Review of Early Literature

Naik, M.K in the book presents deep knowledge and History of Indian writing in English in India. It covers the period from 1864 to the present era. It gives history of transformation of English novels in India".¹

Deshpande, Shashi. in the interview focuses the themes, perceptions of Shashi Deshpande. According to the novelist human relationship in what she is involved with Interpersonal relationship, human emotions, women's quest for identity etc. are her subjects.²

Holmstrom, Lakshmi’s the interview covers the author's journey from short-story writer to successful, award-winning novelist. The author tells her opinions and mindset while writing on human relationship.³

Bijou, Sidney and Baer, Donald, M. the author states that environmental events involved in the interactions between child and the mother are closely associated with care taking activities of the mother and the biological functioning of the infant. The author applies various principles and analysis of the behavior during basic stage and shows the development of psychological behaviors. What repertories will be developed in a youngster will depend greatly on the social conditions which prevail in his family which is the major source of relevant simulating variables

Almost all the activities of the mother and all the member of the family guide the young child in acquiring his/her basic miscommunications and forms of behavior, selected motor, verbal skills etc.⁴
Offer, Deniel the book intensively probes into the lives of normal adolescent boys overturns many widely held beliefs about contemporary youth. This book provides new insights into the ways youngsters cope with their psychological problems, the role of security of their lives, and the goals which they pursue. Youth rebellions, the self-doubting and mood swings specific to the teenager, and the sexual permissiveness of the young have been explained with the help of the theories of psychological development.\(^5\)

Kaplan, Meryle, Mahrer in this book attempts indepth study of the upper middle-class mothers who has established their careers before becoming parents and shows how they make meaning of motherhood. The author reveals that contrary to accepted wisdom, these women do not want to reproduce the mothering they themselves received. They also do not seek to emulate the traditional image of the self-sacrificing mother. She - 'new' mother knows her own needs as well as her child's without social and interpersonal support. This book is an exciting and a thought-provoking analysis of women as mothers today and a fest of feminist and object-relations theories.\(^6\)

Phillips, Shelley throws light on the mother, the mother’s roles, also tries to find out the role of a father. The author states more than 12 Myths and tenets that have spilt relationship between mother daughter. The author tells the readers that the mother-daughter relationship is very complex. It is not possible to give one directional answer to why a particular mother-daughter relationship is working or not working. The relationship should be approached on many fronts.\(^7\)
Herlock, Elizabeth probes the parent-child relationship with the help of various theories, concepts and principles. It also shows how the parental attitude of favoritism makes parents more indulgent and loving to the favorites than to the other children of the family. With the help of various diagrams the author states the antagonistic relationship between siblings or parent-child. The emotional tie between them is broken and each drifts away from the other.

The concept of 'Good' parents and parenting, its uses and achievements are thoroughly explained.8

Williams, Flora gives the detail basic and advanced theory of parent-child relationship. Fundamentally, parent-child relationship is dependent on the parent's attitude which may be favourable or unfavourable. The author denotes 'dream-child' concept, dominations in sibling relationships, the duties of parents and their role in the development of a child.9

Kuppuswamy, B. probes deploying child development not only from Psychological point of view but Sociological also. The development of a child, particularly in India has been indicated the way in which the home, the parents, the school, the peer group can influence the child to grow up normally and mentally healthy. The author states various parental attitudes, parent-child interactions and social and moral development in detail.10

Diane Richardson provides a lucid account of all aspects of mothering from a feminist perspective, drawing upon psychological, historical and psychological ideas. It identifies
the complex and often contradictory emotions, surroundings and there experience of mothering.\textsuperscript{11}

Bhatt, Indira analyses the novel to show how Shashi Deshpande has successfully and artistically presented the situation the modern Indian Women faces, the roles she plays as a mother, daughter, wife etc. Her relationships with her parents, husband and her own children tries to present her as a person-not a crucified individual but a purposeful conscious being.\textsuperscript{12}

Dinesh, Kamini studies the portrayal of ‘Saru’ in ‘The Dark Holds No Terror’ and ‘Jaya’ in ‘That Long Silence’ to show how these emotionally cloistered women struggle to shed their inhibitions, It throws light on a typical traditional Indian mother who have great expectations from her son and not from her daughter. The gender discrimination and the psychological changes in behavior between parent and child is shown thoroughly.\textsuperscript{13}

Paul, Premila discusses the feelings of homelessness, the breaks in relationships of the protagonist. It indicates her inner disintegration which leads her to believe that economically independent women could have choices in life. She regains her identity and finds new meanings to her relationships.\textsuperscript{14}

Sarabjit Sandhu presents the picture of the middle-class working woman in morden India who rebels against traditions, customs and relationships but ultimately tries to compromise with the existing reality. The author examines the relationships of Saru with her parents and also Saru and her own children.\textsuperscript{15}
Suneel, Seema studies the portrayal of man-woman relationship in the novel and shows how the novel offers an intimate and domestic chronicle of the subtle tyrannies suffered by women and the pain of coming to terms with self.\textsuperscript{16}

Tripathi, Nalinabh stresses the antagonism is faced mainly from two persons—Saru's (The protagonist) mother and Manohar. The mother-daughter relationship is marked with mutual hatred. The root cause may lie in the protagonist's inflated ego and a cold attitude towards the members of her family.\textsuperscript{17}

Awasthi A.K. in this article examines the novels of Shashi Deshpande—If I Die Today, The Dark Holds No Terror, and Come Up and Be Dead—to show self-psychosis as her prime concern, death, loneliness and the alienated self as her pastures through which the novelist tries to find her identity, individuality and relationships.\textsuperscript{18}

Bhatnagar, P. the author explores, in fictional terms, the psychic and moral dilemmas that a modern Indian woman encounters in with flight for freedom, finds out her roots, the meaning of relationships and the New Harmony that she achieves in the end with herself and her surroundings.\textsuperscript{19}

Sandhu, Sarabjit K. the author examines their image of woman as portrayed in the novels, Roots and shadows, That Long silence and The Dark Holds No Terror. The author tries to find out the layers of human relationships and the complexities between each relationship, particularly mother-daughter, father-daughter, etc.\textsuperscript{20}
Mutalik, Desai, A.A. tell the readers though there are many lapses in the novel, the novelist nicely portrays a world of evil and squalor andvice dealing as she does with death and tragedy, with mystery and mischief. The author shows that how the human beings kill each other in the state of tear and also the changes in parent-child relationship.21

Ramamoorthi, P. finds the novels, Roots and shadows and The Dark Holds No Terror as novels of the woman’s self-quest for finding herself, her relations with the family and the world. They think women as autonomous beings free from the restrictions imposed by society, culture, nature. They are capable of, through trial and error, finding their own way to salvation which means interdependence and relations with other members of the family.22

Sarabjit, Sandhu describes the inner struggle and suffering of Indu which determine her various roles as daughter, wife etc. in family and society.23

Bhatt, Indira in this article examines the plight the Indian wife and the different types of role-model such as mother, daughter, wife etc. She acts out with silence in tems of the protagonist, Jaya. She concludes that the Indian wife is aware of the predicament, not in the way Sita or Gandhari did, but like Arjuna facing life.24

Chandra, Subhah the author studies the predicament of the protagonist in the typically Indian milieu-the power relations and gender differentiation in a patriarchal society. It also describes her agony, despair and frustration in her struggle to break the silence
and ascertain her freedom from ‘Wife-hood’. The relationship between mother-daughter, father-daughter have been explicitly explained.  

Dinesh, Kamini the author examines the narrator and the reactive relationship and shows how the movement backward and forward has been patterned to reflect the complex personality and complex relationship of the protagonist. Through the varied memories of the past the protagonist examines her relationship with father, mother and etc.

Diwdedi, A.N. explores some of the recurring motifs, such as ‘the dark’ and the sunlight, death and life, ‘silence’ and the binding vine’ in Deshpande’s fiction to show how the fluctuating moods and emotions of her sensitive protagonists are revealed through them.

Indira, S. the author shows in fictional terms how women engaged in defining an authentic self come to realize that the inalienable bonds of filial ties and tradition help them to continue with parent-child relationship, their life despite the betragals and cruelty.

King, Adele, studies the treatment of women in Deshpande’s novels The Dark Holds No Terror and That Long Silence. The Novelist’s strength lies in portraying the uncertainties and doubts of women and their relationships with father, mother, daughyer, son and husband, who cannot see themselves as heroic but who want to make life ‘possible’. 
Nityandam, Indira the author finds, ‘The Binding Vine’ as a refreshing change from the first three novels of Deshpande. For in this novel, the protagonist instead of suffering silently raises as a feminist showing capacity to protest and fight against the social evils and attempts of change societal roles, different relationships and attitude.”

Pal, Adesh in this article analyses the predicament of Jaya, the complexities of her relationships and her silence. She withdraws herself from a mode of expression of her anger and rebellion against the odds of her life. Hers is a ‘displaced anger’ and she becomes a victim of ego - inflation.

Palkar, Sarla the author finds the novel not only a critique of the patriarchal ideology which ignores women’s aspirations for individuality. But also rebuttal of the feminist ideology that ignores the need for love and relationships. The article examines the mother-daughter relationship on different levels.

Rajeshwar, M in this article, psychologically examines the protagonist Jaya. It traces the traumatic experience of Jaya and the use of defensive devices in redefining her relations with the family, family members and ultimately with the world.

Sarabjit, Sandhu discusses the psyche of the modern middle - class learned Indian Woman to show her divided consciousness: a kind of woman who wants to revolt but ultimately does not which indicates that the traditional roles of woman mother, daughter and relations with father, mother and children still have primacy over all the newly acquired professional roles.”
Tripathy J.P. the author concentrates on specific examples of feelings, sentiments and emotion, libertinism, disorder, conflict between relationships and toleration alternating between egoistical assertion and emotional explosions.  

Chavhan, Kavita’s article focuses on the importance of the novel The Binding. Vine which projects complex human relationships and modern women’s emotional crisis. The mother-daughter relationship of Shakutai and Kalpana, Vanna and Mandira. They represent the working class women. The author also concentrates on the relationship between mothers-in-law and daughter-in-law. The novel presents the woman’s world and the man’s domination over the women being wives and daughters. 

Bande, Usha’s article presents the feminist view of the roles of the mother, daughter and granddaughter and how they react to each other in Deshpande’s novels and comments that though they are unable to co-exist there is ‘an invisible bond despite all rancour, misunderstanding and wrath’ 

Chandra, Suresh finds that the both novelists are deeply involved in viewing the predicament of women with a similar perception: both women protagonists avowedly declare their freedom which is inter-independent of various relationships like father-daughter, mother-daughter and husband-wife, etc. 

Dharker, Rani the author discusses the feminist traits of the novels of Shashi Deshpande and Bharati Mukherjee, particularly marginalizing of women and their subaltern position in a man-Centred world. Deshpande’s novels are more authentic in
portraying the middle-class Indian Women, her parent-child relationship and waging her ordinary life battles.\textsuperscript{39}

Mala R. while throwing light on feminist tendencies as revealed in their rebellion against roles like a mother, daughter and wife assigned by culture and nature discusses the predicament of women desiring sex or suffering because of sex and shows how they resort to freedom both intellectually and sexually.\textsuperscript{40}

Sathupati, Prasannasree shows how the women characters seek self-hood and freedom not only from the restrictions imposed by society, culture, nature, the stress of relationships with father, mother, children and husband but also from their own fear and guilt.\textsuperscript{41}

Tambe, Usha the author describes the subtelity and skill in characterization, the authenticity of her descriptions of the Indian social reality, her ability to penetrate the psyche of the modern Indian Women. It also examines the relationships in the family.\textsuperscript{42}

Sahi Rashmi’s article focuses the crux of a very crucial of closest of the relationship between mother and daughter. The novelist has not valorized the image of mother as goddess, but has rendered more human qualities to her. The novelist herself said, “I consider that the relation between mother - daughter is abnormal, in which they do not fight.”\textsuperscript{43}