

Impacts and Portrayals of the marginalization between the relationship in Patriarchal

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Abstract

This presentation deals with marginalization, which discriminates the capability of a woman due to her gender. The Indian society has faced numerous barriers and often tries to insist that all are equal. India has a central idea of Unity in Diversity. This patriarchal country still relegates a person based on their religion, caste, gender and economic status. This paves the way for inequality, mental traumas, and an unhealthy relationship between male and female. Indian Writings depicts the subjugation and objectification of Indian woman who survives in the society in which the men thought a woman is a weaker sex. Numerous writers try to eradicate this marginalization of a woman through their stylistic narration and portrays women predicaments. The prime objective of the present study is to focus on marginalization of women in Indian society as portrayed in the Shashi Deshpande's novel *That Long Silence*.

Keywords

Marginalization, discrimination, empowerment, predicament, inequality, relegate

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Borders plays a significant role in our society. It prevents a country from consequences, also it prevails to the betterment of a nation and its people. As a contradiction to that, it plays a vital role with different aspects in the face of subjugation and discrimination in the life of many Indian Women. Normally, it calls as a Marginalization. Margins, usually, separates the column to show its uniqueness and its significances. However, in Indian culture, it tries to magnify the men's power by discriminating a woman as they are incapable. The gender norms are structured on the basis of human sex in which the society expects a male to be the ruler of the house As a shell, protects its Pearl. Undoubtedly, the question arises 'Are they really a shell?' or 'The large fences which restrict to show the beauty of the outer world to the people in it?'

The term Marginalization refers to relegates the power, respect, love, equal treatments and equal opportunities because of the people's caste, religion, gender, culture, race. Infinite people suffered of Marginalization especially Indian women. They are restricted to lead a life as equal as men. The equivalent of opportunity and respect are never balanced in-between the existed genders since Vedic eras. The great leaders of this patriarchal society tries to eliminate the marginalization through implementing laws and make aware the people of the impacts of that. A pen is mightier than sword, a proverb, insists that writing has a power to change, to create, and to eliminate the barriers. Literature has evolved in this modern times and persistently depicts the oppression of marginalized people includes women oppression, denial of respect and equality for black men, and all the psychological issues undergone by them. Numerous writers focuses on the problem of marginalization which tramples the women for her gender.

Worldwide writers put forth the analyzation of marginalized community through their effective and impactful writings in a hope of to eradicate the restrictions on people who deserved to be live with equality of getting things. Indian Writings which has existed in our diverse country, portrays and foreshadows the beautification of country's wealth. Besides, it delineates the psychological view of men and the expectations of the society on an Indian women through their protagonists. Indian authors such as Arundhati Roy, Anita Subramanian, Salman Rushdie, Shashi Deshpande are among the impactful writers, their works picturizes the contemporary and the ancient conditions of women. Shashi Deshpande, one of the proficient Indian authors, an author of eleven novels, two novellas and four books for children. Her novels *That Long Silence* and *Strangers to Ourselves* won Sahitya Akademi Award. Her works are the depiction of an Indian Woman who is strangled by stereotypical ideas of the society, male chauvinism, marginalization which all leads them into an alienated world and to the crisis for self identity. The novel *That Long Silence* limns the impacts of Marginalization of a Woman because of her gender, that leads her to be alienated and creates an identity crisis in her life. Moreover, this novel renders the way the girl child are brought in an patriarchal society and the domination of women by an another women in the name of the Kins. In addition, this novel brings forth the imbalanced relationship between a male and female due to the ill treatment and

lack of equality through the character of Jaya and Mohan. 'A pair of bullocks yoked together...that was how I saw the two of us the day we came here (Deshpande 07)'. Shashi Deshpande an efficient writer, describes the plight of a woman

who brings under the yoke. Jaya, lives in her Dadar flat with her husband, Mohan, want to lead a balanced life but Jaya's silence, an output of her Vanitamami's advice, ruined her life with Mohan. This novel delineates the crisis in an Indian family which affects by the ideology of an Indian woman, who is taught to be silent throughout her life. When Mohan asked suggestion and expected emotional support from Jaya, she was unable to fulfil his expectations. The root cause of her silence is the way that she brought up in the Indian society. Through the Vanitamami's advice Deshpande signifies the perspective of a woman to be "an ideal wife". It is an instinct of, delimiting a woman and puts forth the separation in-between the bond of husband and wife. Shashi Deshpande's novels scrutinize the secondary status of a middle class Indian woman. Many women are denied to provide respect and equality for being a woman. This secondary status oppress a woman and makes her to bare it in silence. Women's predicaments of being ill treated and its impact on them, is to be witnessed in the life of Mohan's mother's. She remains silent, whenever, her husband behaves violently, it might be the impact of marginalization ideas that women should not rise her voice against her husband's will. The secondary level of woman in her family is brought to the light to the readers. This ill treatment is the prelude of margins drawn on a woman by a men for being a woman. Why is there no fresh chutney today?" he asked, not looking at her. She mumbled something. The next moment he picked up his heavy brass plate and threw it, not at her, but deliberately at the wall, which it hit with a dull clang (Deshpande 35). "When the boy finally drifted off to sleep, she was still sitting there in front of the fire, silent, motionless (Deshpande 36). Not only male chauvinism, but some woman in our Indian society, justifies the denial of rights, a one among the problems of Marginalization. The eldest women in an Indian families thinks that they have the rights to oppress another women in the family. The novelist depicts the ill-treatment of an Indian woman through the life of Vanitamami, who is denied to be her and lacks an inequality to express her desires to her family. This elucidates the way a woman marginalized by an another woman who is in the position of mother-in-law. "Since the day she got married she, like the rest of Ai's family, was dominated and ruled

by that gohul, her mother-in-law, my other-ajji. Even Vanitamami's saris were chosen for her by the old woman (Deshpande 45). Discrimination of women's talents is the root cause of Marginalization. It paves the way for isolation and identity crisis. Woman become puppets for their gender. Their decisions are dependent on their father, brother, husband and son. The families in this patriarchal society, fails to give her a space to show off her talents. Jaya, the protagonist of the novel, seems to be a small-writer, a pathway to propose her perspectives which is semi auto biographical. Initially, Mohan restricted her to be a writer. However, he interrogated for his malpractices in his business, and so for the survival he again insisted Jaya to write. It depicts the ways a woman is relegate her identity and dominated by her husband. Similarly,

the protagonist is named as Jaya by her father which means victory. After her marriage, Mohan called her 'Suhasini'. As days passed 'Suhasini' forgets the childhood world of Jaya and disappointed with the disillusionment of her marriage life. Through Mohan's attitude towards his wife, Jaya, Shashi Deshpande, introspects the discrimination of a woman for being a wife of an Indian man. The silence of Jaya, Mohan's mother and Vanitamami are the exemplary instincts of Marginalization. In the end of the novel, Jaya decides to break her silence. Indian writings seek to eradicate the existence of marginalization in the patriarchal society. Literature refers to a mirror of the life. Marginalization begins with in a family in the relationship of husband and wife. Although Indian families try to normalize the oppression of woman in her family, it is need to be exterminate from the society. Marginalized woman encounters various psychological issues especially when a woman is marginalized by her family. The delineation should be cut off from the society. It can be achieved through educating the people and through the practising the equality between male and female child in the family. This paper introspects on impacts and portrayal of marginalized woman in Indian society. Education, a powerful tool which can be put forward to eradicate the margins from the society. Never implement the margins to suppress a woman, instead implement independence for her.

References

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