

Sudha Murthy: A Subtle Contributor to Literature with Outstanding Explosion of Reality

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Abstract:

In movies, it seems that boss women are those who wear black clothing, have outrageous hairstyles, tattoos, and perform acts that are out of this world. But do people realise that in the real world, where people like us live, a woman may be a complete boss while wearing a simple cotton dhoti? One of the women was Mother Teresa. In addition, Padma Shri Sudha Murthy is another name that appears on the list. In an age or time when women weren't generally supported or valued for their work and education, Sudha Murthy made a name for herself by doing extraordinary projects. Sudha has given her life to the community in such a way that both her written work and day-to-day activities reflect this.

There are several articles written by Sudha in which the social realities that she personally experienced while around the country and abroad is highlighted. Her writing is so genuine, honest, and emotive that it touches the reader and makes them feel the atmosphere of the story all around them. Every author has a backstory for how they came to write a book, and Sudha is no different. However, Sudha's backstory is so realistic that it piques readers' curiosity in reading the novel.

Key Words: Sexism, Feminism, Liberation, Women's Perspective

Her writings are used in classrooms as required reading, demonstrating that she has produced instructional content and has imparted the true meaning of life to both youngsters and young adults. That is conveyed naturally and deeply in her stories. One of her stories, which is a chapter in one of the English classes at school, features a great description of an elderly grandmother. The characters that Sudha Murthy mentions in her novel come to life and appear so gorgeous thanks to her. This essay seeks to highlight the works of Sudha Murthy, analyse a few of them, and reflect on both her contributions to literature and how she serves as a role model for many people.

Viewing Sudha Murthy's updates in newspapers, on social media, and in interview recordings allowed us to analyse her works. Her work is incredibly admirable and deserving of reading and instruction. Theoretically analysing some of Sudha Murthy's best-known works and the ideas that motivated her to write a certain book. This essay will highlight her effective writing and social work. She is a great inspiration, and her work should be used as an example for

exposing social realities. She has also penned numerous mythological tales that illustrate how historical women struggled against sexism in society.

A concept or theme is a central idea that serves as the framework for the story's action. It is covered in a book. A author has a purpose when writing. He or she wants to promote some ethics among the readers, expose a social issue, describe historically significant events from a fresh perspective, etc. He or she also wants to deliver some sort of message. A novelist, in essence, writes with certain goals in mind. He doesn't communicate in a vacuum. Every novel typically has one dominating topic supported by a number of supporting, less prominent themes. By using competing or parallel themes, the supporting themes can be used to depict the main theme. Indian fiction writers in English have written on the topics of castes, classes, social inequality, oppression, isolation, discrimination, unemployment, rural and urban gap etc. A novelist can simultaneously discuss one or more of the above subjects. In reality the grandeur of a novel depends on the efficient handling of different themes in a single work.” (06_chapter1.pdf)

Sudha Murthy does not only write about issues affecting women; she also illustrates all types of issues in her writings. Her writing shows a clear shift in the general attitude towards feminine writing.

“It is a common practice in feminine writing to blame men for women’s sufferings, as if men and women were born rivals and marriage was a license to carry out a men's women's oppression agenda. Sudha Murthy is probably the first Indian writer in English to rationalize the problem by blaming one woman and the man in the family for the misfortunes of another woman. All four of her novels display the complicated relationships between two women in one family.” (Negi, 2017)

Sudha Murthy's Novels Take a Feminist Stand

Sudha Murthy's novel sees the birth of a third sort of new woman who attempts to reconcile traditions and modern values, known as the hybrid. The requirement of the hour. A woman is portrayed here moving forward with positive developments in society. And the ladies have a deep inner power that permits them to discover liberation via the realisation of their unique reality. These women are from the third stage of the emergence and development of feminine tradition. Unlike the liberated women of the West, the women of India recognise their limitations and strive to find their identity within these constraints, which they consider important and vital to their existence.

Women writers made significant contributions to the evolution of English novels, including new subjects that culminated in a female-dominated universe. Their feminine sensibility enabled them to break new ground in Indian English fiction, and by shifting their focus from the outward to the emotional realm, they established their own world full of extremely sensitive creatures.

The transformed woman in post-colonial Indian English fiction is conscious of her individuality and has been seeking to establish her human rights. Since lengthy silent suffering and preserving of Indian culture norms have been exalted in Indian fiction, she appears to be in perpetual fight for equality to males. Women are meant to play several roles in their lives, such as mother, wife, sister, or daughter, but she has never been thought of as an individual

apart from being merely a cog in the family machine. In the male-dominated patriarchal culture, she is deprived of her own identity and goals for self-fulfilment. Women's emergence in new forms, brightened with new concepts and ideas, occurred gradually. Women novelists writing in English in the post-colonial period portrayed women as protagonists. They demonstrated a shifted perception of women in the family and society.

The changed woman in post-colonial Indian English fiction are conscious offer individuality and has been trying to confirm her rights as human being. She seems to be in constant fight for equality to men since long silent suffering and upholding of Indian culture values have been glorified in Indian fiction. Women is designed to perform varied roles in her life the role of mother, a wife, a sister or a daughter etc. but never she has been thought as an individual far from being merely a cog in the family machine.

The struggle of Indian women under the oppressive mechanism of a closed society "Mahasweta" and this novel continues as a classical and mythological episode throughout the work and the main characters - Anupama, Anand begin revolving fidelity in their relationship and this article contextualization Indian consciousness in a serious and comprehensive attempt to investigate into issues of women. The protagonist of the novel is introduced as a brilliant actress and an excellent student, who is even familiar with Hindustani classical music by Desai to Dr. Anand. She is well acquainted with the Sanskrit novels of the great scholar Bana Bhatta. These works are translated and dramatized by her. She even plays the lead role in the play "Mahasweta," attracting Dr. Anand to both her good looks and her skills as an artist. Everyone who sees her play is spellbound, likes her show very much and admires her greatly.

After her marriage, Anupama's mother-in-law demonstrated a ruthless, domineering, and characteristic of Indian traditional sensibility. She simply lives for the love of her husband without giving her work any thought. Later on, Anupama's optimistic outlook on life is shattered by the appearance of the white patch known as vitiligo; she turns into a symbol of "social stigma" and is left alone by her callous in-laws and indifferent husband. When she suddenly realised that she had reached the top of the hill and entertained the thought of hanging herself from a ledge, some unseen force stopped her. She attributed this to her frequent visits to the dermatologist, her pain, misery, and tears, as well as her inability to express her views.

"Why should she die for husband who didn't even care about her"

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The protagonist of House of Cards, Mridula, resides in the Aladhalli village. Despite coming from a wealthy family, Mridula was raised with the most basic values. In this modern society where happiness is primarily derived from material possessions, Mridula's characteristic of austerity and thrift is intriguing and a welcome departure. She loves and lives life to the fullest

even if she dislikes the material world. Mridula enjoys living in her hometown and working as a teacher, chef, and artist.

Mridula marries a man who shares her values and has less needs and demands in life. Their lives start to alter as they relocate to the city. Doctor Mridula's spouse gradually gives in to the harsh expectations, pressures, and methods of the rat race. He helps patients because he feels it is his job.

Mridula hailed from an affluent family, while Sanjay just had his mother Ratnamma and sister Lakshmi to call his family. Mridula also had a large extended family. After getting married, the couple made Bangalore their permanent home. Sanjay started working there temporarily, while Mridula was hired by the government to teach in Yelehanka. The author extensively examines interpersonal relationships.

“Every woman wants to change her life but no man understands how. He showers his wife with gifts that he likes but not with what she wants.”

Mridula continues to be the same obedient and diligent wife throughout, but Sanjay is affected by the impact of luxury. Mridula, a smart young woman, gives up her goals and enthusiasm to help her husband Sanjay achieve success and popularity. After their marriage, she discovered Sanjay to be an unreliable and dishonest man. She battles with letting go of the marriage's responsibilities until firmly deciding to lead her life separately. She lost confidence as a result of Sanjay's crafty character. The main character Mridula in the book "House of Cards" experienced an identity problem. She battles with letting go of the marriage's responsibilities until firmly deciding to lead her life separately.

The study reveals the violence, denigration, and exploitation experienced by the female characters in the novels and aims to interpret her books from a feminist perspective. It has also been discovered that the central themes of all novels, including Mahasweta and House of Cards, are the male characters Anand and Sanjay, who are influenced by the power of luxury comfort and steadily climbing the corporate ladder without understanding the value of family life. The primary female characters' thirst for social status, luxury, and power has proven to be exceedingly costly. The female protagonists are aware that success cannot be achieved through the acquisition of material wealth and fake values so they work tirelessly to overcome the barriers drawn by male-dominated society to lead a purposeful life.

Liberation of women's perspectives and Sudha Murthy

Sudha Murthy battles and writes against both the protective shells of men and women since she is aware that women exist as distinct individuals with their own rights and desires. Most of the women characters in Sudha's novels feel bonded within the so-called sacred bonds of marriage, the object to being treated as a piece of furniture or a doormat in which women are post to leave the question of values and strive to establish a new order with change. In her novels, women are not simply "goddess are an automation"; instead, they move weakness through strength, from indecision to self-assertion, and from bondage to freedom.

The two types of women that Sudha Murthy represents are the typical Indian housewife and a chic butterfly type of woman. The welfare of their husbands is their only concern, and farmer women are docile, model, gentle, and religious. Resistance can have a wide range of meanings,

from rebelliousness to aggression, deliberate defence of authority, oppositional action, to organised the collective movement against domination.

Her books always reference an inner elation that could be the start of a new awakening. Her women work hard to go through their confusion, loneliness, fear, and emotional vulnerability in order to discover new heights of emancipation and self-worth.

Conclusion

The world continues to see violence, prejudice, inequality, and poverty towards women and girls. Despite the fact that they established the society's basis. However, they have been unable to achieve their rightful place in life. The truth is that women and girls frequently struggle to assert their fundamental rights. This study will raise awareness of the powerful and active women's movement, which consists of women who have the power to alter patriarchal norms, address the causes of inequality, and demand the full range of their rights.

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