CHAPTER VIII

The conclusion
The analysis and deliberations in the previous chapters of all aspects of characterisation, particularly of woman characters, in the novels of Bhagwaticharan Verma lead us to conclude that Vermaji has a special place in the field of Hindi novels. In his novels, he depicted almost all problems relating to a woman and presented us a real and living picture of women. He has a very different view regarding women. His characters in the novels are made so powerful that they exert influence in the mind of the readers.

Truth is that the emotional nature and imaginativeness of the woman characters of Vermaji's novel are the creation of Vermaji himself. He created all these characters with all his creative and visionary power and gave them new exposure. His views on women are quite unique for which it became necessary to study his female characters elaborately. The whole world of his creation is his original one which has been given a forceful and colourful identity. Like a very skilful novelist, he expressed his own intentions and ideas through his characters.

Vermaji depicted women in their various forms and nature and thereby he ascertained new values. He picturised the real and living pictures of such women who were exploited, deceived, tortured, neglected, bound by traditional customs and victimised for blind faith through ages. He wanted to introduce the actual position of women to the society. Side by side he also created woman characters who were educated conscious of their rights and liberties and with self-respect, and who could face the modern situation with dexterity and firmness.

Considering the whole characters in the novels of Vermaji it is evident that not only the major characters around which the whole story of the novel revolves, gave expression to the idealism and capacity to create characters of Vermaji but some other minor characters are also able to attract the attention of the readers and leave considerable impact on them. Vermaji depicted the picture of the family atmosphere of a woman since a woman is the basis of a family. Here also the
downfall of traditional values in most cases is quite remarkable. While depicting a woman in the form of an ideal mother with love and affection to children and full of kindness and pity, he did not forget another form of a mother like Ratna Chawla (in the Rekha) who challenged traditional values and gave stress on acquiring new values. In the same manner, Vidya (in the Bhule Bisre chitra) and Lata (in the Prasna Aur Marichika) are in the forms of sisters who always are looking after the good of their brothers. A woman remains as the 'Ardhangini' of a man in the form of a wife in almost all novels of Vermaji. In this form Vermaji introduced women who ordinarily bowed down to exploitation, tortures, bindings and egoistic nature of a man kind became a victim to his sexual desire. At the same he speaks of women who were conscious about their own personality and who severed their relations with men by challenging against their misdeeds. He also considered the social side of the different forms of a woman because the society has a considerable role to play in the formation of her personality. A woman becomes the matter of heavy discussion in her form of the lover. In the creation of Vermaji, there are such lovers for whom 'love' is the priceless object of life. In his novels there are some women who lived in their emotional world, who wanted to marry their lovers and against them there are others who lived in the material and intellectual world, who gave priority to economic status and therefore, regarded marriage as the economic bond which is rather a new viewpoint. If we consider the characters in the novels of Vermaji from the point of ideology, they can be classified into two :- (a) traditional and (b) revolutionary. The first group gave birth to a traditional ideal by forbearing everything that is traditional without a murmur and in contrast to that the second group examined the traditional customs before they followed and if necessary they challenged them.

Along with the variety of the woman characters, Bhagwaticharan Verma introduced novelty in their characterisation from which one can easily imagine his capacity and skill of depicting characters. From time to time he used almost all skills of characterisation. Considering the outward forms of the women depicted in
his novels, one can easily come to conclusion that most of his women are attractive due to their beauty and virtues who kept themselves distinct from other common women. In addition to that the women, other than these powerful characters are also able to keep their distinct identity on account of their commendable virtues.

The unique element in the novel literature of Vermaji is the minute observation of virtues of a woman in her different forms. In his woman characters the virtues like idealism, 'Tyag', service, Self-surrendering, purity, love and affection, 'Vatsalya', humility, patience, forebearance, bashfulness, firmness, ego and such other great qualities are found. At the same time there are some such characters who were supporters of liberty, particularly of economic liberty due to their education, and were vigilant about their liberty. They had a sense of distaste against traditional customs since they gave equal importance to the needs of the body and the mind. Through such women, Vermaji wanted to advocate for the independent identity of women, who could adjust themselves to contradictory circumstances. Here there is the priority of ego or self-reliance for which one can keep one's independent identity. Such characters also inspire others to survive in the struggle of life. Both these two types of characters have unparalleled power of attraction since they are living and real. As a result, the emotions and viewpoints of the writer become unique. It also clearly proves the capacity of thinking and limitless imagination of Vermaji. Really speaking the woman characters of Vermaji, particularly women like Chitralkha, Yamuna, Vidya, Maya, Sushila etc. are such characters who due to their special significant natural and living virtues could find a respectable position in novel literature and at the same time, they represent their own society, family and their age.

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