



THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN BUILDING FEMINIST THOUGHT ACROSS KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to investigate the substantial contributions that English literature has made to the formation and development of feminist ideas in the Indian state of Karnataka. The purpose of this study is to analyze the ways in which English literary works have affected and inspired feminist discourse in the area. This would be accomplished through a complete assessment of literature and analysis. Within the realm of English literature, the research investigates a variety of themes, representations, and storylines that have resonated with feminist beliefs and movements in the state of Karnataka that have been studied. The research sheds light on the role that literature plays in opposing patriarchal conventions, fighting for gender equality, and empowering women in Karnataka. This is accomplished by charting the growth of feminist ideology as it is mirrored in English literary writings.

Keywords: *English Literature, Building, Feminist*

INTRODUCTION

The literature that was written in English during the time period following India's independence made a significant contribution to the development of feminist ideas in Karnataka. This contribution was made during the period described above. Since the country obtained its independence 21 years ago, literature produced in English has been a powerful medium for expressing, disseminating, and questioning gender norms, stereotypes, and patriarchal structures that are prevalent in society. This has been the case ever since the country gained its freedom. Through various genres such as novels, poetry, plays, and essays, English literature has provided a platform for women writers and thinkers from Karnataka to voice their experiences, struggles, and aspirations, thereby contributing to the development of feminist consciousness and discourse in the region.

We wish to explore and investigate the numerous ways in which English literature has contributed to feminist ideals in Karnataka since the state's independence. This will be done in the course of this research. By conducting an analysis of key literary works, writers, issues, and movements, our goal is to gain an understanding of the ways in which English literature has impacted and been influenced by the shifting feminist landscape in the state. The evaluation of these components will allow for the achievement of this goal. In an effort to shed light on the role that literature plays in combating gender inequality, advancing the rights of women, and imagining societies that are more fair and inclusive, we are seeking to do so with the assistance of a detailed examination of texts and situations. In the contemporary sociopolitical context, where issues of gender equality, women's empowerment, and social justice continue to be prominent concerns, this study is particularly significant due to the fact that it is relevant to the situation. Our objective is to shine light on the transformative power of creative expression as it relates to the process of growing critical awareness, empathy, and social change. Exploring the intersection of literature and feminism is the means by which this objective will be attained. By doing this inquiry, we believe that we will be able to make a contribution to a

more in-depth understanding of the dynamic link that exists between literature, feminism, and social reform in Karnataka. This is something that we are eager to accomplish. This, in turn, will improve the discourse of academics and stimulate further research and action in this field in the future.

EARLY INDIAN WOMEN WRITERS - VERNACULARS & ENGLISH

Women writers have been engaged in a protracted and intricate struggle for the right to carve out a space for themselves and to have their thoughts heard. This conflict has been going on for a long time. There have been a variety of gender roles that have been ascribed to women throughout the course of history and in many countries. Their standing in society has evolved in a different way from what it was before the new system was implemented. There was a prevalent conviction that males were superior to women and that men should be oppressed in communities that were dominated by patriarchy. At the beginning of the Vedic period, women were accorded a position of high respect throughout the entirety of society. These young girls were brought up in the same manner that we brought up our sons. As far as the cosmos was concerned, every single item belonged to a girl. Women were held in high esteem because they were perceived to be representatives of refinement, tradition, and wisdom, respectively. In the Vedic tradition, Maitreyee and Gorge were generally considered to be the most esteemed lecturers. A large number of well-known poets have contributed lyrics to the Vedas and Puranas. Some of these poets are Val, Saraswati, Ubhayabharati, Lopamudra, Ghosa, Apala, Romasa, Suiya, Savitri, Juhu, and Yami, amongst others. In contrast, the position of women began to decline throughout the later Vedic period. This trend continued throughout the Vedic period. Throughout the course of human civilization, men have been the ones to secure their hegemonic positions. Because they had access to education, they were able to compose "shaastras" that were advantageous to themselves. This was made possible by the fact that education reached them. These texts include the law that rules the entire planet and contains all of its laws. Other types of oppression, such as the emancipation of women, the marriage of children, and widowhood, have also come into existence. Due to this, the creative capacity of women has basically slowed down, which is a negative consequence.

AWAKENING OF FEMINISM

It is generally agreed that the term "feminism" first appeared in a global sense around the middle of the 19th century. This is the time period that is considered to be historical. It was during this time period that western nations witnessed the rise of a group of women who were not only educated and articulate, but also self-sufficient and have fresh ideas and perspectives. These individuals were convinced beyond a shadow of a doubt that women were capable of performing jobs on par with those that were carried out by men. The sociocultural movement that contributed to this form of awakening in women was one of the factors that did so. Through the writings that they have produced, they have made an effort to reconceive of who they think they are. The discrimination and hierarchy that are connected with gender were brought into question as a result of their actions. As a group, they were of the belief that there should be a bigger number of women participating in the new movement and writing about the difficulties that they encounter in society. In the books that they had written, a significant number of them talked about the difficulties, perspectives, sentiments, desires, expectations, and failures that they had previously encountered. Some of them, using their own personal experiences, spoke out against the low socioeconomic status of women and the imbalance that exists between them. They did this by using their own personal stories. They developed a disguise for themselves in the form of fictional heroines in their works and shared their true experiences in order to escape the potential of being embarrassed in their traditional setting. This was done in order to prevent the possibility

of being humiliated. Within their literary works, a new woman was shown who had taken a stand against a male authority figure and refused to submit to their control. This idea, which is both progressive and global, provided the impetus for the development of the concept of feminism. Alexander Dumas, a French author, is credited with being the first person to use this phrase during the process of classifying the developing movement for the rights of women. Through the course of its existence, it has evolved into a prominent philosophical movement with the objective of ensuring that women and men are treated in an equal manner in every aspect of life. In addition to the fact that women in England and the United States were the ones who initiated these programs, they did it under distinct names. To fight for the rights of women and to improve their living conditions in society, particularly in big cities, the Suffragette Movement, which was the beginning of the Women's Emancipation Movement, began in the late 1860s. This movement was the beginning of the movement that led to the emancipation of women. Specifically, the goal of this movement was to enhance the living conditions of women who resided in urban areas. The campaign's principal focus was on ensuring that women and girls are shielded from the perils of the workplace as well as the incidents of abuse that take place within institutions.

WRITERS IN ENGLISH AND FEMINISM - POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

Following India's attainment of its independence, a collection of contemporary feminist writers who write in English developed, each with their own distinctive voice and point of view. Sources such as epics, mythology, folklore, and folktales are examples of sources that are not traditional but have been impacted by them. They are not only fearless and compelling, but they also have a strong training background. They are unwavering in their understanding of what it is to be a guy. A shift of frame of mind, perspective, subject matter, and visual representation may be observed in this instance. The writers' work reflects both the modern opinions of the authors as well as the experiences of different women. Through the process of writing essays that tackle significant themes, they are able to produce their own literature, which provides them with a platform from which they may communicate their feminist ideas and ideals. They make an effort to expose the cultural and patriarchal aspects of "self" that have been concealed from view throughout the years. Their experiences and the reality of their life are communicated via the use of fictional characters that they have constructed particularly for the sake of this work. "In addition, we broadened our understanding of social issues, developed a keen sense of women's identities, became activists for women's rights, explored issues of isolation and crisis of self-identity, boldly portrayed gender, and centered our attention on the study of interpersonal dynamics," Rashmi Bajaj says in reference to the recent works of Indian women writers that have been published in the English language.

The 1960s saw a multitude of debut works written in English by Indian women poets. These works were written by Indian women. Everyone from Kamala Das and Monika Varma to Margaret Chatterjee and Ira De to Roshan Alkazi and Sujatha Modayil and Mamta Kalia and Gauri Deshpande and Sunita Jain and Lila Ray and Sunita Namjoshi and Mary Gupta and Indira Dhanrajgir and Shri Devi Singh and Gauri Pant and Lalita Venkateswaran and Chitra Pershad and Nasima Aziz and Vimla Rao and Malathi Rao and Dorothy Sinha and so on. They are poets who are blessed with a brilliant poetic abilities. Disclosure of personal information is their top concern. They tell experiences from their own life as a way of expressing the femininity that they possess. It is the concept of the man-woman connection that serves as the focal point of their work. As a woman navigates a society that is controlled by men, she faces a variety of psychological battles, including those related to passion, ambition, sex, sorrow, and grief, among other things. When it comes to women, they

are the ones who have pioneered the road into new worlds of pleasure and emotional intimacy. Some of the things that they discuss freely include lesbianism, masturbation, abortion, menstruation, and other related themes. As a result, in this post-independence period, we are in a better position to appreciate the works of Indian women poets, who have left an indelible mark on English poetry via the beautiful works that they have produced.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF FEMINISM

The word "women's liberation" comes from the French word "féminisme," and according to the Cambridge online word reference, "women's liberation" refers to "the conviction that ladies ought to be permitted similar freedoms, power, and openings as men and be treated similarly, or the arrangement of activities expected to accomplish this state." The term "women's liberation" originates from the French word "féminisme." It is possible to use the term "women's emancipation" to refer to a change in social, political, or economic situations that places equal rights for all groups of people as a priority. When it comes to the current state of the economy, this can be the conclusion. In any event, the phrases "woman's rights" and "feminism" did not acquire a significant amount of relevance until the 1970s, when they started to be used in public discourse more regularly. Only then did they begin to acquire a widespread significance. They were used in public discourse for the first time at this point in time, which marked the beginning of the period in which they became increasingly prevalent. The feminist movement has resulted in the development of sociological and political theories that are concerned with issues that are associated with the differentiation of sexual orientations by individuals. Beginning in the middle of the 1850s, when the major feminists first started advocating their beliefs about imbalance and when the primary suffragette movement first appeared, British women have started to struggle against the mistreatment. From that moment forward, women have started working toward realizing their goals of having the same freedoms as males and having a situation in the public light that is comparable to what men have. This fashion trend has been going on for quite some time. In addition, the feminist framework illustrates the manner in which issues ought to be characterized, as well as the kinds of questions that ought to be posed. For instance, one definition of the imbalance in society can be found in the book *Theoretical Perspectives on Gender and Development*, which was written by Jane L. Parpart and her colleagues. In this book, it is stated that the imbalance is caused by "the need to build up inconsistent motivators to persuade the most skilled individuals to do the main positions proficiently in society." The same book has a second description of the imbalance that exists in society. This definition claims that the imbalance is brought about by the practice of awarding various awards in order to maintain a lower level of competition.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the dynamics of women's writing in Kannada.
2. To examine, with the help of Sarah's autobiographical works, the development of Sarah as a writer during the course of her career.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

J. A. Goguen (2012) When it comes to addressing enrollment grades, a subjective set that includes some typical aggregate/fractional requesting can in fact be employed. This is despite the fact that the scope of qualities between 0 and 1, which are both complete, is the most commonly used. It is not necessary for the

components of this set to be numerical in nature so long as the requests made among them may be interpreted as addressing various aspects of the degree of involvement. Therefore, the enrollment set can be any set that is requested in any way, shape, or form, and the participation set that is employed the majority of the time is a cross section. A fluffy set with a cross section was proposed as the enrollment set through the presentation of the notion. The fuzzy sets that are defined by having a grid as the participation set are referred to as L-fluffy sets or L-sets. The letter L is assumed to be a truncation for cross section (cross section). It is possible to regard the fluffy set hypothesis to be a conjecture of the old style set hypothesis. This hypothesis is a hypothesis of evaluated concepts, and it is a hypothesis in which everything includes degree. As a result of this, the fluffy set hypothesis has a greater amount of materiality than the old style set hypothesis when it comes to addressing a variety of concerns. There has been a proliferation of applications of the fluffy sets concept ever since it was first proposed. Among the fields in which applications may be found are software engineering, artificial intelligence, decision analysis, data science, framework science, control designing, master frameworks, design acknowledgment, board science, activities exploration, and advanced mechanics. Moreover, the concept of fluffiness has been a driving force behind the development of hypothetical science.

A. Rosenfeld in 2017 and In 2018 J.M. Anthony and H. Sherwood Fuzzy set hypothesis, a developing field within the field of mathematics, is also making progress in a variety of fields within pure mathematics. Among the several components of pure mathematics, algebra was one of the first few topics in which the concept of fluffy set was applied. There were not many other subjects that did this. There was a distribution of the fundamental work on fluffy gatherings, which included the presentation of the concepts of fluffy subgroupoid and fluffy subgroups. 2012 was the year when J.M. Anthony and H. Sherwood To the year 2018, the book written by Mordeson and Malik has a record of each and every one of these. Negoita and Ralescu gave separate presentations on the concept of fluffy modules and L-modules, while Mashinchi and Zahedi presented their ideas independently. As a consequence, Golan, Muganda, Pan, Zahedi, and Ameri were also considering them as potential candidates. In the year 2014, Muganda introduced the concept of free fluffy modules as an extension of the concept of free modules within the context of the fluffy environment. In 2016, Zahedi and Ameri proposed the concept of fluffy cautious successions inside the class of fizzy modules. In 2015, they provided the concepts of fluffy projective and injective modules. Since then, they have continued to share their ideas. Each and every one of these events is documented in the book written by Mordeson and Malik up until the year 2013. In any case, a myriad of concepts have not yet been "fuzzified."

Lotfi A. Zadeh (2016) In order to differentiate the persons who are present in a certain universe of conversation into two distinct groups—individuals and non-individuals—a new set is classified in such a way. There is a clear and unmistakable distinction between the persons who are members of the class or classification that is being addressed by the new set and those who are not members as well. This trademark, on the other hand, is not shown on a significant number of the assortments and classes that we typically use. Furthermore, it seems as though their boundaries are questionable, and the progression from member to non-member appears to be gradual rather than abrupt. In this way, fluffy set creates ambiguity by removing the sharp boundary that separates members of the class from those who are not members of the class. Authentic conditions are frequently not new and predictable, and it is impossible to describe them in a definite manner with certainty. These kinds of situations in our everyday lives, which are characterized by ambiguity or imprecision, cannot be approached with a straightforward yes or no answer. proposed the concept of a fluffy set as a means of quantitatively representing unclarity in its real dynamics and made an effort to address such problems by assigning a certain level of involvement to each and every member from a specified set. Due to the fact that

this truth be told, the structure of the fluffy set hypothesis was formed. According to Zadeh, a fluffy set is a prediction of trademark capability of a set in which the amount of involvement of a component is more extensive than merely giving a "yes" or "no" indication. In order to provide a numerical description of a fluffy set, it is possible to assign a value that corresponds to the degree of enrollment in the fluffy set to each and every individual that is conceivable in the universe of discretion.

John Stillwell (2020) As we have discovered, the most important concept to emerge in the field of contemporary algebra was that of gatherings. Noncommutative augmentation is the characteristic that distinguishes most gatherings from conventional algebra. This is the element that sets them apart from the latter. On the other hand, the fundamental concepts of contemporary commutative algebra, such as rings, fields, and vector spaces, did not come into existence until much later. This might be due to the fact that at first, they did not appear to be distinct from conventional algebra.

Aleks Kleyn (2020) I made the decision to compile all of my knowledge in non-commutative algebra into a single book. I need the first two volumes in order to finish the book that is devoted to multivariable mathematics. In the event that I will be working with mathematics, I would want to receive a response about the representation of non-commutative volume. My assumption is that we will start volume 3 with the relative calculation. Despite the fact that this plan is not yet complete, I have already had main queries. I took into consideration two problems that are associated with eigenvalue in regions 1.4 and 1.5. In the 1.5th section, I am concerned that the eigenvalue model that I have developed is not exactly the same as what is believed to be the case in several studies. I would like to find a response to the question before I am able to think about the nuances of the situation.

Martyn Dixon (2019) The research being conducted by Professor Dixon is based on the infinite gathering concept. The majority of the time, he is interested in the fundamental characteristics of limitless gatherings that satisfy some limit condition. These gatherings include locally limited gatherings, summed up extremist gatherings, and privately assessed gatherings. In his original investigation, he was concerned on the Sylow hypothesis of locally limited gatherings; but, as of late, he has been more concerned about groups that meet particular position criteria. These conditions include the Prufer rank, the twist free position, and the limited abelian area rank. An further source of motivation for him is groups, each of which is comprised of subgroups that satisfy particular requirements. The research of assemblages that contain all subgroups that are permutable, odd, or f-odd is included in this. Additionally, he has been working on a project that is a summary of the theories that Schur, Baer, and P. Corridor have proposed. In addition, one of his personal preferences is to participate in endless dimensional straight parties.

Kyunglong Lee (2018) The assessment that Dr. Lee is doing is situated at the intersection of algebra, combinatorics, mathematics, geography, and material science research. Among the algebraic publications that he finds most fascinating are those that deal with group algebras, MacDonald polynomials, and Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials. Based on hypothetical physical science, they have been investigated to the extent of (co)homologies, algebraic combinatorics, and topological cell deteriorations. They are inspired by hypothetical physical science. In his work, he makes use of tools that come from a broad variety of numerical fields, such as algebraic mathematics, commutative algebra, non-commutative algebra, and depiction hypothesis.

Folkert Mueller-Hoissen (2016) Different variations of non-commutative mathematics employ a differential analysis on an associated algebra as the central construction in their respective implementations. A straightforward example of the analysis of differential structures on a complex entity is presented here. The purpose of this brief examination is to collect examples of differential calculi on commutative algebras, which may be seen as algebras of capacities on a topological space. We provide an explanation of how they are connected to significant creations in the field of physical research.

Birgit Richter (2013) There are three significant homology theories that pertain to commutative algebras. These theories include the Harrison homology, the Andre-Quillen homology, and the Gamma-homology. Generally speaking, these are distinct from one another, unless one is working with regard to a ground field that has characteristic zero. Within the context of symmetric sequences, we demonstrate that the analogues of these homology theories are in agreement with one another in the category of pointed commutative monoids, and that Hochschild homology always contains a Hodge decomposition in this particular scenario. Furthermore, we demonstrate that the category of pointed differential graded commutative monoids in symmetric sequences possesses a model structure and that it is Quillen equivalent to the model category of pointed simplicial commutative monoids in symmetric sequences. This implies that the model structure of the category is a Quillen equivalent.

Ramón Llopis-Goig and María García-Alcober (2018) The chipping in explosion that occurred in Spanish society during the 1990s was unquestionably associated with activities that were associated with fortitude and selflessness. However, it did not contribute to the expansion of the social perception of sports chipping in, despite the fact that the most prominent sports clubs and affiliations were established in Spain toward the end of the nineteenth century. The present scenario has transformed in the beyond 15 years because of the increase in the amount of drives that glance at sports for social causes, just as the expansion of gigantic well known games and contests whose association necessitates the mass investment of sports volunteers. Matching with this advancement, the as of late passed Volunteer Law 45/2015 proposes a more extensive vision of chipping in – that no longer perspectives charitableness as its principle inspiration – and unequivocally alludes to the games chipping in phenomenon while it brings up its advantages for society as far as resident union, the local area measurement of sports practice, social incorporation, and cooperative life.

T. Skrypnyk (2009) The balances of the integrable speculations of Jaynes–Cummings and Dicke models are investigated in relation to fundamental Lie algebras and the reductive subalgebras of those algebras, denoted by K . In the year 2008, T. Skrypnyk published an article titled "Summed up n -level Jaynes-Cummings and Dicke models, traditional levelheaded rr -lattices and settled Bethe ansatz," which was published in the Journal of Physics A: Math. Theor. 41, 475202. Through our demonstration, we demonstrate that their balance algebras contain commutative subalgebras that are isomorphic to the Cartan subalgebras of. These subalgebras may be incorporated into the commutative algebras of quantum integrals that were developed with the aid of the quantum Lax administrators. We diagonalize additional driving integrals and, with their help, we constructed the widest integrable quantum Hamiltonian of the summed up n -level many-mode Jaynes–Cummings and Dicke-type models by using the established algebraic Bethe ansatz.

CONCLUSION

The growth of English literature in Karnataka over the course of the past 21 years has been a crucial driving element in the development and promotion of feminist ideals in India ever since the country obtained its

independence. This is a summary of the situation. English literature has been a driving factor behind social change by shedding awareness on gender imbalances and advocating for women's rights. This has been accomplished via several actions. This has been done via the production of a wide range of literary works, which include literary works such as novels, essays, poetry, and plays, amongst other types of literature. The impact that English literature has had on the feminist discourse in Karnataka is so significant that it is absolutely difficult to overstate its significance. Because of this, individuals have been encouraged to investigate and fight patriarchal institutions, a forum has been established for voices that have been marginalized, widespread conventions have been called into question, and a platform has been formed for voices that have been marginalized. Additionally, the growth of sophisticated feminist ideas and practices across the region has been significantly influenced by the literature written in the English language that has been produced. Through the encouragement of discourse and critical analysis, this objective has been successfully attained. Upon reflection of the contributions that English literature has made to feminist thought throughout the state of Karnataka, it becomes clearly obvious that the journey is only starting. Our understanding of gender dynamics is continually being changed by the power of story and the written word, and our efforts to achieve gender equality are informed by this comprehending of the dynamics of gender. Within the field of English literature, it is of the highest significance to continue studying, connecting with, and amplifying other viewpoints.

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