

## FRAGMENTATION OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS IN THE NOVEL OF ANITA NAIR

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### ABSTRACT

*Anita Nair gives ideal instances of defrauded ladies in a male centric framework. Marriage is as yet a social important, where ladies look for security and men decency. Mastery is the huge in an examination of the man-lady relationship where the male attributes are ones combined with mental idea and positive movement, simultaneously as a lady is viewed as fundamentally agreeable; her job to be satisfying male sexual drive for the ensuing propagation of the species. The lady in the past was totally traditional, uneducated, superstitious and confined. Being lived in such climate ladies had become limited and controlled. They would never feel that there can be an alternate world external the four dividers of their home. She was totally cut off from such unique world. It was so in light of the fact that the men of the traditional society needed them to be so. They also were controlled by the advanced age theory which was against lady and which instructed that lady's place is inside the house.*

**Key Words :** *Traditional, Uneducated.*

### INTRODUCTION

Anita Nair is one of the notable authors in Indian Writing in English with a global standing. Anita Nair was brought into the world in Mundakottakurthu close to Shornur in Kerala. She was raised in a suburb in Madras. Her dad worked in processing plants. Her grandparents who lived in Kerala were the justification for Anita Nair to make continuous visits to Kerala and such visits made her to know the core of rustic Kerala. She did her B.A in English writing and language in a modest community Othapalam in Kerala. At the age of 24, she went to the United States to concentrate on reporting. She was filling in as an inventive overseer of a promoting organization in Bangalore when she thought of her first book, an assortment of brief tales. She bid farewell to her promoting profession and she picked to think her "habit" composing. As she comments

herself that, "being essayist is a need for me, enslavement.

Anita Nair in her presentation novel uncovers lady's ability to affirm her own freedoms and uniqueness in marriage and form into completely fledged ladies of planned as an individual. Anita Nair has introduced in her books, current Indian ladies' quest for recovery of connections that are key to ladies. Her own battle as an author is similarly suggestive of the protection from women's activist articulation that wins in India in the 20th century. As a lady author her problem was either to give voice to ladies' anxiety and be marked as a ladies essayist: eliminated from the standard of abstract scene; or to deny her women's activist and compose like a man either with male name or male story voice. Anita Nair uncovers that her anxiety is with the investigation of human mind.

She investigates the passionate environment of her heroes. Anita Nair has depicted a portion of her hero as monetarily free ladies yet they don't have command over their own life even significant choices of their life have been taken by others, she has obviously gotten this idea light that ladies in current Indian might be taught and monetarily autonomous yet at the same time the rope of their life is in the possession of others. Anita Nair portrays cautiously the variety inside every lady, as she would have rather not put the existences of ladies to one ideal.

The ladies living in such a standard society turned out to be so constant to their encompassing and age old way of thinking that they also were imagining that the marriage is their predetermination and their spouses are their lords. Their obligation is to submit to him and serve him and his family. The essayist centers principally around the mental investigation of internal brain of Indian ladies in Indian books in English. Anita Nair being lady enters profound into the internal brain of the discouraged ladies by prudence of her ladylike reasonableness and mental knowledge and exposes their issues which are the result of Indian ladies' mental and enthusiastic irregular characteristics in a male overwhelmed society. Consequently, Male ruled society and its anti woman philosophy is the underlying driver of ladies' backwardness and their torment and exploitation.

## CONTRADICTIONS AND AMBITIONS OF ANITA NAIR'S WOMEN'S CHARACTER

Anita Nair is a striking and clear author. Anita Nair won't be named as a women's activist author. She makes an endeavor to show the nature of solidarity in a lady. Anita Nair additionally adds that strength isn't normally viewed as a lady as thing. Her styles eventually contrast from other women's activist authors. As such, she is a women's activist with distinction. She follows the genuine place of ladies in the families just as in the general public. She has

made waves in the general public of male mastery by accepting ladies as ladies in a genuine way. Her endeavor to display the situation, fears, predicaments, inconsistencies and aspirations of her ladies' person is exceptional. Her essential focal point of consideration is the universe of ladies, the battle of ladies with regards to current Indian culture. Her books portray the genuine of her characters. Her books uncover the impact of social molding on ladies. Society utilizes a wide range of means to engender conviction we have writing as one of the necessary resources to convey these thoughts further, encompassed by such messages. They break the chains of accepted practices and don't restrict themselves to the limits which limit ladies. So we can say that Anita Nair breaks the chains of society in depicting her ladies characters, which ordinarily prompts its fracture. She drives us to think about the significance of checking infidelity to save day to day life. The female characters in Anita Nair's books come from various religions, reflecting consequently the variety of Indian culture, which would be troublesome or-difficult to sum up. Anita Nair is a contemporary Indo-English writer who has introduced the situation of Indian lady. This original arrangements with custom and innovation in the contemporary India. Anita Nair has exhibited the subordinate place of lady in the universal practice – bound Indian culture. She has taken up issues of sex segregation and social molding of ladies, spouse wife relationship and the concealment of ladies and sexual double-dealing of ladies inside and outside the conjugal casing. Marriage is laid out as an extreme objective for young ladies, ladies need to shape and change themselves to suit the interest of the male partners and smother their self-character.

## A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE IN THE NOVEL OF ANITA NAIR

English writing is one of the most noticeable majors at any school or college, with enormous a part of understudies selecting. However, with this space of study being so wide, certain individuals are confounded concerning what precisely English

writing is. This article investigates the extent of English writing in school and in the work environment. The more straightforward portion of that inquiry to address is that it covers writing in English not from the United Kingdom, simply any writing in the English language! In any case, characterizing exactly what writing is turns into a more muddled possibility. While normally considered as books, verse, and here and there show, the idea of writing itself is questionable. Writing is by and large characterized as composing with creative legitimacy, implying that different mediums like screenplays, verifiable, and even melody verses could be viewed as writing by receptive global understudies! The extent of most schools' English writing projects will be generally restricted to the traditional artistic pursuits, be that as it may. A standard English writing significant will cover a harmony between verse and exposition fiction, with dramatization and other, more quarrelsome types of "writing" blended in to fluctuating degrees. All things considered, any English writing program deserving at least moderate respect will cover terrifically significant periods and developments of English writing while at the same time presenting new basic thoughts and breaking down things more profoundly than you would in your own autonomous examinations. The course list of an English office is regularly separated by district (British writing, American writing, and world writing) and period (pre-1800 and post2000 are normal markers, for instance), with at minimum some necessary classes in every one of these spaces.

## THE TREATMENT OF FEMINISTIC ISSUES IN ANITA NAIR'S NOVELS

Anita Nair's fourth original *Lessons in Forgetting* (2010) is examined to rethink the job and the mission of ladies to continue on life. Her composing uncovers a tale about genuine individuals, about renewed opportunities and crisp start. It manages love, reliance and treachery. Anita Nair in her fiction discusses how lady experiences male centric framework which has attempted in numerous ways

to subdue, embarrass and misuse ladies. The inquiry she brings up in the original makes us to reevaluate about the philosophical ground of man's male centric job in the traditional society and to contemplate the presence of elective reality. It presents a resistance between philosophical appearance addressed in mythic and powerful comprehension of the material world and reality addressed in the material mistreatment of ladies.

Ladies authors in India are pushing ahead with solid and sure walks matching the speed of the world. They are perceived for their inventiveness and singularity. These essayists can depict delicately a world that has in it ladies, and with content wealthy in substance. Their ladies are genuine flesh heroes who are wonderful with their connections to their encompassing, their social orders, their families, their psychological cosmetics and themselves. Furthermore for the ladies journalists account fiction turned into a material to challenge the domineering acts of a sexual orientation one-sided society. Thus Feminism is quickly creating as a huge basic philosophy it establishes a significant portion of the contemporary writing in English. It has arisen as an idea that includes both a way of thinking and development for socio – political change dependent on a basic examination of male advantage and ladies' subjection inside a given society, which gives an expansive range on the women's activist composition, with center around lady's inquiry and the issue of sex.

The Indian ladies authors incorporates Arundhati Roy, Jhumpa Lahiri, Manju Kapur, Anita Desai, Shashi Deshpande, Anita Nair, and so forth These ladies authors investigated every one of the points of womanhood focusing more on the fallout of colonization. Their hero are completely introduced looking for a valid character and which means of their reality. Among the different Indian essayists in English, Anita Nair is handily acknowledged as a proficient expert of the class of fiction. She entrances the peruser with suggestive language and depictions with which her books flourish. Anita Nair herself doesn't connect her composition with the term woman's rights; she

abstains from calling herself women's activist however her works basically manage ladies from various layers of life and their aggregate battle to set up a good foundation for themselves in a male ruled society. Nair's first novel 'The Better Man' demonstrated her as an author. The second novel 'Women Coupe' set up her as a women's activist essayist. Nair's essential concern is with the world wherein ladies neglect to exist as individuals; they simply carry on with a non – existent life without every one of the things that add tone to life. While Nair doesn't call herself women's activist she likewise would rather avoid her hero rely upon male for help. Akhila in 'Women Coupe', Radha in 'Special lady' and Mira in 'Illustrations in Forgetting' battle to track down their place in a male centric culture

## FEMINISM PORTRAYED IN 'LADIES COUPE'

Postcolonial women's activist writing has consistently worried about the weighty concern of managing, layers of distortion of customs and religions. At the focal point of this difficulty is the job of lady and her (in) reliance, monetarily and socially. The more traditional a general public is, the more risky is the subject of ladies' liberation and subsequently, the more energetic its ladies scholars are. No big surprise then, at that point, that Anita Nair's fascinating novel 'Women Coupe' brings up the issues about the job of lady in contemporary postcolonial India. India experiences an arrangement of sex – job generalizing and mistreating of lady that exist under male centric social association. Man controlled society, in its various structures has attempted in numerous ways to subdue, degrade and embarrass ladies particularly through the pictures addressed in social and traditional structures. The novel 'Women roadster' manages such issues by posing basic inquiries that not just shakes the philosophical ground of man's male centric job in a traditional society, yet in addition suggest the presence of an elective reality. The original inquiries whether the job of Indian lady living under abusive man centric

frameworks ought to be confined distinctly to their jobs as spouses and moms. In such a world, lady's job is restricted to generation paying little heed to her own longings and necessities. Anita Nair's creative mind terms with stories that jump out like minuscule fish, battling to get away from an angler's bushel. Like to recognize the reality, she has flagged that her book is "a novel in parts", hanging together an assortment of brief tales than in going for the long stretch. Through the 'women compartment' or roadster, Anita Nair shares the experience of her female characters with the per users. She puts her hero in a cross – social situation. She investigates the foreigner reasonableness, duality and adaptable personality. Her person comes from every one of the areas of the planet with disparate social, strict and social distractions.

She investigates the variety of topics which base on her characters' battle to grow out of traditionally acquired social qualities. Her ladies character is submissive animals who put stock in wrestling with their own concerns rather than attempting to rule their male partners. The Brahmin champion, Akhila, whose life has been removed from her control, is a 45 year 'old maid' girl, sister auntie and the main supplier of her family. The story is told in clenched hand individual by Akhila, the hero, who is at clenched hand introduced as a thoughtful figure : she forfeited her life's fantasies to keep a pinch of business as usual for her sister and two siblings later her dad was struck by a passing passenger transport. She turns into a forever been lady the foundation of unimaginable requesting family until the day she gets herself an one way pass to a hotel town, an excursion that will eventually make her an alternate lady.

"So this then, at that point, is Akhila 45 years old Sans rose - hued exhibitions. Sans spouse, youngsters, home and family. Longing for break and space. Hungry forever and experience. Longing to associate" This is the start of an excursion of self – revelation and life changing changes. At 45, Akhila gets up one day with a 'Battle – or flight' thought. So she sheets a trains women car (an isolated, second class compartment viewed as on most short-term

Indian trains until 1998) and ventures from Bangalore to Kanyakumari. Later her father's demise, she turned into the top of her's family, provider and saint. She wants to satisfy her family's needs and needs.

## OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- 1) To study the treatment of feministic issues in Anita Nair's novels
- 2) To study feminism portrayed in 'Ladies Coupe'

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology in the present study is exploratory, interpretative, evaluative and analytical. Different themes in the selected novels are taken into consideration. Secondary data is collected from many resources such as literary columns in various libraries, books, research journals, internet, magazine, and newspapers, official website.

Anita Nair in her books has depicted the discontinuity of homegrown relations of a man and a lady. She attempts to investigate issues like assault, male mastery and treachery in a marriage. She additionally talks about ladies' privileges for freedom, lady as spouse, girl and mother. She additionally talks about mental issues and ladies' journey for free everyday routine like to experience without a man. The lady characters of Anita Nair endure however their sufferings end up being weapons to battle against bad form, imbalance and separation. She has perfectly woven the homegrown family connections of ladies. As indicated by Janet Richards:

**The quintessence of women's liberation has a solid central case expected to mean just that there are great purposes behind reasoning that ladies experience the ill effects of methodical social treachery due to their sex, the recommendation is to be viewed as comprising woman's rights.**

The meanings of family esteems are inseparably interlinked with meanings of marriage and female devotion to familial qualities. A lady as mother and spouse is viewed as the overseer of family esteems and her part in keeping the attachment of an enormous family is anxious. The establishment of marriage is the focal element of all types of human culture. It is the most unfathomable just as the most complicated of every single human connection. It should be the blessed association of two spirits and bodies. It is the establishment of the family which is a gathering of people comprising of guardians and youngsters. It is the most established and most impressive social organization that has withstood everyday hardship. Marriage characterizes the techniques for building up and ending the spouse wife connection. Marriage and a man-lady relationship, become critical angles in any investigation of the family. The topic of marriage and familial relations in the expressions of William Walsh:

**What is so attractive about the treatment of family relationships is charm and authenticity of its Indian colouring. What makes it immediately recognizable is that it seems to belong to a substantial human nature.**

Anita Nair is profoundly engaged with and focused on what she composes. Certainly, she is an expert narrator and her cut short stories, similar to her books, center around the homegrown spaces. Family and connections inside the family, its practices, religions, convictions, relationships and narratives arise as prevailing themes in her brief tales and books. She investigates the individual, mental and passionate bonds and periodic struggles which are constantly a noteworthy component of the middleclass Indian family. Inside the limits of the restricted space of such families, here and there issues seeing someone cause hardships and quandaries however they are sometime settled. Notwithstanding, Anita Nair's decision of the family and its design in her accounts of books does not the slightest bit disparage her authorial height. With a sharp feeling of insight and affectability to individuals and her environmental elements she has

achieved a minute investigation of Indian working class family, zeroing in particularly on ladies. Indian ladies should take pen like Anita Nair and should raise ladies issues. Miriam Shiner states, Simon de Beauvoir composed that the primary lady to take up her pen with regards to her sex. Anita Nair is worried about the subordinate job of ladies in marriage and society. Their enthusiastic and mental hardship brought into power by the injuries of man centric society, etc. The lady dispossesses of adoration, comprehension and friendship are the focal point of her work. She shows how conventional Indian culture is one-sided against a lady. She additionally perceives that it is exceptionally normal particularly a lady in the job of matrons abuse their sisters and unwittingly proliferate the tenet of male authority.

The heroes of Anita Nair's books are current taught yet subordinate ladies. Their quest for opportunity and self-personality inside marriage is a common subject. As the ladies in her books are unsure and aspiring. They look to satisfy their aspirations and in the process they frequently will generally fall inside the contention zone with men. Therefore a man-lady relationship turns into the focal point of consideration in her books. Bernard Shaw says:

**Man and wife do not, as a rule, live together, they only breakfast together, dine together and sleep in the same room. In most cases the woman knows nothing of the man's working life and he knows nothing of her working life, he calls it her home life.**

Actually, the premise of day to day life stays the man-lady relationship even as this needs to develop and accept different connections to support itself. Social builds and social job sway the man-lady relationship inside and outside family in more than one way. It covers a wide scope of marriage, love, infidelity, despondency inside marriage, struggle, subordinate job credited to ladies, distance and separation or partition. This relationship works at both individual and social levels and has a nature of irresoluteness about it. Notwithstanding, the connection among man and lady is socially and socially characterized a lady might be a little girl, spouse, sister, mother, auntie and even grandma

comparatively, a man is likewise seen in his socially checked job as husband, father, sibling, granddad, uncle and so on In their social jobs past the organization of family people are basically the parts of this immense machine called society. Just with the endorsement of the male and to the degree that male centric society will agree a lady can appreciate anything of advantage or impact. This has prompted the negative portrayal of ladies as the guiltless, aloof, and weak survivors of male viciousness. Kate Millet's contention is forthright:

**...was not carried out through a rigid authoritarian system of force. Rather, it took place by means of the engineering of consent among women themselves. Instead of being openly coerced into accepting their secondary status, women were conditioned into embracing it by the process of sex-role stereotyping. . . . From early childhood, women were trained to accept a system which divided society into male and female spheres, with appropriate roles for each, and which allocated public power exclusively to the male sphere. . .**

Anita Nair has perfectly portrayed the discontinuity of relations in the book. Mukundan is the fundamental person of The Better Man and every one of the relations circumvent him. Initially, his kinship with Bhasi's and it's up and downs. Besides the connection among father and child as his dad was exceptionally intense and severe. He uses to abhor his dad since he was attempting to persuade his child to become autonomous. He understood Achuthan's anxiety later his demise. He grows up with Meenakshi from adolescence and out of nowhere they are approached to separate as they grows up. Meenakshi weds to Balan however she was not content with him. At long last, he doesn't propose Anjana publically figuring it might demolish his standing in his area. The author has depicted the relations in various pieces. The different relations show the homegrown struggles and worries inside relations.

The popular novel of Anita Nair Ladies Coupe shows assorted homegrown relations and the oppression of a lady inside relations in male-overwhelmed society. Her clever communicates the

need of liberation and training of Indian ladies and consequently its reformist target is front grounded in her book. *Women Coupe* portrays the story of six ladies who meet absolutely by chance on a short train venture. The fractures of homegrown relations are followed from the accounts of the ladies they describe to Akhila. She is being made subordinate in a male centric family and society. She has been compliant animal in her family. She has been working for her family as a representative in personal expense department. One day she chooses to carry on with her own life and gets a train ticket for Kanyakumari. In the train she follows the existences of six ladies as they travel in similar women compartment. The narratives they describe to her, help the hero Akhilandeswari to observe goals for the torturing inquiries that insult her and empower her to build up her actual character. She gives up before man centric culture and concedes womanhood. Following the primary credits of man centric society Adrienne Rich composes:

**Patriarchy is the power of the fathers, a familial, social, ideological, political system in which men by force direct pressure, or through ritual, tradition, law, and language, customs, etiquette, education and the division of labor determine what part women shall or shall not play, and in which the female is everywhere subsumed under the male.**

*Women Coupe* portrays the situation of Akhila, a 45 year-old single lady utilized as an annual assessment assistant, surrenders her schooling to assume up the liability of the family later her dad's passing. However she plays out the job of a supplier impeccably. She has never been permitted to carry on with life based on her conditions. The original takes off with her choice to find her own life and in her quest for opportunity she takes a train to Kanyakumari. Having got a billet in an inferior compartment in *Ladies Coupe*. She meets five different ladies Sheela Vasudevan, Prabha Devi, Janaki Prabhakar, Margaret Paulraj and Marikolanthu. Throughout the excursion Akhila becomes more acquainted with her kindred explorers. Every one of the characters lead sound system composed jobs into which ladies are shaped

by male centric culture. They all expectation and endeavor independence from homegrown issues. At the point when every one of the five characters meet and offer their burdens with the hero. Her last option tracks down the solution to her journey of opportunity A concise presentation of the five travelers follows before an inside and out examination of each character is made. Janaki is a spoiled spouse and a befuddled mother. Margaret Shanti is a Chemistry educator who is hitched to a self-retained obtuse despot. Prabhadevi is an ideal spouse and little girl who also goes through a significant change. The most youthful person, fourteen-year-old Sheela is gifted with an extraordinary capacity to see matters that are past the limit of ordinary spirits. Marikolanthu succumbs to a rich and lewd man who destroys her blamelessness.

## CONCLUSION

This review is principally embraced the situation in contemporary Indian culture and how they are stifled in the male-ruled society and at last how they battle male controlled society and ladies' craving are depicted through the books of *Ladies Coupe* and *Mistress* by Anita Nair. Man centric society in a real sense signifies "the standard of the dad" and comes from the Greek (Patriarkhes). All things considered, the term man centric society was utilized to allude to despotic principle by the male top of the family. Be that as it may, in current occasions, it all the more by and large alludes to social framework in which power is principally held by grown-up men. It is an arrangement of society or government wherein the dad or oldest male is the top of the family wherein men held the power and ladies are generally rejected from it. Male controlled society is a social framework in guys is essential power figures key to social association and they possess the jobs of political administration, moral power and involves female subjection. Man centric society is the term used to portray the general public where we reside today, described by current and notable inconsistent power connection among ladies and men.

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