
WHY WOMEN ARE NOT ENTITLED TO CLAIM HEREDITARY OWNERSHIP OF CHILD: IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF KOLUKALURI ENOCH SELECT SHORT STORIES

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Abstract: The problem in India that the society never worked on the premises of Gender equality since a long time. Atrocities and discrimination against woman is way of daily life. There is a attitude which prevails in India where women are considered to be worked while of household activities and managing children. Woman have never been part of the mainstream society in India and still. They are still considered as a great liability. In other words woman are completely marginalized in India. The Indian society has the highly heirarchical nature of family and the concept of equality is quite unknown to woman. The intimate personal experiences and psychological habits in India tend to be dominated by conventional moves and traditional experiences where even the constitutional guarantee of equality to woman is supersided by social institution like marriage and religion. As such the concept of alienation is projected mainly through martial relationship . In the Indian cultural context marriage is ,an important institution links to it the lives of the protagonists , except a few .From the point of woman marriage is not a mere sociological institution , personal experience with love and understanding.

Literature ,In addition to reflecting social reality fashions the intricate ways in which men and woman manage themselves their martial relationship and their perception of the socio-cultural reality .Indian woman's identity is one that is usually connected to and defined by social and cultural norms of a patriarchical familial structure. Her identity is defined within the parameters of her social relationship to man. The Indian woman is a metaphor for purity, chastity and sanctity of the ancient spirit that is Indian. This essential spirit of India lies in its religion , spirituality, culture, tradition and family. Patriarchy was intentionally embedded into societal structure through language ,religion and traditions and over thousand of years and made it invisible. It is the cultural constructs of patriarchy that perpetuate the image of woman as irrational, emotional, hysterical and a body without boundaries and hence needed to be under control of man through all stages of her life. This control is exercised in such an inhuman manner, that the differentiation, discrimination, subjugation, exploitation and even elimination starts from the time a female foetus is conceived and continues till her death and this differentiation leads to innumerable crimes against the girl child and Woman

Now I would like to express the woman rights especially hereditary ownership of children with reference to kolukaluri enoch short stories.

I have selected two short stories . They are: of course Rama is my daughter and Birth certificate.

Keywords: Atrocity, Patriarchy, Discrimination, Subjugation, Inequality, Explotation.

Introduction: The problem in India that the society never worked on the premises of Gender equality since a long time. Atrocities and discrimination against woman is way of daily life. There is a attitude which prevails in India where women's are considered to be worked while of household activities and managing children. Women have never been part of the mainstream society in India and still. They are still considered as a great liability. In other words woman are completely marginalized in India. The Indian society has the highly hierarchical nature of family and the concept of equality is quite unknown to woman. The intimate personal experiences and psychological habits in India tend to be dominated by conventional moves and traditional experiences where even the constitutional guarantee of equality to woman is super sided by social institution like marriage and religion. As such the concept of alienation

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History of Short Story: The short story is considered technically today, has been a very challenging form of literature. It is highly form of literature. The story is as old as humanity and older than even poetry and music. The genesis of India tales trace back to the Vedas and Upanishads, the Puranas and the PanchatantraHitopadesa and JatakKathas. The short story has evolved in its present form after passing through various stages. A large number of written experimental with the form of the short story i.e. with its structure and texture. Every author uses the elements – plot, characters, setting point of view, style etc to provide a concrete shape to his times. Eudora Welty said, "All stories embody a personal vision when all the elements as set in motion by the written perception of the mystery and magic of everyday life. English education was spreading, due to which Western writers gave the Indian writers a model of portray social sciences realistically. The advent of Periodicals shaped his prose style. And therefore, after 1920, Indian short story in English reaches its maturity.

Shanker Ram wrote *The Children of Kaveri* (1926) and *Creatures All* (1933). His later stories present rural reality of India. He uses literal translations of the rustic utterances like "Barrel Nose Grandpa".

The short story came to India as a genre through its contest with the West. Primarily through the western masterpieces available in English Translation. The more notable short story written by this period use MulkrajAnand. R.K.Narayana and Raja Rao. After independence there came a change in the vision and perception of the writers. Making New India was the principle concern of the nation as a whole. Hence dreams, promises and plans for a better India form the main concern of the creative writers ShashiDeshpande is a major short story writer today. She deals with the house wives and her problem like marital, discard separation and depression in love boredom and lack of understanding in the marital life among others. Many more names can be added to prepare an index of short story writers of today.

Kolukaluri Enoch: Professor Enoch is a multi faceted personality as a story writer. Poet, researcher, teacher, artist and above all the critic par excellence. He always appeared to be a symbol of self actualization, the secret of the success in his life as well as his literary production. Enoch interprets woman as continuously progressive movement in literature. The modern woman is not gained every man. She is against the patriarchal law. Kolakaluri Enoch faced many odds and pursued his studies. It was his mother who with her own predicament of suppression and oppression, shaped her son into an observer interpreter and a commentator on the ills in the contemporary society. Naturally Enoch grew into a writer who would analyze the evils in the society. In this process, he undertook to exhibit his affiliation to feminism. Enoch is an adopted story writer. This style of introducing the characters and depicting their mental agony are very distinct. Enoch by profession is a teacher who has been teaching in the universities for a long period. The rich experience he obtained from teaching has sharpened and broadened the vision of the writer enshrined in him. Prof. Enoch's Social causes is very wide from which

he draws the plot for his stories. He investigates into human life in a subtle way from very poor to very rich. Even a minute social or human problem attracts his attentions, this critical vision focuses a human relationships and the society in general. He takes every event he experiences to his heart, examines its nature and decides the method of communication before writing a story on it.

All his stories deal with persons who are subjected to social curses. Professor Enoch applies every social problem to his life and finds a solution. This stories and interestingly with main character coming out with a solution to his problem.

Women Issues in Kolukaluri Enoch Short Stories: Women have struggled to reclaim their sense of being and dignity. It is their struggles and engagement with structures of power in the family. In the institution of civil society and the workplace that undermine hegemonic relations developing creative tension in society. Several Public Policies and laws are the result of such struggles gender is another key axis of inequality women have had to fight against bias, discrimination and violence in many spheres of life. The struggle is for equality as well as dignity. In the process they have opened up questions that have enriched as understanding of personal relations. Psychological social formations, culture, politics and laws.

Here, I would like to explain women issues in Kolukaluri Enoch short stories. I have selected two short stories. First one is **of course Rama is my daughter** and second me is Birth Certificate. Full Feminism is appeared in the story of “Of course Rama is my daughter”. Rasa Rajyam is the protagonist in this story. She belongs to scheduled caste/dalit community. She loves Rangarao but he hates her. Due to deep love towards Rangarao. She has gone to Madras. She has been raped brutally without mercy and sympathy in Madras and she has got pregnancy. She said that her child parent was Mr. Rangarao who belongs to upper caste. He does not accept Rasarajyam’s words she has begotten a daughter name called Rama. She is beautiful. She studied well and good education. Rangarao went to court to put a case against the Rama. Ranga Rao is a political leader. He has had political power and respected in society. Rama herself argues her case in the court and has said Mother is real/but father is a faith. Mother name is enough in birth certificate not necessary for his father’s name. Here Enoch argue that mother is the most predominant person rather than father to children daily life. There is no gender discrimination between men and women. A woman takes more care towards children in day today life.....

At last but not least, I conclude my paper that women role is very essential and respect women equally to men in every aspect that in socially, politically, and economically in day to day life in society. Enoch Suggest that woman is the half part of man’s life. He says that where women are respected there is a complete growth in the family. Enoch is the first writer to raise the question about the women issues especially hereditary right. He says that every woman should fight and get right and lead life in society.

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