International Academic Institute for Science and Technology

International Academic Journal of Social Sciences
Vol.11, No.1, 2024, pp.39-42.

ISSN 2454-3918

International Academic Journal of Social Sciences

www.iaiest.com

Subjugation of Indian Women in Anita Nair's Ladies Coupe

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Abstract

Perhaps Anita Nair is a famous postmodern Indian English writer. She writes about the lives of women on streets in her latest book, Women car. The primary focus of this novel is to explore the oppression of Indian men in society through self-discovery. Women coupe here implies a segment saved for ladies within the prepare. In the within the synonyms post-colonial period, most of these books were about the freedom of women and their problems in Indian society. The prevalent nature of Indian society meant that men saw themselves as dominant and ranked second to women, surpassing them. Indian English fiction reflects society. The focus of this article is on women's ongoing emancipation and eventual discovery of themselves.

Keywords: Women's Suffering, Emancipation, Feminism, Self-discovery.

DOI:10.9756/IAJSS/V11I1/IAJSS1105
Received: 25 April 2024/Revised: 10 May 2024/Accepted: 19 May 2024/Published: 23 May 2024

Introduction

A well-known writer from Kerala, Anita Nair. He possesses the skills of both an author, editor and brief story essayist, as well as being a popular writer, poet, artist and writer of synonyms. The majority of books written in the 20th century deals with the issues of women and their place in Indian society. Women's activists of Indian society, such as Anita Desai, Arundhati Roy, Jhumpa lahiri and Anita Nair, are depicted in the imperative women's perspective featured in Indian English fiction. The subjects of women, intricate male-female relationships and societal casualties are the focus of journalists' investigations in Indian English fiction. With his two books, The Superior Man and Women Car, being interpreted into multiple dialects worldwide, he may be considered a top-selling author. His other famous works, Mysterious Myth of India, Fancy woman, Uncle's Experience, Live by Live by Live. She gained recognition as an innovative writer and women's advocate through the debut novel Women Roadster. Writing may be a reflect of our society. Anita Nair appears us the social authenticity of the position of ladies in India's patriarchal society. Prior, ladies were mindful of the relationship based on the character of mother, girl and spouse, but presently she is mindful of her possess personality. Women's voice in post-colonial India is embodied by Anita Nair's women roadster. Women are present in this novel, and their life experiences are varied. The individuals reveal their experiences of being mistreated in a male-dominated environment.

Women's locker may represent an expedition of self-discovery. This is often women's conversation. The women she encounters are portrayed by her. He has a memory of traveling with sex, and to varying degrees, he traveled with another woman. Janki may be a compartmentalized housewife and ancient lady. She could be a conventional lady. According to Indian custom, a woman should be able to marry well, and she prefers distinctive parts roles, parts Hermes and synonyms. A woman is sweet if she suffers, but a woman becomes rude unless she tells the truth. Here Janki is an illustration of a great lady. She was married to Prabhakar. Her position in society made her the apex of man. Janki's acceptance is reminiscent of that of a woman who has achieved greatness. By the time he turned eighteen, his marriage was complete. Love, respect, affection: Her husband uses the words cherishing, preserving, possessive and loving. Her previous endeavor was to cultivate the cheerfulness of her father and brother, but now she is striving to make her partner happy, humorous, and optimistic. She could be a person who is easygoing, submissive, sociable, charming, and gentle. Concurring to Indian convention, these sorts of ladies are great. The fact that her spouse has complete authority over all the family members' names makes it difficult for her to demonstrate defiance towards him.

Prabhakar rebukes Janki for his actions. So there are ups and downs in his life. When his son's wife agreed to the circumcision, he went to seek help and was humiliated by his daughter. After she decided to get back with her husband. He finds himself a victim of all kinds. It's possible that Sheela, who is 14 years old, could be a fragile young person in the ladies' compartment. At midnight, she prepares the sheets. The shock of her grandmother's passing troubled Sheela. Sheela gets to be a casualty of a male ruled society. Hasina is Sheela's companion. Hasina feels insulted by the way her father touches Sheela. According to Hasina Nazar's father, Sheela had gone to their house on a Sunday and was covered in sweat due to the warm weather, which made him cry and wipe it off. Unwanted touches were not his cup of tea. Sheela, the father of her friend, refused to let Nazar touch her for an extended period and didn't allow him to open his mouth or endure it. His feelings of shame and humiliations are overwhelming. Women can be hired sexually in Indian society as a result. The bows were touched by Nazar team, while Sheela used the sleeve. Following Sheela's decision to never visit Hasina, It is acknowledged in India that the female child can be a burden to society, but individuals must modify their physical desires and become more daring.

This story by Anita Nair conveys to women the unjustified treatment of men. This is how the man physically abused the lady. Consequently, women were victims of society. In addition to the Women area, Margaret Shanti also shares her story. She encounters the physical and mental crises of a man's life. She tied the knot with Ebenezer Paulraj whom she held in high regard and requires a marriage. Their union was based on love. The school where Margareta obtained her M degree is anchored by Ebenezer Paulraj. Both are graduates of the same institutions'. But Margaret Shanti could be a graduate understudy in chemistry conjointly a gold medalist. After completing her master's degree, she needs to pursue a doctorate, but her spouse, Ebenezer Paulraj, said he completed his B.Ed. Within the male-dominated society of India, she was incapable to choose on her suitor. "Just like a good woman, she always says no when she's not ready to marry," her mother tells her before the big day.

Nowadays, females have the liberty to choose their own fates while males are allowed to make their claims in patriarchal Indian societies. In recent times, the woman has become more involved in household duties and responsibilities, even though her husband picks her partner in India. She was unable to keep her husband happy after getting married. His position as a chemistry teacher could be under the leadership of Ebenezer Paulraj. After eighteen months she was pregnant and she was cheerful and energized to tell her guardians the great news. However, Paulraj

cancels the offer and informs Margarath that he is not entirely convinced that they should have an infant at this time. He asked her to have the baby. After several talks, she agreed to her husband's request for an early delivery.

After the removal of her unborn child, she experiences a sense of sadness and despair. Ebenezer features a more brutal state of mind. She says to herself: "I said the words: I abhor him. I abhor my spouse. I abhor Ebenezer Paulraj. I despise him. I abhor him." She was continuously disillusioned. According to Margaret, her husband is a juvenile, obnoxious and cruel. His love for her is accompanied by humiliation and embarrassment. Margaret finds satisfaction in loathing him and seeking severe punishment while instructing him in a brilliant manner. He is given greasy and polished nourishment by her. He ended up becoming an obese individual. The man with a love for food has perfected his razor. After conceiving once more and giving birth to another baby girl, despite some setbacks, he is now solid and determined to succeed.

Emancipation and their Issues in Indian Society

This novel is a reflection of the life of Anita Nair. The male-dominated society has also caused a loss to Prabha Devi. After reaching the age of 15, Prabha Devi's father transfers her from her family school to a community school. As a child, she becomes aware of how her father treated him in our social hierarchy. Her potential makes her an excellent young woman. When her mother went to the cinema with her companions, she tells him: "I do not think your father would like it."In a society with established social structures, women are dependent on men. Women followed men's wishes and did everything they wanted after marriage. Her father was on the lookout for Prabha Devi's life when she turned eighteen. Even though, his mother was not optimistic about this news. Then her husband says, "What do you want to do? Keep her with you all your life?

According to Pramod, women are not more secure at home than outside, but society will not acknowledge this. She acknowledges that in Indian society, women are fair and if she steps down, the society will hold her responsible. However, Jagdeesh, the wife of Prabha Devi, requires his companionship and a sense of control. The couple must also work together to become one family. He recollects that something was neglected in his life after forty years. Life's pursuit is to swim, as he desires. After he released from the bonds of marriage and out of the confines. In the end, he learned how to swim and feels empowered as it was something a part of his life did.

Indian Male-Dominated Society

The tale of Marikonthulu's life is a disturbing one, as it makes him reliant on societal malevolence. Despite his lack of intelligence, why does the world seem so unsupportive when his father expires at the age of nine? His mother, who has been widowed, is employed in the Chettiyar residence. Seeking help from Marikonthulu for his mother. Having raised her younger siblings, she works at the Chettiyar residence. Chettiyar was attacked by her older brother's brother-in-law. The victim was a child who had been an assault victim. Her pregnancy resulted in the birth of a child. In contrast, the mother of Marikonthulu is responsible for taking care of him and his child Muthu. Her younger siblings advise her to leave domestic and take care of her child Muthu after her mother's death. She was liberated without any protection and she also consists of an offspring. Afterward, he resolved to do something about winning. This is what happened. She attends the mission clinic and becomes a partner.

She fortifies herself and gets to be autonomous. He appears the world that he lives the great life. In India, men are sexually misused. The man who was a child like Marikonthulu, but the woman is uncontrollable and attacked her. There is no protection for women from men in this community. The novel's central figure is Akhila. At forty-five years old, he was far from being young. Her profession involves working as a salary assess collector. The women's compartment is where Akhila travels in. After his father's death, he is the oldest member of the family and has to shoulder the responsibility of managing it. No one was stressed around his marriage, indeed his brothers were hitched. He acts as a family chief. After considering his surroundings and identifying questions in their minds, he decided to embark on a journey.

In a women's compartment, his journey continues towards Kanyakumari. Five women he met also spoke to him and they exchange stories. Their stories give answers to all the questions inquired of him. Akhila's life fulfills desires of others, but she does not think almost herself. He came from a preservationist family. Due to this; he was subject to the regulations of the community and became the primary caregiver after his father's death. Additionally, the travel gets to be Akhila's life encounter which fathoms all her upsetting questions. Akhila talks to them and tells a story approximately him. He recalled his previous darling, Harinu. They have a adore issue. His request is for a birthday display from Harry, who is celebrating his special occasion. He asks for the blessing in close proximity. She should have him bared on her birthday. He accompanies her, but never acknowledges her later because she wasn't at ease

with him. His fear of society stems from feeling the gap between them. Furthermore, he is subject to the influence of society, but subsequently, his mental state improves, and a person can escape this situation while traveling and reflecting on their requirements.

Conclusion

Anita Nair appears us the social authenticity of Indian society. He illustrated the persistence of women and their inclination to uncover themselves in this novel. Then they should be free. The women are in need of them. The Indian society acknowledged that women were of secondary status to men. When they can choose who holds the possessions, but men cannot be kept. The lady's earnings were higher in the family during modern times. It is then that our Indian patriarchal society needs to change its attitude and mindset towards women. Anita Nair's depictions of society and women who are compelled to leave the confines of their enclosure. Women should lead their own lives.

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