

GENDER SENSITISATION IN NAMITA GOKHALE'S NOVELS

Gurvinder Singh
Research Scholar
Ph. D. in English
Singhania University
Pacheri Bari, Jhunjhunu (Rajsthan)

Dr. Vijay Singh
Supervisor, Deptt. of English
Singhania University
Pacheri Bari, Jhunjhunu (Rajsthan)

Dr. Ranbir Singh
Associate Professor
Co-Supervisor,
Associate Professor of English
Govt. College, Saffidon (Jind)-(Haryana)

ABSTRACT

When you are writing anything, you're probably already aware that tackling gender sensitivity in your writing is no small task, especially since there isn't yet a set of concrete guidelines on which to dishonour your decisions. Namita Gokhale has relaxed down in her later novels like “The Book of Shadows” and “Gods, Graves and Grandmother”, compared to her unveiling novel “Paro: Dreams of Passion”. Most writings of Namita Gokhale are stimulated by the eminence of women in society and in male-controlled organism.

Kew Words: Gender Sensitisation, Women Empowerment, Women Entrepreneurs.

I. INTRODUCTION

When you are writing anything, you're probably already aware that tackling gender sensitivity in your writing is no small task, especially since there isn't yet a set of concrete guidelines on which to dishonour your decisions. Fortunately, there are a number of different strategies the gender-

savvy writer can use to express gender relationships with exactness. Namita Gokhale has represented some marvelous women characters in her writings. Apart from Indianness in her works, we also find historical characteristics. The names of the heroines like Paro and Parvati are historical names. She has frankly exposed the certainties of life. She says that all her women protagonists anywhere there in journey to become themselves. Namita Gokhale has relaxed down in her later novels like “The Book of Shadows” and “Gods, Graves and Grandmother”, compared to her unveiling novel “Paro: Dreams of Passion”. This paper will provide you with an overview of some of those strategies so that you can "mix and match" as necessary when you write.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Present paper is based on three main segments. Introductory part includes the introduction of the gender sensitization in novels of Namita Gokhale. Middle segment of the study is oriented to the subject matter of this paper. Ending part of the paper is based on discussion which is the concluding part of the study. English writers have traditionally been taught to use masculine nouns and pronouns in situations where the gender of their subject is unclear or variable, or when a group to which they are referring contains members of both sexes.

III. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Present research paper includes the study regarding the role of writing in gender sensitization by Namita Gokhale. For identifying the role of writing in gender sensitization, the writing consciousness of Namita Gokhale has been highlighted in this paper.

IV. NOVELS OF NAMITA GOKHALE AND GENDER SENSITIZATION

English writers have traditionally been taught to use masculine nouns and pronouns in situations where the gender of their subject is unclear or variable, or when a group to which they are referring contains members of both sexes.

For example, the US Declaration of Independence states that " . . . all men are created equal . . ."

Further, most of us were taught in preliminary schooling to understand the word "men" in that context includes both male and female. In recent decades, however, as women have become increasingly involved in the public sphere of life as the result of which the writers have

reconsidered the way they express gender identities and relationships. Because most English language readers no longer understand the word "man" to be synonymous with "people," writers today must think more carefully about the ways they express gender in order to communicate their ideas clearly and accurately to their readers.

The English language provides pronoun options for references to masculine nouns (for example, "he" can substitute for "Aaradhak"), feminine nouns ("she" can replace "Aashini"), and neutral/non-human nouns ("it" stands in for "a car"), but no choice for sex-neutral third-person singular nouns ("the player," "a teacher," or "somebody").

Although most of us learned in primary school that masculine pronouns viz. he, his, him should be used as the "default" in situations where the referent that is, the person or thing to which you're referring could be either male or female. This usage is generally considered unacceptable now. So what should you do when you're faced with one of those gender-neutral or gender ambiguous situations? The next segment (Discussion) of this paper will provide answer to this question.

The novel of Namita Gokhale viz, "Gods, Graves and Grandmother" presents a representative touch about gender sensitisation. In this novel, she has very well brought out the astuteness and elegance of `Ammi, the way she accepts the existence strategy. Grandmother is the sturdiest character of the novel because she is in every situation knows how to regulate and make things work. In the novel, there is another interesting character, which is Phoolwati. The story is focused around the young girl, Gudiya alias Pooja. She shows her real power after Kalki left her.

V. DISCUSSION

Thus the novels of Namita Gokhale represent a woman's expedition for freedom which is not something new or unique to India. She has audacity to express her women's fundamentally feminine responsiveness decently and frankly. She has pronounced the twinges, difficulties and doubts of female gender. The inner essence, the low-spirited despair, the injured and fragmented heart breaks, the downhearted, solitude and separation, the social embargo, the angry nervousness, the scuffle- etc. all have been deafeningly articulated. Most writings of Namita Gokhale are stimulated by the eminence of women in society and in male-controlled organism. In this way, we can say that Namita Gokhale has presented a strong gender sensitization in her novels.

REFERENCES

1. R Vasanthan, Joy Ancymol (2022), “Literature for Gender Sensitivity”, Journal for educators, Teachers and Trainers, Volume 13(1).
2. Kutateladze, Maia. (2015). Importance of Gender-Sensitive Language and Some Guidelines for Business Writing. Journal in Humanities, International Black Sea University. 4. 21-24.
3. Jain Vinita (2017), “Women in the Novels of Namita Gokhale”, Impressions, An International Refereed e Journal of English Studies, Vol-XI, Issue I.
4. <https://www.mtu.edu/policy/development/how-to/19-gender-sensitive-language.pdf>
5. http://ncw.nic.in/sites/default/files/Booklet-%20Gender%20Sensitization_0.pdf