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Gender Discordant: A Study on Women's Liberation and their Engrossment in Literary Works

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ABSTRACT: Sociologically the word gender refers to the socio culture definition of man and women, the way societies distinguishes man and women and assign them their social, Liberty and cultural roles. The general tendency of romantic era is to attribute women subordination to their anatomy. During later 18th century the female writers word defined as inverted commas innately emotional, intuitive, illogical capable of moral sentiments but not of rational Understanding". The present paper aims to elaborate the importance of gender inequality and the liberation of female writers from the set rules and standards. Romantic era was the time of change and feminine revolution, the Interdisciplinary body of feminist knowledge, in multiple generate views the convergence of gender with radical identity, sexual inclination, economic measures and mental and physical ability for intellectual scrutiny. The earlier 18th century marked the inequality of the female writers but the letter. Prioritise the work of the women writers who were ambitious. Romantic era ruled out the Discordant-situation and became attractive genre for the dynamic women writers of romantic era.

KEYWORDS: Anatomy, Rational discordant, Convergence, Liberation, Inequality.

I. OBJECTIVES

- Gender injustice, biasness and inequality are one of the commonest forms of social evil the most of the females have suffered in their life. The main aim of the research is to find out the hidden and the undiscovered aspects which has not been discussed openly yet. The paper analyse the facts related to the issues of female writers, occurring in Romantic and Victorian era as the gender discrimination, injustice, inequality and biased behaviour.
- The main objective of this paper is to contribute towards a gender sensitive society where solidarity, opportunities and responsibilities are shared by women and man in equal measures. The enhancement of gender roles and standards for women and man, elimination of restricted standards.
- Equal personal freedoms for women and man, protection against all forms of aggression.
- Equal career opportunities for man and women of all social class and distribution of paid and unpaid work, wages and salaries.
- Equal opportunities In all sects of life cultural, political, social, economic and literary aspects.

II. INTRODUCTION

"Gender discordant or inequality affected every aspect of culture and society. Its effect is most prominent in the family structure, the education system, economy, literary structure"

For ages it was believed that the different characteristics, rose and status of the women weredetermined by sex that they are natural and therefore not changeable. The British romantic writing was also focused on the male writers of the era, which contributed to the world literary culture. The earlier 18th century witnessed that the women were confined to the domestic sphere. Education was only meant for women belonging to upper class. After 1891 a revolutionary progress was witnessed gained greater acknowledgement and economic success. Although women were supposed to be incapable of experience, incorporating or eloquent to express their thoughts and emotions. During 1800s, the dysphonic equation began to change drastically. During the industrial revolution women began to uphold jobs which were meant for men. The later romantic period was one of the creative exuberance, the quantity and quality intervention by women in the world of literature made them contribute on the world literary landscape. The huge progress was overviewed of the female literary success erase in the gender line of the Romantic literary era.

Mary Wollstonecraft:

Romanticism as a literary movement was constructed and defined by the masculine distorted ideology, 'A Masculine Romanticism.' Wollstonecraft analysing the pervading situation debates that the development of women was based on



training not on the recent and rational response. Mary Wollstonecraft's 'A vindication of the rights of women' was published in 1792, the book argued for the reform of female education and their rights.

She proposed that the women and the man be given equal opportunities in education, work, politics and literature. During the period of unrest Wollstonecraft has hurled down the sexual barriers which depicts that the beauty of a women and men's strength are not separate entities. She challenged the conception that the existence of women is only to please men. Most of her work was distinctive in suggesting the amelioration which could benefit the society. Mary Wollstonecraft as a women writer of the 18th century represented herself through writing in order to achieve emancipation and a position as a 'rational thinking being'. Her works suggest she was publicly verified at the same time they show her successful struggle to develop in intellectual and emotional world.

Emily Dickinson:

"...Let us be wise and not impede the soul, let us have creative energy, let it take what form it will, and let us not bind it by the past to man or women, black or white."

Emily Dickinson was a radical individualist who led an unconventional life but full of inner intensity. Dickinson highlighted the social expect on religion and called for reform as well. She castigated the confined feminism values of domesticity and conventions and spoke out on the women's role and feminist aspects. She challenged the conventional beliefs of male dominant society and not only wrote for her own enjoyment but also outlined the views on male eminence. Dickinson spoke out on the autocratic belief of male egoism,

*"They shut me up in prose
Ask when a little girl
They put me in the closet
Because they like me still."*

Dickinson talked about the patriarchal society and forms a rebellion, questioning the Orthodox beliefs on larger scale. She rejected the puritan beliefs prevalent in the society and passionately protested against the misogynist ethics that religion withholds. She not only condemns confined feminine principles of compliance and domesticity but also the disallowance of freedom to the common women. The type of empowerment given to the women produces the eventual suffrage. Dickinson brings the struggle of 'the fear to lights' to create the long legacy for the upcoming female writers. She inspired the female writers to start a revolution from the inner self then only the impact on conventional society will take place.

Jane Austen:

The renowned American prolific feminist writer shows her concern on the inferior position and discrimination encountered by the women in the society. Jane Austen's books remind us that women are still fighting today: women's right to education; to not to be confined to the private domestic sphere; to have financial Independence and equal opportunities to men. The process of industrialization and globalization depicts the profound impact on the role and responsibilities of the women with new perspective. Jane Austen's method is a masculine delusion, the method of semi satiric observation natural to womankind.

She outstands among the female writers of her time in perfection and feminine gift. She 'Set the Clock' to speak against the violent and romantic adventure prevailing in the society. The pertinent issues remind that this is an on-going struggle, but we have to remain optimistic that progress has been made and continue to be made. She discussed on the importance of marriage and its relationship to financial security and the social status for women in the society. Austen's portrayed female empowerment against a dominating patriarchal world. She gives women quality that were deemed to be masculine.

Austen disassociates women from the traditional ideas of domesticity and realm of hearth and asks to take decision regarding their future. Jane Austen is the strongest genius in exposing inequities inherent in gentrification and possession as women reduced in male dominating society. She resists the automation and delusion of the society.



Virginia Woolf:

Virginia Woolf is regarded as one of the most prolific writer of the modernist era. Being a female in a patriarchal society, Woolf raises her voice on gender roles, of women. Virginia Woolf contributes greatly to shaping the new women identity, as she sets out to destroy the stereotype ideology of that time which suggested that only man can be important writers. Marriage became the major goal for most women, ignoring their possibilities to emancipate themselves.

A larger portion of the education included domestic duties which prepared them for marriage in general. The geographical mobility was not the frequent expression of women's personal freedom, their choice, they could not perform the same values as of man the women of whatever class dwelling in the society were unable to achieve distinction as prolific writers. She expressed that the women writers of a time encountered deep social divisions based on class and gender. She projected the masculine tradition which was manifold of egotism, sexism and male discrepancies. Woolf in her works clearly identifies her importance of women of being a writer and distinguishes her role clearly from those of the male writer, "Be sympathetic; be tender; flatter; deceive; use all the art and Wiles of our sex. Never let anybody guess that you have a mind of your own, above all, be pure."

By breaking away from traditional stereotype convictions connected to women she tries to redefine gender roles through the character in her works. She raises her own voice against the inequality prevalent in her age.

She debates that the prevailing position of the women, is entirely created by the society, and has no basis as to why women are not in an equal position to man. Woolf's main goal is to change social conventions and views about man women Relationship. Woolf's representation of women presents a clear attempt to overcome the convictions of society inviting women to have their immortalised impact on man sphere in a similar manner.

III. CONCLUSION

The feminist writers of romantic and Victorian age constituted a critical phase in the history of bourgeois ideology. The French Revolution represents a dramatic symbol of economic and social changes challenging the inequality inherent in English patriarchal society. The theoretical background of the female writers is manifold and through their diverse background they succeeded in presenting a proposal for new way of looking at gender that has a broader appeal. Female writer critique of categorical thinking and the present status of gender categorization and identification is exclusively based on the binary opposition of male and female. They presented a new way of looking at gender and identity along with the broaden understanding and the way of looking at gender discrimination. This paper discloses the problems which were faced by the Victorian and Romantic women writers and attempts to solve these problems by presenting the views of various female writers in their literary work. The Victorian and romantic era authors debated issues such as women's right, democracy, freedom, many other aspects, in effort to make a change for the melioration in the prevailing social structure of the era. The Victorian as well as Romantic writers succeeded in impacting the society; Not only did the discussion set the framework of the debates that would occur in the Victorian and Romantic era, this remains a topic under discussion and debate as it impacts the women of the present era too.

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