

## PLACING DECONSTRUCTION AND FEMINISM WITH THE ASPECTS OF INDIAN NOVELS

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### ABSTRACT:

Women have always been seen as weak, powerless and exploitable. Violence has long been thought of as something that happens to women. Cultural, religious, economic and political factors can contribute to the emergence and perpetuation of domestic violence, but ultimately violence is a process that determines which of many options is chosen. Although the importance of macro-system-level forces such as culture and tradition in the etiology of gender-based violence in a country cannot be ignored, the number in India includes personal variables such as parental abuse of children, absence or rejection of fathers, delinquency and the types of this crime. also plays an important role in its development. Gender disparities in domestic violence are partly related to differences in physical strength and body size. Additionally, in many societies around the world, women are closely associated with gender roles. In societies where, patriarchal power and gender roles dominate, women are often unable to defend themselves if their partners resort to violence. But most of these differences are related to men's dependence and fear, which leads to poor leadership. Men who beat their wives often believe that they are exercising their rights, maintaining goodwill in the home, and punishing their wives for their sins, especially if they break the law. Another type of recognition of men and knowledge of women is disrupted by discussion of psychology issues that need to be socially or elsewhere. In Goswami's stories, both male and female characters represent masculinity. Additionally, characters with other male expectations tend to fall into the female category because they are similarly marginalized, limited, or objectified. Therefore, the crime must be related to male nature or male culture. As the first wave of radical feminist values faded, their claims that men had always been aggressive and became controversial because They emphasized the fact that even 90% of crime was committed by men, although the majority men do not commit serious crimes. Liberal and poststructuralist feminists who joined pro-feminist men in the 1980s argued that masculinity focused on survival equipment or class culture for response, rather than biological characteristics.

## KEYWORDS

Culture, tradition, gender, physical strength, psychology, marginalized and objectified.

## WOMANISM AND FEMINISM

Feminism mainly deals with the oppressed and exploited lives of women color. We can see how the womanizers are coming to terms with the miserable forced situation imposed on them by the patriarchy. Social, economic and political situation. The term "female" was coined by a famous African American. Feminist writer Alice Walker in her work 'In Search of Our Mother's Garden' female characters in novels *Work* - a woman with almost all feminine qualities. This aims to study the characteristics of the novels by two female writers from Assam and northeastern India. Indira Goswami - *Man Chinnamasta* and Mitra Phukan's *The Collector's Wife* were considered. Both the heroines of these two novels give readers enough hints to help them understand her concepts 'womanism' and 'feminism'. These characters are not black or brown, but they are the same. Subjugation and oppression of society. However, in some ways, the concept of Indian feminism or womanism It's completely different from the West. Feminism and feminism are forms of struggle within the silence of the millennium and the desire to make some changes. Indira Goswami and Mitra Phukan praised women and feminist characters in their choice of fiction. Both authors offer feminists and feminists a theoretical framework based on fictional lives, events and thoughts. Feminist literature and important works by women on womanism and women's interests Since the sense of culture and tradition is deeply rooted in the hearts and minds of the Indian people, the story of these women seems feminist both in nature and in terms of their interactions with men today. These two writers describe the different situation of Indian women from Western women with their style and writing style. Indian women are starting to question the management of aging. They are not puppets in human hands. They have proven their worth in writing both in quality and quantity and they emerge today without compromise. Today, Kamla Markandaya, Nayantara Sahgal, Shashi Deshpande, Anita Desai Anita Desai, Shobha De and others have left an indelible mark on the readers of British English. Development is a method that aims to reflect and interpret information from the perspective of women's consciousness and thought. Feminism assumes that women experience the world differently than men and write from different perspectives. As they struggle to bring changes today there came a lot of changes physically but not mentally.

## FEMINISM AND DECONSTRUCTION

The relationship between feminism and deconstruction is complex, as each movement questions the ideas of the other. While some feminist writers reject much of the criticism of its anti-humanist premise, others believe that examining the distance between feminism and deconstruction can be useful for the development of feminist rights. This difference in the feminist movement, especially in the United States, can be attributed to different interpretations of feminism and deconstruction. When a woman is married to a family where she could find no peace will consciously lose her peace and the thought and

actions seems to be the environment what she was surrounded. Human personality traits evolve through series of consciousness, thought and emotion and the phases which they cross each day. They will not show their aggressive nature for no reason they obviously fail sometime to show their natural traits to others because of the situation and environment they are in. Though they were cared by various other activities which makes them feel happy their inner mind will always think about their originality which they are in especially women who are into this will always think their negative side and they fail to express this to others as they don't consider they might receive a solution and thus they show it to their children in their parenthood. Their marriage life seems to be somewhat easier than their parenting. They could not love their children and they fail to care their own life too in order to sacrifice they been burdened. While crime statistics show that men commit more crimes than women, some researchers say that these statistics do not reflect the truth. This is because most male police officers like to protect women from law enforcement due to their good character. This idea may seem nice, but it can be explained by gender roles and expectations. Allowing people to commit crimes just because they are women shows that men are displaying "chivalric" behaviour based on the belief that women are incapable of committing crimes. Because women are seen as emotionally and physically weak, their crimes are ignored.

## OBJECTIVES

- I. Understanding the origin and place of deconstruction within the historical and literary context. Deconstruction is a term emerged by Derrida's critical perception on the term 'Structuralism'. But the term was initially used by German philosopher Martin Heidegger (1889-1976). Structuralism is a systematic way of underlying principles which was understand and followed that are already exists. It is of two levels system 'signs with signifier and signs with signified' that is (form and meaning or form and essence). The relationship between the signifier and the signified is not stable so Derrida challenges "*the notion that meaning is right there to be just found*" that is he was not believed that meaning is essence. So, meaning will change to person to person, place to place, context to context when changes the emphasis, focus will shift as focus shifts the implication will also shifts.

- II. Speaking knowledgably about structuralism and post-structuralism as literary movements.

Structuralism and poststructuralism are two approaches to writing and thinking. As Schutz argues, structuralism refers to the intellectual movement of the 1950s and 1960s that focused on integration and holistic explanations. It's about creating self-sufficiency and anti-binary. Poststructuralism, on the other hand, as Debnam explains, rejects the identity of design and questions preliminary design. It emphasizes questioning binary oppositions and rejecting holistic explanations. Poststructuralists believe that power and knowledge create truth and reality, which in turn leads to multiple realities. As Moser points out, poststructuralism has played an important role in challenging oppressive power, while and encouraging the pursuit of social justice. In summary structuralism focuses on unity and holistic explanation, the

question behind the construction and problems of these structures refers to the various phenomena and the breakdown of the electricity of structural structures.

### III. Deconstruction and feminism work and attempt criticism.

According to Georgina Social responsibility theory provides a framework to help understand the complexity of gender in politics, helps explain existing research, and helps shape future research that will help explain the complex path of gender politics in the first place. This article considers two types of attitudes: social perceptions of gender and participation, and gender evaluations of actors by elites and voters. In each category, we propose to move beyond the male-female binary and consider the impact of gender along with other important political factors such as race, ethnicity, age and examine the effects of disability and class. Our study also shows that gender is involved in politics and that it is not fair for gender roles to shape and influence political behaviour. This project lays the foundation for future work using a gender perspective. By better understanding sexuality, gender, and their interactions with race and other intersections.

### IV. Role of deconstruction theorist Jacques Derrida.

Derrida (1967) in his article "*Of Grammatology*" states that was understand and followed that are already exists. It is of two levels system 'signs with signifier and signs with signified' that is (form and meaning or form and essence). The relationship between the signifier and the signified is not stable so Derrida challenges "*the notion that meaning is right there to be just found*" that is he was not believed that meaning is essence. So, meaning will change to person to person, place to place, context to context when changes the emphasis, focus will shift as focus shifts the implication will also shifts. Its not like the reader doesn't bother about the author but it's about finding other interpretation to see how the author is challenged by those interpretation and those interpretations are how challenging other interpretations and end up with different meaning which are conceptual also it carries connotative meaning.

### V. Understanding the alignments of use of deconstruction and use of feminism.

In the field of literature and culture, feminist theorists and literary critics of the 20th century devoted themselves to revealing the music of women writers in literary history, the marginalization of women's identities and emotions, and the possibility of change. and an important style. You have already read some of the first three units in this block. As you read it, it will become clear that one way to do this is to engage in critique of patriarchal thought and ideology embedded in the text, the author's work, and the style of reading and translation. Such criticisms often result in exposure of patriarchal and male-centred perspectives judgments that are intentionally or unintentionally central and important in the field of knowledge.

VI. Relevance of deconstruction from the point of view of feminism and deconstruction in India.

Feminism, in its broadest sense, is a movement that aims to eradicate sexism, oppression, and other forms of exploitation while achieving equality for men and women under the law and in daily life. The women's movement known as feminism was founded by and for all genders who strive for gender equality and personal and societal improvement. This movement began since women were usually restricted to their homes as mothers, wives, and daughters in the majority of society. Many women have played significant roles in political and cultural life from the movement's inception, despite their propensity to remain inconspicuous. Deconstruction is a concept which gives attention to effects or style rather than content or meaning and action of the use of language and it encourages scholars to consider not only what the text says but also to consider the relationship and the potential conflict between what the texts says and what it does. Deconstruction utilize the concept or idea of a text and it controls the thoughts of structure and it redefines and gives cumulative shape and structure to the text. "*To know is to know that we cannot know*" P-1 Deconstruction theory also creates individual questioning of traditional assumption and prejudices especially it shapes the society. This concept is completely subjective and it does not give proper conclusion but it nurtures the imagination, ingenuity, creativeness and criticality by employing newer ways of explicating texts and languages.

## CONCLUSION

- VII. Deconstruction as a method locates itself within the broader context of reading movements, particularly structuralism and poststructuralism. We examine the origins of deconstruction, the basic theoretical assumptions on which it is based, and the efforts of feminism and deconstruction to dismantle dominant discourses that oppress those who find themselves immersed in history, culture, and knowledge. We then go on to explain the convergence of deconstructionist and feminist ideals and methods. We have seen how feminist theorists and critics in many parts of the world can use deconstructionist ideas to advance the feminist cause. Although there are some limitations and contradictions, in general we see that the alliance between feminism and deconstruction is still a strong and stable alliance. This decision will also make us reflect on the fact that we have been too hasty in abandoning construction and post-construction based on Western theoretical perspectives that do not impact Indian women. When we pay an attention to the term 'margin' or 'marginality' it is the representation and interpretation of a social position of a particular boundary or particular language so to define both centre and margin 'it is a group, especially one with power, influence, or control there is a centre and a margin where the centre has more power, influence or control than the margin'.

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