



Women character: A study of Sudha Murthy' selected novels

Ku Priyanka

Assistant Professor, Department of English, K.V.A.D.A.V College for Women, Karnal, Haryana, India

Abstract

Sudha Murthy is a famous Indian writer who writes in English. In her novels and short stories, she writes about the problems women face in a society ruled by men and bound by tradition. The paper talks about how Sudha Murthy's women struggle in a closed society and how "Mahasweta" and "House of Cards" show this. Women in every part of the country struggle to live with honour. There are problems for women in every area of life, including work, health care, and property rights. So the empowerment of women in India is still a long way off. This paper shows how the women in Sudha Murthy's books have to deal with violence, insults, and being used. Women and girls all over the world continue to face violence, discrimination, inequality, and poverty. They have built society from the ground up, but they still don't have the position they deserve. In reality, women and girls can't even get their basic rights. This research paper would help bring attention to a strong and active women's movement made up of women who have the power to change patriarchal norms, tackle the root causes of inequality, and fight for all of their rights.

Keywords: women, sudha murthy, paper, struggle

Introduction

Sudha Murthy doesn't say she's a feminist writer, but most of her main characters are educated, smart, middle-class, urban, career women who know what's going on in the world today. They deal with the problems, worries, and choices that educated city women face, and they try to find a way out of the painful situation of a woman who has been exposed to western ideas but is still bound by tradition. Even though her main characters are strong-willed, they are never so radical that they want to overthrow the social and family order to show off their freedom. They fight against the wrongs that happen in their cultural space and find out who they are.

There are a lot of people who write a lot in English in India, and one of them is a name that doesn't really need to be introduced. Sudha Murthy is a businesswoman, a teacher, a social worker, and a well-known author with a lot of skills. Feminism is a very important part of women's rights. Most Indian women who write novels about women do so in different ways. Sudha Murthy is a talented but down-to-earth author who writes in English and Kannada. She writes about the life of an ordinary middle-class Indian woman in a simple way that is also informative. Many of her works are protests against the exploitation and subjugation of women in patriarchal institutions. Most of us have heard of Sudha Murthy, who is one of the most well-known women in Indian English literature. She is a strong advocate for women's rights and a good example of the problems women face in society. She is also known for her charitable work through the Infosys Foundation, which is different from her work as a social worker and writer. She is also the first woman to be hired as an engineer at Tata Motors in Pune. This is another feather in Sudha Murthy's cap. She sent a postcard to JRD Tata in which she said that Tata Motors didn't have enough women working there. In response, Tata Motors asked her to do a special interview. This rebellion of feminism against sexism is well shown by the heroine of her books, a woman whose rights are taken away and who wakes up from her slumber. Sudha Murthy has done a great job in Children's Literature by writing a lot of stories. In today's world, she has a prominent place because her stories are full of Indian traditions and cultures and teach children about morals and values. Her collection of story books includes How I Taught My Grandmother to Read and Write and Other Stories, Grandma's Bag of Stories, Bird with Golden Wings and Other Stories, and Magic Drum and Other Favorite Stories.

Post-Independence Indian writers have shown women in all of their different forms. In general, they have divided married women into three generations. First, there are the wives of the older generation who accept their husbands as Pati Prameshwar, whether they want to or not. Second, there is the group of women who fight for their own identities. They manage to get away from the oppressive rules of the society without leaving Wed lock. They fight against what they don't want in order to get what they do want. In the third generation, women are ready to leave their marriages if they find it hard to get along with their partner. They sometimes go against the Orthodox rules of life, which is a morally wrong thing to do.

Indian feminism is not against men. Instead, it is a way and a movement to bring attention to social and cultural problems that could hurt women in a society dominated by men. Postcolonial Indian English writers focus on important things about women, like how they come to realise their individuality, how they break away from their traditional image, how they relate to men, and what their goals are. Based on their own social situations, they have their own ideas about how women can get back on their feet, what they want and need, what problems and

situations they face, and how they deal with them. However, what all of their works have in common is that women are victims of patriarchy. The writers are interested in how the idealised women change into strong, independent women who search for and find their true selves.

Sudha Murthy is a famous Indian writer who writes in English. In her novels and short stories, she writes about the problems women face in a society ruled by men and bound by tradition. She doesn't say she's a feminist writer, but most of her main characters are educated, smart, middle-class, urban, career women who know what's going on in the world today. They deal with the problems, worries, and choices that educated city women face, and they try to find a way out of the painful situation of a woman who has been exposed to western ideas but is still bound by tradition. Even though her main characters are strong-willed, they are never so radical that they want to overthrow the social and family order to show off their freedom. They fight against the wrongs that happen in their cultural space and find out who they are.

She writes about the life of an average middle-class Indian woman in a way that is clear and full of information. In many of her articles, she talks about how different patriarchal institutions treat women badly and take advantage of them. The place and role of women in society are also important. *Mahashweta* is a great piece of work by Sudha Murthy that shows many aspects of feminism and the empowerment of women in society. Even though she is a woman writer, she is not only interested in women's issues. Her main focus is on the deep social chaos in the minds of young Indians in the age of globalisation. The Indian economy changed a lot in the last decade of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st. Sudha Murthy has seen how globalisation has hurt the social and mental health of today's young people.

The problems and solutions of the average person are shown through Sudha Murthy's characters. Her stories sometimes take kids to a different place. The stories "Amma, What's Your Duty," "The Secret," and "My Biggest Mistake" are passionate portraits of young people and how they learn from their teachers. Her stories are about an ordinary person in society. The stories about her teach children how to live in a way that is kind and helpful to other people in his society. So the stories help them build a personality that will help them reach their personal goals. From her stories, the child learns to be self-reliant, kind, and thankful. Her stories show how to deal with problems in real life in the simplest way.

Children used to hear stories from their grandparents until just a few decades ago. Because of LPG, nuclear power plants have grown, and mom and dad were busy with their jobs. We don't see our grandparents as often as we used to, so telling stories has almost died out in our societies. The education of children also doesn't make up for the lack of stories. They only lived in the digital world. In educational institutions, learning stories is based on developing instructions. It keeps the child from learning by rote and gives them a place to have fun while also teaching them right from wrong.

In "The Golden Fish and the Demon: The Bird with Golden Wings," one of Sudha Murthy's stories, a greedy woman named Laxmi turns into an ugly devil. In the same way, the story "Payasam for a Bear" is about keeping your word. "The precious Rupee; The Bird with Golden Wings" is a story that shows how important it is to work hard. The story "The Way You Look At" shows how people often see things the way they seem to them. It shows how a person feels about something, which is how most situations and things in our lives seem to us.

Sudha is a wonderful mix of ancient Indians and modern Indians from the 20th century. She is both a consultant and a psychoanalyst. Her actions are an amazing mix of helping others and making good decisions. Her works take us deep into the complexities of being human. The way the characters are described in the book shows a new reality, which is groundbreaking in modern literature. She's not like most women who fight for women's rights. She talks about how both men and women fight for their lives in an Indian patriarchy. Through this review, you could learn more about her writing in a creative and interesting way. This thesis interprets and analyses the works of Sudha Murthy in an unbiased way. Even though Sudha Murthy doesn't just write about women's problems, it's clear that's where she starts. Her research shows a big change in women's literature as a whole. This is a common theme in feminist writing that blames men for women's oppression, as if men and women were born to compete with each other and marriage gave men the right to try to control women.

Sudha Murthy may be the first Indian writer in English to answer the question by saying that one woman and the man in the family are to blame for the problems of another woman. Both of her four books show that there are problems between two people in the same family. Sudha Murthy also talks about how the rise of capitalism is hurting close relationships in Indian society. In the Indian economy, liberalisation gave Indians a lot of ways to make money and save it. Young boys and girls can visit the countries of the first world and use their new facilities with ease. On the one hand, things have gotten better in terms of social and financial standing. On the other hand, it caused trouble between people who had been close to each other for a long time. In all of her plays, Sudha Murthy talked about the breakdown of family ties in a creative way. Her plays have a lot of small ideas. Most Indians believe in magic and omens. In fact, they believe in the caste system even when they get married. Horoscopes, good and bad times, rituals, practises, conventions, and religious beliefs all play a role in the daily lives of Indians. In all of her work, Sudha Murthy does a great job of showing the contradictions in the lives of Indians.

Since the beginning of time, women have had a hard time with their lives, their rights, and their ability to make decisions about their future, their bodies, and other similar things. In almost all societies, men decide what is good for women and what is not. But, as the saying goes, nothing stays the same in this world, and everything changes from what came before it. This was also true for women. At the beginning of every society, feminist traits or the female side were very strong. As the society moved forward, matriarchism slowly took its place. It

may have been the case since the beginning of any society or community that having children and taking care of them are the most important things. This is why female thought is so important.

As a society or community develops, though, control over and protection of its assets, resources, and people become more important. So, the soft, caring side of feminism is replaced by men's strength and toughness. When we look at religious texts, we can see that they all have one thing in common: in the beginning, women are given important roles. Later, men take over, and women are pushed into the background and seen as creatures that exist to serve men and society. This is true of all religious texts. In Hinduism, for example, women were seen as the Goddess, who gave birth to the whole universe and all the Gods that came after her. She was worshipped as the world's most important balancing force because she gave the world love, compassion, sympathy, and many other good things. They were priestesses, writers, musicians, and courtiers, and they played very important roles in the way this world works. But as time went on, the men started to feel insecure and changed how they interpreted the most important scriptures. This turned women into second-grade citizens who couldn't be trusted to live on their own or make decisions for themselves. So, they needed a man in their lives at all times, whether it was a father, a brother, a husband, or a son, to take care of them and watch out for them, which meant to keep them under control. All of the world's religions had this as their main message. When society couldn't stop men from being promiscuous, the women were put behind the "purdah" or "ghoonghat," and many explanations were made and verses from the Bible were used to back it up.

Societal pressures and the unwritten rules or code of conduct for any woman in any society are based on the contrast between her individuality and the roles that society expects her to play as a woman. Every time a woman has to decide whether she wants to be an individual whose life is shaped by her own choices or whether she wants to play the roles of a charming daughter, loving wife, and caring mother, as society expects her to, it hurts her desire to be in charge of her life. Over time, popular books, songs, and movies have painted women in a bad light, making them seem like they are self-centered and selfish and don't fit society's idea of a perfect woman. Idolization of motherhood is a good example of this. It is drilled into a woman's mind that being a good mother who raises good sons is the most important thing she can do as a woman, and any other thoughts she has that take her away from this sainthood are selfish and not allowed.

Conclusion

The people in Sudha Murthy's stories are like people we see every day. If we start reading one of her stories, we can't stop until we've finished it. These characters act as a link between the reader and the stories' main ideas. She cares a lot about how her character in the stories comes across. The way the stories are told about how the characters look, talk, and act all have the same effect. Most of the people in her stories work hard to stay alive. The most important thing she does to improve herself is get an education. Because of this, she is the first woman engineer in India, which opens doors for other women in this field. From being an engineer to the owner of the most well-known company in the world, her journey inspires everyone to do something good for society. This shows in her writing, which is why she is the best Indian novelist who writes in English. Ms. Murthy is known for writing in her native language, Kannada. Most of what she has written has been translated into English since then. Violence, discrimination, inequality, and poverty still happen to women and girls all over the world. Even though they built the society from the ground up. But they haven't been able to get where they should be in life. In reality, women and girls often can't get their most basic rights. This research paper would help bring attention to a strong and active women's movement made up of women who have the power to change patriarchal norms, tackle the root causes of inequality, and fight for all of their rights.

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