Chapter 2
Review of Literature

Review of related literatures
Literature review is an important aspect of research work it begins with careful consideration of existing materials on subject matters that one is intended to carry on. When gathering of information provide references research scholars have to be doubly cautious as to how related literatures can be gathered, many a times it is seen that students come across unwanted review which creates disturbances because relevancy was not found hence it is vital to have contents of available literatures linking to subject matter of the research work this will not only keep proceeding easy but also provide substantial evidences of related literatures in this respect.

A written work of related review supports you to make concrete foundation for further process and might be considered as the stepping stone of the research work and how much more efforts one got to put.? Thus connect you with right line of action and functioning.

As an understudy, you may not be a perfect in a given field but the perpetual and gradual working in the right direction will serve the purpose of your thesis regardless of what area or department of research it is. The more books, articles and diverse sources you can list in the form of collecting literatures, will consolidate and enable researcher to grow in confidence. For example, if you are making a doctoral article or pro's recommendation, the entries contents of subject matter should be elaborate and detailed one. The key is to hold fast to the substance of the sources as you mix the source in the review: its recommendation, research systems, disclosures, issues, and further trades indicated in the source.

Let us be more elaborate regarding review of related literatures in the context of writing research thesis, dissertations, and master degree dissertation take for an instance a situation you finalized writing a research in the area you
have gained expertise and this is done without taking into consideration related review of literature. Once paper is completed it is about to publish soon it came to your notice that the paper on the selected topic has already been published by someone else. It is known to you that work is not plagiarized from the existing article.

However when you are done with publication people will certainly raise eyebrows on work they will be suspicious that the present work might have been copied or replica of existing research. Here I must mention that knowingly or unknowingly work of research scholar comes under radar that is why one has to go for literature review which guide and enable if such work has already been published by someone else or not. In short it saves time, money, efforts, and dedication towards writing and exhausting out own brainstorming.

How it benefits researchers in sharpening and concentrating on subject matter? As you gather outside sources, you will consolidate, assess, blend, and reword the essence of outside sources in your own words. Through this procedure of winnowing, you will have the capacity to put the pertinence of your examination in the bigger setting of what others scholars have effectively done on your point previously. The writing survey (literature review) will enable you to thoroughly analyze what you are doing in the chronicled setting of the exploration and how your examination is extraordinary or unique from what others have done. Must have the ability in illustrating why you have to do this specific research only?

Maybe you are utilizing another or distinctive research technique which has not been accessible previously, enabling you to gather the information all the more precisely or direct a trial that is more exact and correct because of numerous developments of present day innovation. Accordingly, it is basic fit as a fiddle and guides your exploration toward the path you might not have thought of by offering bits of knowledge and alternate points of view on the examination subject.
Contingent (depending) upon your area of specialization, a writing audit can take different structures: contentious survey, integrative survey, verifiable audit, methodological audit, deliberate survey, and hypothetical audit. A pugnacious examination is composed to display a restricting perspective to a given position. This will be profitable to influence others to go along with you in supporting your postulation.

An integrative survey is made out of examinations and basic investigation on an offered point to present a requirement for another exploration. For instance, you can utilize it on the spreading of a pandemic torment, contending how the old strategies for social affair and examining the information were insufficient and how current innovation, for example, DNA investigation; will help make a similar research more precise.

Similarly, a chronicled (historical) survey (review) will evaluate all the verifiable records of grant sequentially while methodological audit inspects the exploration strategies alone—gathering of information, their basic investigation, understanding, and research comes about, for instance.

A writing audit in any field is basic as it offers an exhaustive review and restatement on the given subject from past to present, giving the peruser (reader) a feeling as to which direction your new research is going. Therefore the above mentioned records and references of review of literatures show how significant it is for carrying out research work.

It enables doers to explore more possibilities of related literatures and create a concrete ground to concede it. Therefore it goes without saying that writing of thesis without review it impossible and unprecedented work which further put whole aspect of writing in jeopardy and suspicion.

**Anita Desai (1937- )** being influenced by Western life and culture through her German mother. Her Indian link is through her Bengali father and also through marriage. She hails from an upper middle class family. She has found a
prominent place in books reviews, journals, interviews and seminars. Her published works include novels, collections of short stories, pocket books for children, articles and interviews.

Her works have won wide acclaim and novels are major contributions to Indian English literature. Explorations of human’s psyche are the “real concern in stories. Desai’s claimed that she is "interested in characters who are not average but have retreated, or been driven into despair and so turned against or made to stand against the general current," Bande uses Third Force psychology as a means to understand the often mysterious behavior of Desai’s characters.

Soren Kierkegaard, (1955) writes that Anita Desai is not only a great novelist but also a great thinker of India. The writer further comments that Anita’s novels are full of inspiration. It also attract the attention of the readers towards the importance of India culture, civilization, etiquette and tradition.

According to Irwin Howe (1957) "The modernists anticipate the preoccupation with psychic inwardness, by means of which the self is transformed into a cosmic centre and mover, as this will later become characteristic of certain modernist writers, but they still seek to relate this preoccupation to transcendental values, if not sources, in the external world. For them the universe is still alert, still the active transmitter of spiritual signs".

R.A. Singh says that Desai’s chief concern is human relationship. Her central theme is the existential predicament of an individual, which she projects through incompatible couples- very sensitive wives and ill matched husbands. She is a minute observer and perceives everything mutely, minutely and delicately. Whenever she creates a poetical situation, she gives it a perfect poetical treatment to every detail Anita Desai’s characters are self-conscious of the reality around them. Each character lived under depression alienation and pessimism. She adds a new dimension turning inward into the realities of life and plunges into the deep-depths of the human psyche to score out its mysteries and chaos in the minds of characters.
It is her preoccupation with this Indian background that gives psychological depth to most of her novels essay’s doubled heritage-racial and cultural-has had an impact on her writing. "Writing became an act by which I clarified my experience, explained it to myself and completed it also" (Seguet 46).

Desai proclaims her attitude towards India acknowledging her mother's influence: I am able to look at a country I know so intimately with a certain detachment, and that certainly comes from my mother because I’m aware of how she would have reacted to people and situations. I feel about India as an Indian, but I suppose I think about it as an outsider.

**Gajendra Kumar says:** Anita Desai prioritizes the predicament of women and visualizes life for a woman as a series of obligations and commitments. Broadly speaking, Desai’s themes, characterization and image discuss the confinement and lack of freedom. In addition to existentialistic reality of life she evokes the sentiment and sensibility of their role and respect in society.

**Ralph Freedman (1963)** in his book the lyrical novel has enumerated the typical features of modern novels based on the inner drama of human psyche. He calls these novels, lyrical novels. Anita Desai’s main concern in writing too is the quest of truth. She writes, "Writing to me is a process of discovering the truth — the truth that is nine-tenths of the iceberg that lies submerged beneath one-tenth visible portion we call reality. Writing is my way of plunging to the depths and exploring this underlying truth. All my writing is an effort to discover, to underline and convey the true significance of things."" For Anita Desai it is not the theme, but the inner and outer rhythms of human psyche. "

Dr. Atma Ram Sharma, (1977) : In the present paper; the scholar writes abot the social realism. It is observed that female writers are more sensitive than male. Anita Desai is a great novelist.

**Chicago Review, Vol. 33, No. 1, (1982)** Anita Desai’s tale infers not the Forster’s A Passage to India rather the Forster of Howard's End. In expansive
origination, the similitudes between the two books are self-evident: the climate of the two books worked around a house; both perhaps entitled-Two Siblings. Indian author and short story essayist particularly observed touchy depiction of the inward existence of her women heroes. A few of Anita's books investigate strains between relatives and the distance of white collar class ladies. In her later books, Desai has managed such topics as German enemy of Semitism, the end of conventions, and Western cliché perspectives of India: Accepting yet not acknowledged; that was an incredible account, the one string that went through everything. In Germany he had been dull; his obscurity had stamped him the Jew, der Jude. In India, he was reasonable and that checked him the firangi, in the two grounds, he is inadmissible.

Shantha Krishnaswami, (1984): In the present paper; the writer writes that Anita is a great novelist of India. In the present paper; the scholar further explains that the novels of Anita Desai are not only valuable but also useful for the people of the society. She tried to solve the problems of the society.

Paul Ady, (1987) Paul Ady : In the present paper; the writer writes that women are always being suffered and exploited by the rich people of the society. Therefore; women’s activist researchers contend that sexual alignment is an essential classification of exploration and that method of gen, which don't consider are small and disjointed. According to Paul Ady, Associate Professor of English at Assumption College in Worcester, Massachusetts talks that Instead of feminist critics only literature can make women mentally powerful.

Kanwar Dinesh Singh, Baumgartner's Bombay (1988): The present paper tells about the identity of women of our nation. The designs of race and natural earthly have been come out powerfully in the description of Hugo. The identity of an individual is closely associated with one’s native place, language, race, history and background. These are described in the present novel.
A.N. Dwivedi, (1990) Anita Desai: In the present paper; the research scholar writes about the characteristics and contributions of Anita Desai. She always tried to solve the problems of the society.

The researcher scholar further writes that the contribution of Anita Desai are unforgettable and admirable. Her contributions are given as under:

- First Indian English novelists who forcefully expressed the existential problems of woman kind
- The first Indian novelist who laid bare the inner recesses of human psyche
- The first Indian novelist who introduced deep psychological aspects of her characters

- The first Indian novelist who Anita stands apart from the bulk of Indian English novelists, but for the possible exception of Arun Joshi.

- Others like Mulk Raj Anand, R. K Narayan, Kamala Markandaya, Ruth Prawer Jhabwala turn, outward for their fictional exploration, but Anita Desai moves ‘inward’ in her subtle psychological probing.

R K Dhawan, (1991) Anita Desai is worried about the outline of mental reality. She is aware of the facts that there are certain females belonging to weaker section of society have no guts to open up in public about ill treatments hence decided to lean towards the characters that are impossible to miss and unconventional as opposed to general and regular place. She imagines each character as a secret and enigma. She feels that it is an obligation of an author to unravel this puzzle. Her characters are practically tired of life and drowsy toy of their horrible mystic longings. The greater parts of her female heroes are unusually touchy and typically single to the point of being hypochondriac. Maya in "Cry, the Peacock", Sita in "Where Shall We Go this late spring"? Furthermore, Nanda in "Flame on the Mountain". In managing the mind of the characters and their inspirations she moves profoundly and abides in the inward truth of her characters.
R.S. Pathak rightly remarks, (1992) "Anita Desai has made significant efforts to step out of the main current of narrative devices and linguistic techniques as developed by the masculine approach. She has tried to look at things essentially from a woman's point of view".

Roy, (1995), in the article “Sense and Sensibility of Women Characters in the books of Anita Desai centers around the female characters. Anita Desai is securely aware of her part as a female author and has attempted right from the bottom of heart in exhibiting brutality of males on their females. The essayist considers that Anita Desai is fundamentally a writer of inward climate.

Barche, (1995), in the article, “Facts of Feminism in Indian English fiction: The present paper explains about the problems of the society. The main objective of Anita Desai is to solve the problems of the society. He loves the mentality of the women of our society very much. According to her; the following are the human components:

| Personality, insatiability,   |
| Aspiration, narrow-mindedness, |
| Perversion                     |
| Disposition, voraciousness,    |
| Ambition, bigotry,             |
| Falsification                  |
| Nature, greediness,            |
| Determination, prejudice,      |
| Fabrication and Fiddling       |
| Temperament, rapaciousness,    |
| Motivation, racism,            |
| Fabrication and Distortion     |
| Flora, ravenousness,           |
| Purpose, preconception,        |
**Women Press (1996)** explores the specific states of Indian ladies depicted with refusal toward oneself in their specific appearances. Paper uncovers that cerebrum or the most essential considered Indian lady is everything considered impacted by irritated powers.

**Jane Austen** states being born male is the advantage this is because the universal truths that they are free from household activities and internal family bonds encompassing various duties falling on the part of females. Further elaborated his visions by comments that they are not living or expressing out world freedom but they desire of such feeling inside house as well which has not been presented positively. Desai attempted to raise questions of domineering nature and attitude of males. Here she portrayed women being overburdened due to internal family and social life wished to emancipate from such practices and object why not the men of the society pay dual responsibilities of looking after family and earning bread and butter.

Desai’s portrayed characters in a way as if they are lost, out of mind, forced to line in societal aspect of life framed for men. They have been betrayed by the world no one is ready to hear their side of story and do justice. These are some of the fictions making them pathetic and nowhere in the society. Each female is struggling for identity and autonomy------------- (R.S. Pathak 107). As N.D. Chandra comments Desai is fundamentally intrigued by the depiction of female heroes as living in isolated, shut, sequestered universes of existential issues and interests. Every individual is depicted as an unsolved secret, being excessively touchy, singular and reflective. These ladies have their material needs dealt with by riches and workers however their enthusiastic needs stay unsaturated. Desai’s female characters are not
customary rather they woken up in their dynamic procedure, continually testing and changing, reasonable and alterable. They are fascinated with the present, look in reverse in time and envision future also. Sequestered universes of Desai’s female characters delineating clouded side of their lives and societal issues as men commanding over their females was especially prevalent in man centric culture and it was propounded delightfully in aesthetically through her compositions.

Elizabeth (1994) : The present paper is an honest attempt to attract the attention of the readers towards the importance of women Education. It is observed that education is the real ornament of life All women can fight for their rights.

N. R. Gopal, (1995) : In this paper; the research scholar writes about the importance of human relationship. The research scholar further writes that relation means friendship and co-operation by heart and soul. Anita Desai always motivates the readers to maintain sweet relations among the relatives and people.

Utrecht Ingrid Hoofed (1997) Utrecht Ingrid Hoofed. Chandra and the Technology of Gender’18th of June 1997. Criticizing westernized feminism succeeded in achieving two things that is right to equality and freedom of expression before men. They not only instigated females belonging to the third world countries but also made them aware of rights and duties. This brought wholesome changes in life styles and prospect revitalizing energy so that they can fight for justice and so on. Females are the integral part and parcel of our society. It is also noted by great philosophers that in shaping family life and in domesticating lives of children they play very crucial roles. It is the women who sacrificed her life wishes killed desires and give priority to others than herself. They are considered as the strongest pillar in domestic circuit.

Many literary attempts were made by prominent writers, educationist, and social activists of colonial India to eradicate such ill mentalities and male
domineering attitude of then Indian men and educate them to treat females with equal respect. The present review of literatures attempted to highlight the poor and down trodden plight of female’s era facing atrocities, brutalities and harsher life during and after marriages.

Naik M.K. Perspectives on Indian Fiction in English, Motilal Publishers PVT LTD New Delhi. A champion among the most striking favors of English guideline to India is composing fiction India was likely a wellspring head of portraying; the novel as we presumably mindful today was a basic from the West In present research paper, the writer explores how the cries of Indian women go unheard and her pain goes unfelt. It explores how the desires, aspirations and dreams of women come to an end when a woman gets married and starts second inning in husband’s family. Paper reveals how Mayas emotional needs are refused by her husband who is the follower of detachment theory. The paper reveals that Mayas neurotic behavior is the result of her difference with her husband in respect of age, temperament and philosophy.

From the above mentioned facts it is clear that women had faced abound oppression in colonial India. Their movements were watched and did not allow at any point of time to feel that they are equal to men. They were not given any societal respect and considered as kitchen caretakers. It did not stop here but continue to the extent that the birth of a female child is determined as bad sign and ominous for the well being and prosperity of family. Again in domestic life they could not do anything willingly without the permission of family head they were beaten brutally for minor mistakes no body heard their screaming agony and sluggish life.

with liberty equality and against man’s wishes. Further the search unfolds women being weak monetarily failed to explore in the outwardly activities. The characters struggled comprehensively for survival gave befitting reply to male dominating society etcetera.

Usha Bande, (2000) *Usha bande* says that life is full of ups and downs. We should not disappointed by our failures. We should fight against our weakness.

Naiker (2000), in the article, “The Image of New Woman in Anand Gauri” : In this paper; the writer writes about the freedom of women. Women are as equal as men. The must be respected and regarded by everybody.

Kukreti Sumitra (2000) *“in her books “Feminine Sexuality, and Feminism in Susan Mc Clary's Feminine” Deevan pub. Ltd. 2000, Kanpur UP:* In the present paper; the scholar writes about the quality of Anita Desai. The research scholar further writes that Anita Desai is a great novelist of our nation. He always fights for the rights of Women.

Rajesh war M (2000) *“his creation Maya, the focal character in Anita Desai’s Cry the Peacock, Deevan pub.ltd. 2000, Kanpur UP:* In the present paper; the scholar writes about the system of the society. Many female characters have to suffer due to their honesty. They are unable to express their problems before the society.

Usha Bande, (2000) *Anita Desai:* In the present paper; the writer deals the psyche of Sarah in “Bye Bye, Blackbird”. Like the earlier two heroines, Sarah does not suffer from inner vacuity though she is temporarily alienated. Sarah may claim kinship with the introverted heroines of different novels.

Singh, (2000), in the article, “The Image of Modern Indian Women Bahamini Bhattacharay’s “Music For Mohini” noticed that Bhattacharya in her novel
Music for her show a lady character to play in realistic manner. The focal topic of this novel is just a conflict of custom and innovation yet additionally that of urban and country societies, the superstition convictions of the provincial people as against the estimations of innovation in the city tenants. Be that as it may, in a definitive investigation, can display a splendid combination of the old and the new in the character of her. Actually, he displays the best estimation of Indian womanhood in female’s character he also tried to depict the female’s struggles to break the shackle but not openly the growing feeling of getting out of bondage life of their men’s tyranny and oppression encouraged them to retaliate but they did not react to the situations drastically.

**Pintea Lili (2000)** Anita Desai’s “The place we might go This Summer”, A Psycho analytical Study, Atlantic Publishers, and New Delhi. Pg. 30. Ladies as Victims of Violent Crime: A gander at the FBI details by Lili Pintea-Reed, Ph D. : In the present paper; the writer writes about the problems of women in the society. They have been exploited by the rich people. They are helpless.

**Swain S. P (2000)** from his book blaze to light, Clear Light of the Day the Alienated Self: a Study of Anita Desai’s Clear Light of the Day, pg 50, Atlantic Publishers, and New Delhi: The present paper explains about the silence of women in the society. The research scholar further tells that women are silent not because they are weak but because they respect others. They are internally bold.

**As R.S. Pathak (2003) comments**: Anita Desai is one of the most fabulous and enchanted female writer who have endeavored to see by and by the quandary of women characters in novel. She addresses female’s inner sensibility, insecurity, family life challenges and so on. Needles to mention that Anita Desai was an essayist of amazing authenticity and upgraded the standard of Indian English novels in a bigger number of courses than others.
A boss amongst English writer who transformed literature provided it with new dimensions of studies. She is perhaps the most perceptible gifts of English education to India."According to Madhusudan Prasad of all the contemporary Indian English novelists, Anita Desai is the most powerful imagist. Setting great store by imagery in the novel as an art form she regards its use as an effective technique for the articulation of her sensibility and handles it superbly.

Demonstrating her fictional strategy and undiscovering her tragic vision of life, Desai resorts to imagery to vivify psychic states as well as the individual consciousness of her highly sensitive, introverted characters and the complexities of human relationships, scenes and situations. All her novels termed with various meaningful, functional images illustrating one or the other form of female’s tragedy and tyranny of men’s domineering society. Another research paper analyzes women characters in the fiction of R.K. Narayan, Nayantara Shagal and Anita Desai. The writer expresses the difference between the ways of portraying women characters by these three novelists. Writer says Shagal and Desai’s women characters are based upon their autobiographical experiences and they imagine other women’s condition like theirs. In contrast to this R.K. Narayan present the status of women from objective observation. Paper also does the comparative study of sufferings of women in Indian society and their different ways of breaking the silence.

**R.S. Pathak (2003) comments:** Needless to say that Desai was an exceptional female protagonist writer used to observe women’s life in the colonial Indian society before and after marriages as a cage bird with no liberty and autonomy to function their own. It was the amazing character of her writings and style of depicting darker sides of Indian women from a very distinguished vision this was the reason that she was always remembered and appreciated from world’s society. She did write immensely about female’s private life and desires it mustered courage and women began to raise their voices and openly share their private lives feelings as well.
Sharma Siddartha (2005) Sashi Deshpande – A Feminist Study: Atlantic Publisher and Distributors, New Delhi: In the present paper; the writer writes about the feelings of Shashi Despande. The research scholar writes that Shahshi Despande was a great thinker. She always writes about the problems of women who are unable to fight against their exploitation. They feel suffocated and trapped in family life issues and emotional values. Own goals and objectives holds no significances which is suppressed by the patriarchal society. There were many dirty truth and ruthless attitude of male members who always brought their women under distress. It was very interesting to note that women had become picture of agony and pain with no moral values considered before the husbands and other males.

Toni Morrison, Michele Roberts and Jayita Sengupta, (2006) The present book takes a fresh look at gender and feminist perspectives through the novels of the three women writers across the globe, namely Toni Morrison, Michele Roberts and Anita Desai to formulate a comparative model on the theory of desire. The psychoanalytical model of research does not offer any homogeneity of points of view, rather a dialogical perspective to suggest refractions of feminist desire. As the book analyses in detail family and community, mother-daughter and father daughter relationships, along with marital relationship, it also discusses the politics of gender representation in Afro-American, British and Indian cultures.

Manmohan K Bhatnagar and M Rajeshwar, (2008) Anita Desai’s work represents a unique blending of the Indian and the Western situation: In the present paper; the writer about the atmosphere of socio-cultural environment. There are several characters. Anita Desai is a great novelist. There are several characters of Anita Desai’ novels and they are given as under: male or female-May, Sita, Monisha and Amla; Sarah, Nanda and Raka; Bim and Tara; Devan, Baumgartner
Mani Meitei M (2008) in her 4th novel "Anita's horizon" Rajeev book spread, (2008) New Delhi page no-111-112 Where Shall We Go This Summer (1975): In the present paper; the writer writes that Anita Desai is a wonderful female novelist and her way of writing is very appreciable. Her writing is always accepted by the people of the world. She is a unique writer of India.

Anshul Chandra, (2008) Desai significantly expounded relationship in her novels regarding men and women. She precisely and minutely illustrated various factors of family, society, community and other predicament surrounds women’s life. The individual characteristic and prolong struggling of females in the patriarchal society of India was the remarkable cover in her novels. As a writer has a fixed place in the world of literature that she was a hard core female protagonist. Initially many opposed her style of writing due to stigmatizing men without enquiring and investigating the facts. She fervently blamed men of colonial India for dilapidated and degraded lives of females. She went to the extent of blaming male domineering society for educational backwardness of women in India pre and post-independence period. These were some of the remarks pasted on men of that time and social engineers without investigating and examining. That was the reason few stated that she cannot directly attack men it could possibly put her style of writing works in jeopardy but her fearless attitude did not bother her much she continued depicting her view points making the world feel that women are no less capable than men in any walks of life and they have the metal to prove before anybody. Desai illustrated suffrages pain and troubles that female received by then men of our society and great amount of injustice done by then social engineers to keep women away from main stream of social, educational and political arena. Poor family back grounds of females and financial weakness dragged females for child labour. She further opined that almost two third majority of females residing in country side drop schools at the age of 12 and 13 years and undertake employment to financially sustain and support their families. Who is to blame for such condition of females? It is none other than males who did not provide women with equal rights and opportunity
derailing them from active social and political life. The above mentioned observations of Desai was heavily criticized by abound male educated of that time and labeled her hard core female protagonist.

Rancher Ann (2008) feminism Today- the Personal is Political', Published in Perspectives, Volume 17, Number 1, late spring 2008. The Fictions of A.d, A study in character & Conflict, Prestige Publisher, New Delhi pg.15 Feminism Today: In the present paper; the writer writes about the development of women. The development of society is possible when the women will be educated. Education is very essential.

Tandon Neeru, (2008) Feminine Psyche, a Post Modern Critique, Atlantic Publishers & Distributors 2008, pg 70, In this paper; the scholar dissects the sorts of viciousness against ladies group. It analyzes measurable figures on the unlawful acts and savagery states how government and other organizations are working hand in glove to stop atrocities against females also lay down certain rules and regulation which can book culprit against any ill treatment meted out to female counter parts. Article states that number of arguments against different sorts of women brutality enlisted in police headquarters in the year 2010 are 213585.

Neeru Tandon, (2008) Anita Desai in today’s society is truly remembered for her noble causes that she took up years back. The way she depicted female’s routine domestic and private issues shows originality and noninvolvement of fictions as if such incidences are taking place in every woman’s life and no one is bothering about deteriorating social condition of our ladies whom we refer as Durga, Bhavani and Lakshmi. Her ladies characters are genuine fragile living creature and blood heroes, who make you take a gander at them with wonderment and with their connections to their environment, their general public, their men, their youngsters, their families, their psychological
and mental make-ups and themselves. The present book indicates to be a spearheading endeavor to assess Desai's fiction and anecdotal workmanship from different perspectives and evaluates her commitment to the Indian-English fiction. What is one of a kind about her craftsmanship that she never kept any clouded side of female's life untouched be it “Cry the Peacock” (1963), till her latest published work The Zigzag Way (2004). Her books of four decades have been partitioned into various segments for an engaged report. In her gathering she has incorporated certain consuming points of the day, for example, male-female division, existentialist vision, religion and culture, idea of marriage and story strategy in the fiction. The uncomplicated dialect and the normal stream of words make for simple perusing.


Budholia O.p, (2010), Anita Desai, Vision and Techniques In Her Fictions, B.r Publishing Corporation, Delhi, p.3,: In the present paper; the research scholar writes about the features of Rama Mehata's novel"Inside the Haveli". It is one of the most important novels of Rama Mehata. The story of the novel is very simple but meaningful. It requests enthusiastic and mental change regarding one another. Woman's rights are not different than man hence it is a development of social reproduction. It is not against males yet difficulties to societal musings.

Chhikara (2010), in the article, 'Manju kapur Difficult Daughters: A Saga of Feminist Autonomy : The present paper investigations women's liberation in books. The author imagines that she presents the longing for self-sufficiency and separate personality in her ladies heroes. The characters selected by Anita Desai are very sociable because they are socially acceptable.
Marx, (2010), the article entitled “The Changing phases of Women in Indian English literature” An investigation conducted by Arundhati Roy's 'The God of Small Things': In the present paper; the scholar writes about the importance and features of the works od Arundhati Roy. It is observed that “The God of Small Things” is one of the most important novels of her life. In this novel; she has written about the problems of the people of the society.

O.P. Budholia, (2010) In Voices in the City Anita Desai reveals Nirode's: In the present paper; it is observed that the novelist succeeds in combining the past with the present through the successive events and happening stored in the unconscious mind of the protagonist. Amla along with their brother, Nirode fight for wages. The fight against the unsocial elements of the society.

Sethi Deepa (2010) A Critical Review on Cry the Peacock, Rama Brothers India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi: In the present paper; the research scholar writes about the psychology of the people of the family. Nobody is ready to understand the problem of women. The have to work very hard.

The transformation era began in Indian’s political and social areas such changes were reflecting in Mulk Raj Anand’s book this could possibly be the period of transition of custom, culture and tradition. Mentioning in his book Untouchable published in (1935) stated adventurous situation of Dalits who were considered as backward and notified community of Indian society. The novel has described how these people were tortured, victimized and treated as slaves by the upper caste Hindus and they had no rights to enter temples to perform pujas nor were they allowed to drink water from the well. If any untouchable does so they used to eliminate water from
well and clean it up and penalized for doing so. But the decency and articulated style of writing of learned class people voiced against such atrocities and tyranny of the Brahmins. They criticized panchayat head for having bias approaches against Dalits and their system for ill-treating and enslaving humans gradually likeminded learned and educated people got together accelerated spreading awakening and explained it to the higher class that they too are human being one should not think that they are any inferior and they cannot enjoy equal rights to freedom of expression, right to live and right to raise their voices against any in human treatments they receive from anybody and it is their fundamental right granted to them by the constitution of India. Then we had sensational and versatile female hard core writer Anita Desai fought for women’s freedom, equality and justice. Her entry in the literary world shook the very foundation of male domination in the field of literature she was fearless and fire ball novelist wrote too many fictions resembling them to the real life characters.

She exposed the inner world of women around the world and issues pertaining to private life were disclosed to the male domineering society however the supposed that sexual alignment standards could be changed is fundamental to women’s activist hypothesis. Speaking about intercourse or sexual desires were taboo and they male had absolute rights in deciding about female’s fate as to how and when they are to be taken for private life activities. If females speak up about inner feelings to their husbands it was considered very filthy and that woman had to face wrath of mother in laws such was the condition of married women in those days and they were treated like they are of no use to families and societies. The predominant occupations of men in those days were to use women according to their purposes and throw them in one corner off the house when they are done with them. No women had any authority to talk to sole mates that she too has got feelings and would like to share the same with her husband as aforementioned that it was sin if spoken from women’s mouth. The patriarchal society was completely bias when it comes to deciding or providing justice to female victim.
The effect and impact of English writers, novelist, social reformers and other sensible learned class worked in the favour of feminism and brought emancipation for women. Many western thinkers too wrote against female’s oppression and men’s tyranny on their wedded women. Hence commenced a fruitful result social engineers and society began to realize importance and contributions of female counter parts in family and the efforts they put in raising their children is valuable it cannot be paid back in any form. The outlook of men slowly and perpetually changed respects, equal rights and opportunities were some of the social values gained immense values. Even the government of India initiated many educational and social schemes for uplifting and empowering females across country. The core objectives of such programs were to elate the females encompassing urban and rural population in the main stream of social, educational and political arena and spread the same messages in every nooks and corner of India. The effort made by novelist and non-governmental organization in this respect was marvelous and amazing.

Following are the greatest writes whose writings are accepted by all. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee’s Raj Mohan’s Wife pioneered the literary expedition of this genus in 1864.

- Kamala Markandya, Bhabani Bahattacharya,
- B. Rajan, Salman Rushdie,
- Vikram Seth, Rabindranath
- Kushawanth Singh, Jhumpa Lahiri,
- Shashi Deshpande, Manju Kapur,
- Anita Desai, Nayantara Sehgal, Arun Joshi

_Iphigenia_, (2011) “Iphigenia on March 31, 2011 in Blog Events, PoC Reading Challenge 2011, South Asian Challenge. Squeezed between translators and translated was an instance of another master piece of Desai referred subjects literacy and academic politics which were portrayed in the novel called “In custody” published in the year 1984. Stated that Prema Joshi an octogenarian English professor at girls college. She was tired of the life and trudged due to the loads of work at college. She had no desire and
glittering aspects while going back home from work. There was nothing to
cheer about the life fortunately got an opportunity to interpret story in to
English later which was published in many Indian regional languages. Here
the core aim is to concentrate on the hierarchy that isolates the story writer
and interpreter.

Perspectives: The present paper discusses about the features of the novels of
Anita Desai. She wrote many novels but she started her literary career with
her novel “Cry the Peacock where presented depressed and lost world of
Maya struggled too deeply to bail out of it but in the end converted in to
alienation and isolation. The plight that she encountered ever never allowed
her to feel free it further worsened her mental stability ensuring her of dire
consequences with no aid to rescue. The life was entangled with many
societal burdens and restrictions endorsing status of a cage bird.

Bittner Terrie. (2011) The Novels of A.D, A study in character & Conflict,
Prestige Publisher, New Delhi pg.15 1990 Women's Voice in Indian Fiction,
Adhyayan Publishers &Distributors, New Delhi, forward (v): In the present
paper; the writer writes about “Violent windy storms” and brief accounts of
Woman's agony’ written by him there were plenty of irregularities and
skeptical societal attitude. According to him they were bias and unjust
imposed on females. Right to equality was purely missing. Women had no
respect and they did not enjoy any privilege in society community and family
life. They were not allowed to take up schooling.

Singh Kanwar (2011) stated a lot about indo English fiction and opened up
new perspectives in the world of literature and resulted in multicultural writers
belonging to different caste class and complexion of skins gathered for the
sake of humanity and wrote against men’s tyranny in the Indian society. Their
basic intention was to seek justice for women all around and enable them to
have social equality through their writing it brought whole some changes in
the vision of literate and intellectual classes they too contributed and pledged
to up root the old custom and tradition form the society. Taking a queue from
Anita Desai Deshpande explored issues of early female child’s marriages in her novels and oppression of mother in laws on their daughter in-laws for no reason again the custom of dowry which was very much prevalent in those days and women had to bring this gift while she was marrying any male. The movement was accelerated by many social activists realizing where the mind set of society is going government of in India brought act in the parliament regarding dowry and passed a bill in the year 1990 which says if any male or his family demands dowry to the females before the marriages then he will be penalized for wrong doing or punished as well. It gave courage to females and feminisms world to raise their voices against any brutality committed on them by their male counterpart and it has become possible due to the earnest efforts of these novelists, writers, social reformers etc.

Kanwar D. Singh (2011) "Budholia O.p, 2010 Desai’s perceptions and Techniques and arts in depiction of characters in each novel was the world class distinction. B.R Publication Delhi, page three her fictional “Baumgartner Bombay” (1988): In the present paper; the research scholar writes about the importance of the novel. The research scholar further writes about the hero of the novel” “Baumgartner Bombay”. Hugo Baumgartner is the hero of the novel whose role is very appreciable.

Shreenth Charya V(2011) "In His books "Like Virgina" Indo English Fiction, New Perspectives: In the present paper; the scholar writes about the characteristics of Anita Desai’s style. Her style is very impressive. The style which is used and utilized by Anita Desai is suppling suggestive and a dialect that is graceful.

Reddy K Suneetha & P Madhurima, (2011) "Indo English Fiction, New Perspectives: The present paper discusses the artistic profession of Anita
Desai's started with her fiction Cry the Peacock, in which she uncovers the bleak mental fight battled in the psyche of Maya. Investigation suggests females willingness to be an active participant of social and political arena unfortunately they were barred the social engineers viewed that they are not strong enough to shoulder societal issues therefore they were kept out of many things. Making them feel that their best place is home and domestic activities. The majority of women had to get married in the age between 15 to 17 years being immature they were overburdened with kitchen responsibilities and other family works. Whole day loads of house hold activities did not let them think anything else. It was like married women were house arrested with dark future frustrated and disturbed peace of mind time and again.

Iphigenia, (2011) "Iphigenia on March 31, (2011) in Blog Events, Poc Reading Challenge (2011), South Asian Challenge: The present paper also explains the artistic quality of Anita Desai. The subject of her novel is very useful. Her novels are liked by all.

Anita Desai has narrated character Maya beautifully and made it look lively. Maya being childish living in day dream knew that peacock will die as soon as rain arrives and there is no alternate to it. But she prays for peacock's long lasting life. Peacock like to live more but it knew very well that it has to die in rain this trouble the feelings of remaining alive and disturb her what will happen to peacock she is now enjoying but death is round the corner. She further emphasized that peacock urges to enhance the time of death so that it can enjoy some more time. Whenever it looks at the cloud desire for existence increases and it cries out of pain by looking at the dark cloud that soon it has to die and say good bye to the world this is ominous and Maya like a child prophecy wants to avert it from the bottom of her heart and let them live with extra time this will give them opportunity to do things that they have not done yet. She was pained to see their suffrages of doing before death. The life had become such catastrophic and fatal that they are perpetually living under the cloud of fear and threat. The time has reached that they are unable to enjoy this is because constantly apprehended about arrival of death. It made them die before actual death visit to life.
Above all they did not forget to enjoy liked to be free forget fear factor and live life to the fullest come what may they decided to live some moment with full compassion and excitement at-least they would not kill their today for arrival of death. Maya compared her life situation to that of the peacock. She is facing similar circumstances in her own life caught up between hard rock and deep sea. Could not understand what to do? The speculating and contemplating thoughts never let her relaxed it troubled her every now and then and the feeling of buoyancy frightened her as to how and when she will fulfill her incomplete feelings and desires of life? It crept thoughts in mind that her situations and predicament is as same as that of the life of the peacock. It knew that it has to die but it is living life and enjoying every bit of it. To be honest every now and then such thoughts frightened her and child prophecy wanting and praying for extending time to live on earth this was her constant cry to God for peacock. Being quite young she wanted love affection and to be loved by her husband on the other hand Gautam belonged to highly religious Brahmin family representing rational aspects. It was the rationalistic attitude that troubled Maya greatly. She loved her husband right from the bottom of her heart and was passionate about love and being loved but never received the same in returned there is no doubt that every wife expect intense desire of love from her husband and it is true. It was the prophecy of the fortune teller (astrologer) who had foresaw in a span of 4 years she would either die or her husband. Astrologer’s this prophecy frightened her she was contemplating who it would be me or him. She wanted to fulfill her life as women and wife. But her husband did not tranquilize pang of Maya symbolizes as that of the mating of peacock (gathering of animal, copulating) reaches to Maya pia----pia-----pia---pia----she further stated that inner pain and pang for not being loved was burning in her heart and peacock speaks to her.

They arouse inner feelings and desire voiced their concern to Maya not to Gautam. The reddish pale eye of Maya scorched internally it cries for love----love----love------love---and being loved----loved-- --loved but the burning inner desire turns to ashes when husband remained silent and turned deaf ignoring
to her erotic inner instinct craving for more and more sexual satisfaction in matrimonial life by her husband. It is human fear and tendency when they face anxiety, obsession, isolation, dissatisfaction, sexual and emotional unrest, nightmare, steady fear, loneliness, compassion and hatred are such things leads to death like situation and compel and individual to take drastic steps in life. Maya circumstances were not different she was going through similar situation in life. It brings a point in life creates existential behavior and arouse feeling that their existence is futile and it has no value in life.

"His delicacy was the cathartic I wanted, and now finally I started to cry once more, squeezing her face against him". (p.15) ------ ------source (3) cry the peacock novel (page 3, an international journal in English ISSN 2454-3454 volume 1 issue 3 nov-dec-2015----B.W.SOMATKAR).

It was precise and clear that the saddening part of her life was elements of love which was greatly missing from Maya’s life. They had developed estrange relationship. Lack of love and affection frustrated her badly and she began to realize that there is no life and excitement. Gautam on the other hand bitterly failed to satisfy in matrimonial life to Maya this isolated Maya from husband’s world and she was lonely companionless. The feeling of marital life and continuous loneliness increased her hunger for inner desires and she began to starve physically mentally and emotionally. She really admired his company but his inability to spend more time was another factor for alienation. It was Maya who often expected company of Gautam honestly he did not show keen interest in devoting time to his wife. At the same time the attitude of his family was such though they were not influenced by conventional ideology but talking about love and women’s feeling towards her husband somewhat taboo. It would not be wrong in mentioning that there was lack of love and emotional bonds between husband and wife and it was certain after reading circumstances.

It was only the human urging and desire to copulating that brought them near to each other otherwise they were two opposite direction poles (north and south poles). They never had satisfaction in life it was the marriage of contradiction. It was the observation of Shanta Acharaya “Maya was quick
responsive and subjective and developed feeling of attachment whereas he was objective and detachment feeling personality. Again they were in matrimonial bond their relationship was like two sides of the same coin. They lived life of strangers’ under the same roof this lacked communication between them. In the evening whenever she tries to coax him and drag his attention towards nature, beautiful sunset turning red and nice weather Gautam’s irresponsible behavior sinks whole feelings and she finds herself in isolation once again. Let me put it this was it was approximately formidable for him to differentiate between smell of lemon and that of the petunias (South African flower) if we consider their thoughts and opinions they were diametrically opposite and communication gap widened. The feeling of being ignored and perpetual loneliness grew thought of dying and ending life being futile and never wanted in the family. It was Maya’s mind influenced instantly and arouses the feeling of love and affection whenever she saw a twinkling star but such elements missed highly from his senses. It created rift between husband and wife relationship both never shared anything it means there was no exchange of love and affection under such circumstances aloofness is the only solution in life. It made their life, interest less, merriment less, feeling less, emotionless and communication less.

It had impacted badly on Maya’s mind and physic she suffered hugely due to it throughout life. It would not be wrong in saying that there were occasions when externally just by words attempted to console her time and again but her immature mind and sense of insecurity for love wrapped cloth on her eyes and she behaves as if she is blind folded. His self centered and ignorant to Maya’s inner feelings and desire assured her that he is not going to satisfy her throughout and she has to sail in the same boat it added to her miserable thoughts and ensured that there is no entertainment in life that her life is bleak (cold, cheerless) with no futuristic elements left in it grew strong feeling of abandoning this world and married life kept haunting her like a ghost. Again the life she was living with her husband was an artificial with no realistic elements of marital life no satisfaction of arousing inner feeling and desire. She could not complain about the same to anybody the irresponsible attitude of her husband too created subtle doubts in her mind that she is not wanted
and the life she is having it did not fetch matrimonial life aspects and emotions. That is why she started living life of aloofness and quietness like she has no one around her. It disserted her from original world and detached from out world activities.

"You require some tea, he stated, I screamed, indeed, harshly and gruffly – not, not, not roughness, rather separation briskly keeps from me. His briskness, his frigidity, what's more, unremitting some tea and logic in arrange not to hear me talk and, talking, uncover me. It is that – my forlornness in this house"(p.6). source (4) cry the peacock novel (page 98 para 2nd new man international journal ISSN 2348-1390 volume 3 issue 1 -dec-1-2016----B-Martina Joseph Raymer,).

The obsession and anguish flooded Maya’s life with misery agony and pain. The first confirmation of astrologer came in Maya’s life in the form of Toto’s death (a pat dog). She was terrified that one of them would certainly die influenced by old custom and tradition and conventional thoughts of fortuneteller it was sure that her immature attitude and absurd belief took her in horrific situation and circumstances it followed her frightening and terrifying miserably. The death of her pat dog was the first incident towards abnormity and developed in to tizzy. She disgruntled on her husband saying you rudely said that ok I will get you a cup of tea no matter justifying his action said it was not that hard I just said you need not take that way. It was his carelessness and ignorant attitude towards his wife frustrated her and the death of pat dog added fuel to fire. She delinked from out world activity putting her in complete isolation and alienation. The anger management worked negatively on her part she developed bitter feelings for him. Lack of communication and exchange of emotional and general thoughts widened gap and generated a strong communication bridge that could never be overcome.

Shresh (2011), an examination and investigation of research paper, various authors have distinguished thoughts and explored different angle. They opined feminisms and their erotic desires could not be written batter than the way she represented every individual. it was like she had been sent down to earth to write about female’s issues and raise voices against oppression in the
male dominating society. Pundits and critics after a long period acclimatized and recognized creativity and style of storyteller. It is additionally seen and noticed peculiarity of writer that she is not addressing readers rather targets an individual and people in herself created fictions. The current paper attempts to revolve around dismayed pitiful disheartened and growing strains in female’s life artistically carved works representing blend of every one of the three sorts of portrayal.

Publications Jaipur, pg 57. In this paper journalist investigates articulated methods craftsmanship and female’s sensibility represented by Shashi Deshpande. She showed male’s dirty habits of misusing and adulterating women for their own lust and satisfaction and turning their back from them in the time of need. Her examination stated men as self centered opportunists and changing attitude like a chameleon. The constrains and hardships of ladies went un hearing by male counterpart. Leaving them in suffrages to face the music. The paper also unveiled discriminating approach of head of family when making sensible decision between own daughter and in-laws. The situation compelled them to live a crucified life with no interest and wishes to live and remain alive. It was the life of purposelessness and deprived of their social values.

It illustrated about female characters like Jaya endures because of absence of correspondence with her spouse.

Mahalaxmi and Devi (2012) in paper published entitling as Description of females beautifully worked and presented ideas of both Shashi Deshpande and Shobha De’ portrays their ladies of the cutting edge synthetic age needed to accomplish own recognition and respect in society with no modification and altering the course of custom and tradition. They have effectively portrayed lady characters figuring a person flexible of taking own decisions in life and not depended heavily on others when it comes to taking actions anticipated inclinations wants of high society homes spouses happen to fall under situations etcetera.
May continuous isolation from her husband gave rise to acrimonious relation. The feelings of love compassion and companionship shattered her dream into pieces. She further engaged in circumstances maintain balance between inner feelings, desires and pragmatic world was formidable task and created very weird thoughts which is not generating in normal human being and females. The quest for identity being woman crept in mind and arose angeriness, frustration, pangs, agony, moment of dark and sluggishness in life.

Dr. John et al, (2012) beautifully compiled book called, 'A Critical view on Kapur's Difficult Daughters': As the tale progresses she scrutinizes mindset of society acknowledging male’s accusation furthermore pardon however same never occur for ladies. Being female she needs to tell how she and Ida both turn out to be such a troublesome little girls with no error to their folks. Both fall in cherish however the discipline bears just her. They center around characters, Aptness of title, Tradition and change and in addition ponders a novel in women's activist approach.

The views of Rana and Beniwal (2012), published article referred as, 'Modern female authors and Problems of country' : In the present paper; the essayists imagine that a more intensive picture necessitated the arrangements of ladies authors having greater and detailed matters like country and its governmental issues of imagination with basic aspects of writing Indian English literature pertaining to challenging and life threatening elements of women.

Varthini (2013), stated in paper called “Family A Manacle Of Female" an Appraisal goes for conveying assurance providing females responsibilities and constrained indeed. Another protagonist writer Shashi deshpande clearly and precisely stated about females being capable of managing domestic and work life lady’s circumstances are always tough challenging one. She picked story for assessment such as “a Matter of Time” a three age tale where presented Kalyani a standout essential role player of books.
Jadhav and Deshmukh (2013) expounded in their paper entitled “component in modernity”. They made striking efforts in expressing discontentment and dissatisfaction about men’s cruelty on females. The novel Dark hold No terror explain and illustrated post colonial and present day issues in women’s lives the attitude of males treating their females un equally just specify the attack of male dominating society on innocent females. Needless to say that contemporary English writer have changed whole dimension of feminine world in Indian history. There were times when female had no existence in society and they were treadered. The superiority complex of male had reached to such an extent that they began to feel if wife give birth to female child then it is ominous. The educated and highly intellectual class brought transformations through their writings and resisted men from creating and hostility on women.

Kadam Sachinkumar, LomtePrameshwar N. (2013) truly ladies have been stifled in past and writing. In the ethnical territory they have spoken to "beseeched"- loaded, indented and quieted. Presently in the ongoing days, ladies began to get opportunities . Presenting our country with the fight from imperialism one increasingly soundless fight carried on while pursued by ladies to grant themselves correspondence with men. This was clear also in the artistic area.

In the present research article we would portray the ladies' corrected methods for delineating ladies in Anita Desai's most normal and broadly known books CRY, where will we go this midyear and the peacock. In this report, our primary intrigue is to examine on how in post pioneer period ladies English essayists of India have been tended to with the subject of "lady persecution". Is the ladies raised an uproarious enunciation or revolt or has unobtrusively removed unspecified intends to break this status.

Arranging from the more extensive sub-topics, the investigation would think about the energy of Indian English ladies authors' advantage and women's activist thoughts in the bits of writing in post sovereign Republic of India. For straightforwardness, we would consider the prestigious personals described by the known author Anita Desai. Her prominent lady characters, the
courageous woman of "THE PEACOCK", CRY and "WHERE SHALL WE GO THIS SUMMER" has comprised for this compact examination.

The pondering investigation of the story uncovers that it objects numerous unsolved problems pertaining to marital life topic in post marital aspects are investigated in legal frame works with distinctive structures and complexities alongside the progression associated to the values of basic level foundation evolving socio-economic composition.

**Bhasha Shukla Sharma (2013)** writes and represents the darker side of society minutely with its anguish, tension, and wretchedness. "What could be called Indian means and ways?" One united state researcher, John Koller, composes that "its focal thought is the likelihood of human freedom from our divided, limited and enduring presence." She shows her heroes in a passionate emergency battling looking for self-personality in the clamorous society. They have a solid feeling of past, a pitiable present and long for a superior future. She speaks to the genuine social structure of the general public. Anita Desai makes the structure of her novel with a well made spatial and fleeting network. The characters in her novel In Custody have encounters intertwined in the fleeting and spatial parameters. Her account weaves time-space in connection to social elements.

**Conclusion of collected literatures**

The gathered review of literatures encompassing national and international of eminent says that Indian women depicted in novels of Anita Desai went through abound agony and pain their suffrages were not addressed by then society instead they were made to face many hardship, restrictions, imposition of despotic family rules, social borages and many uncanny this continued throughout but they born it and ever never complained. The condition of women were like of sluggish slaves in the hands of their husbands or a sex robot (object) to satisfy, gratify men’s wish. All these scorching and heart burning issues were creeping in women’s world. Anita Desai deeply crossed examined such aspects relating to females living in rural and urban areas of India. She felt heartbroken after seeing such down trodden and pitiful
condition of women in Indian society and penned it out strongly in favour of women. She wrote about miserable and suffocating domestic and marriage lives. Women were so frustrated that they were not allowed to speak about their inner desires and marital dissatisfactions form their husbands. Indeed it was the male dominating world and their supremacy where women had to live a dependency life without any social and political status.

If a women is raped by man in those days it was sin but culprit was not punished he got away easily from clutches of law and order this traumatizing situation and down grading position of females mutilated Indian society and system. The patriarchal society then was divided in upper and lower caste this was another social dogma she illustrated oppression of elated class men of females belonging to schedules or lower caste. They were not allowed to fetch water from the well, get education going to schools. Right to education was confined to only people belonging to upper caste even they were not welcomed in temples (lower caste). Women too had no right to education.

It was not surprising to see that whether females belonging to elated or lower class both were not allowed to take part in any educational institutional activities. This system worsened educational system in Indian and effect of such system is very much visible in today’s society. It is seen that females are not hundred percent educated thought out India. That is why government of Indian in collaboration of various state governments has initiated several educational benefit schemes for educating girls. The most famous amongst them is Beti padhavo Beti Bachaoit was state government of Maharashtra launched educational schemes for girls under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

The aims and motives of these formulated programmes are to spread message of literacy at every nooks and corner of India and to enroll girls for basic or primary level of education. By the end of 2017 huge number of girls were registered under this scheme in most of the rural areas of our country resulting in exceptional increase in the number of girls at primary level of schooling and schemes was successful to some extent in dragging females for basic level of education. This is not happened over night I think as a
research scholar it is my duty to comprehend that many decades heard earned efforts had finally born fruits.

The credit of awakening Indian females goes to writers like Ania Desai who stood firm criticized male dominating world for oppression on women and for making them a home product not letting them to express their own feeling and desire as a matter of fact she disclosed pragmatic situation of women living in bondage, social and marital slavery where they have no right to speak up before family society or the world but thankfully her earnest and sincere efforts made whole world realizing true and essential values of females in every aspect of life this is phenomenal. Her depiction of characters appealed seriously to the readers that there is an absolute injustice taking place on females and they were denied their basic rights forced to marry at a very young age without their own consent and live a cage life no doubts the available literatures suggests that she is highly influenced by western system of writing where ironically she asks females to break all patriarchal and social bondage and liberate themselves from such shackles.

This was not easily digested by many educated and elated class people so they had disagreement on several issues that she had expressed regarding females. In aforementioned literatures the authors have earnestly attempted to expose ferocious nature and attitude of society and social engineers of that time considering birth of females as social stigma and blot on family. They were constantly resented, tortured humiliated by men. Their own basic rights were pressed. To be honest it was not the world where women were living a life of liberty they had to heavily rely on males even for petty matters this was really very disgusting and hindrance to development of female mental and educational growth this was the reason that many women of that period underwent depression.

If a male is desirous of marrying female then he is entitled to do so but the same situation is revered for females then they are beaten, repressed and asked to sacrifice their own wants and desires in the names of family honour and dignity. Right from the birth of females’ child they are being taught to
remain indoors that the world will unwelcome their autonomous individuality which was flimsy rather absurd. Again the social dogma and notions that women have to at their best in behaviour, they got to prove to the world that they are idealistic in family this created a feeling in female’s world that they are born to caring others and their urges to life satisfying things have no place in society.

Needless to say that women had done in plenty in past to prove what they are capable of delivering and did up to the mark that they are ideal still their positions were sidelined and ignored by social engineers this is quite regretting and humiliating whole mankind. Hence whole aspect of literatures talks about lost identity of females in male domineering world who are deprived of their rights, position and identity so the female’s protagonist journey of discrimination, distressing, resentment, victimization and emancipation from men’s world is explored here by taking in to account various characters in the form of beautiful pocket books. Over all as a research scholar I would say like Anita Desai many queued up to regret through their writings the male domineering world committing atrocities oppressing them using them according to their gratifying wish and desire and sidelining inner feeling and sentiments of females around the globe. In the end they try to convince world audiences to take moral, social and societal responsibility of degrading dilapidating, disastrous and humiliating conditions of females around the world.

Gathered literatures belonging to writers of national and international statures have condemned such actions of male dominating society on females this is the reason even today women are lagging behind men in various department of world. Thankfully there were people contradicting thoughts and approach of social engineers of then society who created havoc in the name of females perhaps they might had female’s phobia this was the reason that they rejected any thought and idea regarding female’s emancipation and equal status in men’s world.
Here my research and investigation says that society is nothing but association of people who follow certain customs and tradition which are men made they are not the oracles or messages of god regarding females but the social engineers had presented them in such a manner that they are the word of god and it cannot be altered I simply feel these were the prejudices humanly fabricated there is no iota of truth in it these were done to keep control on females and deprive them off their vary rights endowed by god as equal human being but time and again they were used abused and misused and never considered their deeds important for family and society. This gave rise to a secondary position of females this is because they were not wanted though the fact was they were very much needed by men of that time right from house hold work up to bedding to night but the denial and none acceptance of females immense values and roles in men’s life made them feel heartbroken, heart throbbing, never wanted, diminishes significances of extreme values and importance of females in their own eyes and they were isolated from society this was the fact of the literatures gathered.

They felt dismayed and disgruntled from male domineering societal acts. This in return gave awake up call to the world to begin up roaring and uprooting against social dogma patriarchal society created to down grade and demean female’s stature in society. Sincere thanks to Anita Desai for taking up pragmatic issues and causes arising out of females’ inner and outer world which she beautifully carved though her writings in various novels and grossly appealed people to the world and male dominating society that injustice and atrocities on females are not men’s act they need to be fondled with love and cares. These literatures have emphasized for long we lived traditional system of patriarchal society and time demanded to alter the course of old cynical narrow aspect of parents towards their female child it was shocking women were victimized kept behind the doors their voices were suppressed under the pretext of morality, social customs and cultures and women’s own desires had no significance or place in family it left women with no precise identity in addition to this they had to keep themselves ready against unruly, unfair demands of men in family she was made to feel that she has to be passive and fulfill needs and desires of all members of family therefore it was not
allowed to women to show their wrath or anger to males or express her disagreement.

Women were taught and their upbringing was done in such a manner that the idea of rebellion does not creep in their minds this was a peculiar hindrance in women’s liberation from men’s world that they did not raise any issue or issues disturbing their own domestic lives. It is also true that laws are there globally to protect women’s rights and dignity but we subvert it for our own sake.

They had been constantly made to believe that they are highly dependent on males it develops a tendency that females are not autonomous human and that they are incapable of leadership and other decision making qualities. Men of patriarchal society had created atmosphere that women were horrified and could not speak about any sort of domestic violence and atrocities done on them their minds had believed that they are hapless, over dependent, in secured, and having no elements of competitiveness always relieving on others for approvals.

It had become phenomenon of patriarchal society of that time to primarily make women feel that she is for others rather than being for herself. Therefore it was true that self-reliant and identity of self-sufficiency was extensively missing in the society. The general assumption of females belonging to patriarchal society whether living in rural or urban area was to marry at a young age be a mother and shoulder family’s responsibilities prioritizing motives and objectives.

According to me female’s none attainment towards liberated autonomous society is their own fear of losing wedlock even today. It is true that we are living in contemporary society and witnessed transformation hugely but it would not be wrong if I say that the present society is still under influence of old custom and tradition that hinder female’s growth and development and abstain them from main stream of educational, economic and political domain. It is also true that their original identity to society is misrepresented for ages.
Lack of liberty and exposure to worldly life is another factor that had hindered female's attainment towards autonomous individual from generation to generation. Anita Desai through her writings also expressed displeasure that men considered females as commodity for the men sake.

It is hard core truth that women have feelings affections and desires to express but they have suppressed it time and again for men sake and to maintain dignity and decorum in male dominated patriarchal society. If females are not adhering to whims and fences of males they are considered witches/bitch or sometimes miscreants to society. These circumstances and situations made women powerless, spiritless, lifeless, and failed to gather courage to fight for their equal rights and liberty. Remarkable journey of English literatures have embarked in contemporary Indian society that changed and accelerated movement of feminism which brought on surface women’s suffrages’ agony, pain and distressful condition and created a sort of awakening in men’s world that whatever happened in past was unjust against the law of human and nature now the time has come to uproot gender bias form society and treat females with respect and in a dignified manner.

Anita Desai had penned her voices through her writings against females and she was the best feminist novelist of that time carving her expression of thoughts beautifully in the form of words. It would not be wrong in saying that she had strong sense of female’s feminism. Again mentioning her unending, tireless efforts displaying atrocities, tortures, and violence of men on females of patriarchal Indian society. She used to deeply observe and enter in to the character and psyche of females her creation of thoughts female’s struggles for independent existence was marvelous and exceptional class of writing. She had won mind and hearts of millions of readers around the world. Each of her character depicted pragmatic human condition appealing to the world to come to their rescue one way or the other.

This was the benchmarks of her writings making people feel so real that they realize it is happening and need attention got to do something to stop this insane and inhuman behavior of then patriarchal society in India. Depiction of
characters going through suffrages living humiliating social condition but honestly capable of bailing themselves out of that tyranny and sluggish condition where women were treated as bad as slave such sorts of writings bring elements of distinctions or which make her different from other female writers that is why even today she has special place in women’s heart of contemporary society.

She has been considered most powerful, influential female novelist who used to go deep in mind and psyche of female characters this was the beauty of her writings urging and appealing people about down gadding situations of females across the globe. While depicting her characters in situations women of patriarchal society she articulated female’s circumstances and down trodden life who did not emerge out due to fear, of being thrown out of family lived a constant life of under dock. Illustrating those women trapped in male dominated world suddenly became powerless imagining sooner than later they will be punished.

The feeling of insecurity made them mentally handicapped with the cloud of threat and danger to life but the interesting investigation which came on surface through her writings and deep experimentations that their spirit remained undaunted such strength and courageous aspects of women in male domineering world was exceptional and great. Though there were people who criticized Desai for an instance Singh and Singh in (2012) presented society their viewpoints through dynamic research publication of paper called “depressive voices and feminist characters in Anita Desai. Sing and fellow authors were of the opinion that she did not link issues entirely previewing of a feminist thinker.

They further argued being feminist she tried to see atrocities, oppression, cruelties and injustice done on women but failed to ponder deeply the causes, reasons and truth behind such aspect. We are not trying to justify any sort of violence on females. It is cruel act and we all strongly condemn it. Here what we want to express it is not men who were often at fault there are circumstances and bitter truth that did not favour women as well. Such
significances are not presented in her novels. Taking past atrocities and oppression on females she tried to express herself inn present novels. Desai had to follow such ideology and concepts in her fictional world. If we consider her work in totality we would come across great deal of stupendous tasks were performed by her that is still appreciated by society. I think she rose to occasion stood up firmly for the cause of women’s emancipation in male dominating patriarchal society was amazing and marvelous she would be always remembered for heroic deeds.