final destination referred to as self-realization'. It deals with the inner exploration of the Characters in Indian novels and the following adjustments that manifest of their life. Self-esteem is essential at each factor in an individual's life. Its presence varies once in a while; at a young age for a few individuals, all through the canter a long time for some others and at old age for others. The evaluation of self enables a person to discover the potentiality of his/her self to achieve any intention in existence. Esteem further motivates the 'self' to yearn for the reason in existence. Whereas motive pushes the person in addition to the reality that is an unavoidable truth that the self has to agree upon absolutely the makeover. The main objective of the movement is to focus on the rights and protection of woman rights and identification of their share in the life of man and also to make everyone realize their responsibility in the protection of woman rights. It gives a full stop to the silent suffering and helplessness. Simone De Beauvoir rightly pointed in her magnum opus "*The Second Sex*"; "Of course, the miserable condition of woman all over the world inspired the women of talent like Virginia Woolf to do something in this field and the result was the emergence of Feminism, a great movement in the western world in 1960's. It is a movement for the emancipation of women and their fight for equal rights." (1955: 80)

Keywords: *Subjugation, Exploitation, Suppression, Emancipation, rights etc.**Author(s) retain the copyright of this article*

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This whole alternate of one's self leads an individual to benefit greater information, dedication and judgment. Literature is the consultant artwork of existence and humanity. The comprehension of life is perceived by the mind and emotions of the characters. The principle of existence concentrates extra at the self and the identity of the self. Also, the opinion of a character to begin with receives approval from the society which in flip reaches all the humans round the arena. According to modernists' notion, humans are independent, rational individuals or 'selves' who suppose and act as unaccompanied of all different people. While a number of us are at ease in spotting this concept as obvious and natural, yet for the acculturated and educated within the Western continent, it's miles an insignificant assemble. In the postmodern period, this notion or this assemble is named as subjective. In the recent instances, the concept of individuality has turn out to be identifiable as compared to the sooner many years. People have aware of a couple of methods of being, and they may be at ease in relationships and connections with one another. They are also mixture of many, often conflicting elements. As they often confront the specific contexts, cultures, and sets of thoughts (and/or between the special parts of themselves), they behave otherwise, and suppose differently with regards to others.

THE PROGRESS OF NOVEL AND INDIAN WOMEN WRITING

The Novel as a literary genre is extra popular in modern-day India. The country has greater variety of epics, lyrics, dramas, quick stories and fables that have their respectable ancestries, for closing several centuries. It is best for the duration of the contemporary period and a touch more than a century that the radical; an extended 4 enduring piece of prose fiction has started out to strengthen its roots in India. One won't agree if he or she is pupil of oriental literature to mention that Sanskrit works like Bana's Kadambari and Subandhu's Vasuvadatta are also novels. But this description might no longer absolutely gain in analyzing and reading the existing fiction writing. The fact is that the ones mentioned above are remoted marvels. For the unconventional, and its amazing entry into the arena, one needed to wait until the latter and half of the nineteenth century while the Western influence commenced running for precise or horrific on India's cultural front. It additionally resulted in lots of other things inside the development of formal written prose in the regional languages. The number one cognizance to begin with is on purposeful factors and presently as an inventive medium for its recognition and progress.

Novels had been posted in more Indian languages and also in English because of the reciprocal have an effect on between the novels that came in English five and the novels that are



published in the regional languages. The dating among those two is extra intimate and purposive than this sort of within the manufacturing of the works in the related fields, such as poetry or drama. And this has elevated the opportunities to facilitate writing with greater comparative ease with which a unique (as distinctive paintings of artwork) can be translated into one or more Indian languages within the United States at present. As there may be a few attempt to explore a simply exhaustive and definitive literary records of modern-day India which is yet to be approached, the principle signpost appears to be comprehensible sufficient for the scholars. Bengal is the location diagnosed with for greater productivity works as part of 'Literary Renaissance' but the signs of in reality at once afterwards, the signs and signs and symptoms of 'new existence' were to be visible in Madras, Bombay and other additives of India as well. The Indian women novelists had been portraying ladies in numerous manifestations. The latest change that can be traced inside the submit - colonial duration is that the wonderful and first-rate dispositions of female characters especially via women writers are humdingers to study.

The great Indian girls novelists like Kamala Markandeya, Nayantara Sahagal, Anita Desai, Shashi Deshpande, Bharati Mukharjee, Manju Kapur, Gita Hariharan and others are vociferous via their girls characters, demonstrating the

standards of 'self-Esteem' and 'liberation'. Their demonstration of these two characteristics in the modern-day day girls signify their combat against suppression and oppression of by the patriarchal society. It is commonplace to observe that biological variations between males and females are natural. But those biological dissimilarities which might be made out of gender distinction reasons them to treat one another otherwise due to their inherent contrastive nature. It is the idea for structural inequality which differentiates males and females. Subsequently, women undergo hardships due to systematic social despotism. Inequality between the sexes is not the outcome of organic prerequisite however it's miles the result of cultural manipulation of gender variations. Simon de Beauvoir rightly says, in *The Second Sex*, of girls with reference to the remedy that they get from men at home or in society. This makes the existence of ladies more sympathetic and insightful in their method. She further states that, "One isn't born a lady; instead one will become, a female, it is Civilization as an entire that produces this creature most effective the intervention of a person else can set up an person as some other." (Beauvoir: 295)

The social and cultural system in India is inspired and controlled by means of a patriarchal society wherein the dominance of male is unsure in the socio - financial situations



(elements), denying girls in their self-esteem and liberation humiliating them to the placement of 2d class residents. In such male ruled society, liberation, quest for self-identification, protests and concepts referring to resistance are beyond the manipulate of women. Surprisingly, the girls of the sooner instances were now not even aware about such phrases, since ladies are obviously very 'touchy, sacrificing and home makers'. They are always taken into consideration as obedient, quiet, submissive and passive humans. Their self-Esteem and liberation are usually subjected to the male dominance. Such is their humiliation that has conditioned them down simplest to accord a few benefit over their male opposite numbers.

The women in their works is a being with no area for herself, without any self-identification, reverence for his or her obligations as human beings and so forth. These women novelists have targeted a good deal upon the afflictions and the maladies of the ladies of that day and at the identical time they by no means attempted to disappointed or deviate from the traditional and cultural ethics in their period. This illustrates why a primary recognition in recent Indian girls writing is shifted to peep into the inner self this is lively enough in its look for identity and emancipation whilst being steady in interpersonal dating. The cutting-edge ladies writers try to disclose the secrets and enclose the conscious negation that

is not having plenty help in these days's context. Certain characteristics of girls are no longer projected as beings who surrender, publish and suffer themselves to martyrdom. They emphasize the significance of portrayal of ladies because the characters revolting towards the conventional rule, disintegrating the manacles of exploitation and oppression, kindling with a self-identity, to assert their individuality. Their novels noticeably gift the resentment, rebuff, retaliations and their infringement of conventional projections of the Indian Women.

The Concepts of Self-esteem from Restrictions of Women in Indian Writing Quest for Self-esteem and Female-liberation in Contemporary Indian Fiction in English are two special subjects denoting the conditions of girls. The cause is to direct its gaze closer to the sociological factors of ladies which includes their non-stop conflict to pick out their own function inside the social system that is long been negated due to inner and external conflicts. The expressions 'Self-esteem' and 'liberation' have come to be high-toned and elegant terms within the contemporary literary research. Of past due, even the media is vociferous on several problems of women inside the society and in a way, pointing to the need for 'self-identity. Smitha. G denotes that there are various expressions gaining momentum in the pursuit of identification. Their stories inform us approximately 'countrywide identity', 'regional



identification', 'tribal identification', 'cultural identity', 'man's identity', 'women's identification', 'Indian identity', 'European identity', 'organization identification' and hoards of other identities. One has no idea how many identities are at gift floating in the air. It may be very hard to have a depend of them, to seize them, and to recognize them. (Smitha: 321) Most of the novelists who belong to the older era are worried in discussing the troubles of identity and emancipation however their subject is extra physical than mental. Not endorsed by way of those, the novelists of the modern era, namely Chaman Lal, Nayantara Sehgal, Anita Desai, Ruth Praver Jhabwala, Salman Rushdie, etc. Are deeply concerned with the 'self-esteem'. Any try to undergo their terrific works will help us discover how their characters revolve across the subject matter of identity crisis. Balachandra Rajan has explored the hard state of affairs of alienating one's personal 'self' in his novels.

"Self-Esteem and liberation" illustrates how female as an embodied object makes use of body as a weapon or a car of resistance to retaliate in opposition to violence in any form negotiated inside the patriarchal strength structures and emerge as visible subjects. Even though a girl's body is invaded and destabilized through patriarchal pressures and interventions, this thesis authentically illustrates how girls contest their declare over their bodies and

assert their rights to empower their self and establish their identity as self reliant beings. The conquest (control) ladies has on her frame is the most important victory they can flavor breaking themselves from the orthodox ideology of being physically weak makes them vulnerable in decision making strength additionally.

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