The book is written with an objective to provide a tool to the educated women to change themselves and to recharge their inner power that they face in the stiff and tough competitive world. It is hoped that the present book will answer the queries that usually arise in educated women’s mind.¹

Desai explores the loneliness of the human psyche in Monisha where all life is seen as one vast abyss. Monisha the protagonist experiences loss of identity and self –confidence in spite being educated. (Indian women face a painful choice whether to use their mind and education as they deem fit or to surrender themselves to the new family they enter with marriage. She felt the great, empty, wide distance between her and all emotion and chose a gory end -----Half tin of kerosene and a box of matches to do the job for her.²

In Hindu India, the figure of the veiled woman in indicative of a high class family. The woman is confined in, and defined through, her relationships within a strict patriarchal authority. Many Indian women writers themselves tend to uphold this traditional woman’s world, advocating its positive qualities of communication, security and protection. Others portray both Purdah and purdah mentality as means of social control, reinforced through fear and a strict hierarchy. Women are harassed and vilified for not conforming to these restrictive norms. The system is justified as a way of protecting woman from rape and seduction, although as Mintum points out, purdah produces a paradoxical double standard since women are rendered more mysterious and therefore attractive and more vulnerable to men.³
The quest for identity is clearly noticeable in the character of Mira, the prostitute, who through her love and subsequent marriage with her student-client wants to achieve the fulfillment of her personality by freeing herself from the immoral and ignominious shackles of the world of prostitution. But her search for identity, that promises newer hopes and joys to her through her married life, is blessed with only temporary success, as her lover husband is discovered to be “the ungrateful swine.”

It’s a tragic story of Sarita (Saru) the protagonist of the novel who had stepped out of her parental house with strong dismal memories of the childhood as an unwanted child only to land up in a marital status with a conventional dominance-subservience sort of a husband-wife relationship. Since the time of her definition of a lady doctor, Saru sees a redefinition of her gender-relationship with her husband with a new perspective and thus starts afresh.

Hariharan’s novel successfully represents the traditional values of Indian society and integrates it with modern thinking. It tells the story of a mother and daughter who do not conform to the same values. The mother in the novel symbolizes the heart of the traditional Indian woman whose whole life has been devoted to the up-keeping of her social position in Indian society. Alternatively her daughter embodies more contemporary views which lead to conflict between mother and daughter. This battle ground of values is only forgotten when a tragedy occurs.

The novel ‘The Binding Vine’ is a multidimensional narrative about family bonds, human relationships, women’s right to their body and the need to speak out to set
right the wrong. Despite its grim environment of pain and loss one finds in the story an undercurrent of love, understanding and hope. It is a depiction of a gradual process of self-discovery of the protagonist Urmila, a lecturer in a college, through the crises she undergoes for the loss of her son.

A Matter Of Time shatters the stereotype of Indian women as helpless, and of marriage as the only option left to them. It strives to define a new and evolved center of power----and the book becomes a hope, a faith, a prayer. It’s a novel of love and loss and human bonding. Deshpande invests all the women characters with an inner strength and resilience that gives them the capacity not only to cope but to ‘let go’ and move on.

Through her masterpiece, Roy adds her voice a writer and social activist to the chorus of the economist and the development worker to challenge the history old injustices done to women because of their gender as well as class discrimination. The book peeps into the life of Keralite society and their rites and customs, tradition and patriarchal domination, a caste ridden mentality of some section of people, the fatal consequences arising out of divorce, the child psychology, the malpractices of Marxism and police administration and so on and so forth.

Taking into account the complexity of life different structures of values the woman’s question, despite basic solidarity, needs to be tackled in relation to the social-cultural situation. The impact of patriarchy on the Indian society varies from the one in the West and therefore, the Indian women novelists have tried to evolve their own stream of feminism grounded in reality. It’s a plight of difficult daughter of Virmati who could not develop an understanding with her mother during her lifetime but she fell dejected and remorse with a sense of guilt after her death. Loss of virginity pricks her conscience but then she overcomes the guilt by rationalizing it
as outmoded morality (114). She had come to Lahore to broaden her horizons but instead she gets involved in a useless love.\textsuperscript{10}

Jyoti enters her husband’s house and makes a fresh start with new people, new ideas and values, a new life-style. This was the natural order of things, and she accepted it without resentment with pleasure and pride. But the selfish, self-seeking, self-centered, business-like, even hypocritical attitude of her husband. Even the mother in her never reached a sense of fulfillment. She tried to walk on a razor’s edge between husband and children, finally losing both, for “It was Ram’s house and Ram’s farm and Ram’s company. If she left Ram, she would have to leave all these-------. This thought came as a shock.”\textsuperscript{11}

The book conveys the confusion, disappointment and anger that can build within the closed walls of middle class family life. This silence is an important motif in . Deshpande’s work and she is continually trying to find ways of breaking through the deafness to make it heard.’That Long Silence’ won the Sahitya Akademy award.\textsuperscript{12}

It’s a story of a great artist who struggled and sacrificed everything in the cause of her art. The woman who gave up everything--- a comfortable home, a husband and a daughter, for love. Savitribai Indorekar’s story speaks of commitment and dedication to her art, of the courage to step across the threshold and break out of the restrictions of upper caste patriarchal society in search of a dream.\textsuperscript{13}

It’s a story of a traditional Brahmin family on the brink of it’s dissolution. This contemporary story follows the lives of the Bhattacharjee Sister – Padma, Parvati and Tara- as they struggle to come to terms with their culture and identities in a rapidly changing world.
The book opens with our narrator, Tara, the recently divorced youngest Bhattacharjee-sister, living a comfortable upper-middle existence with her teenage son and her new lover. But when a violent stranger explodes into her life, it is her sister and ex-husband Tara turns to for comfort and renewal, unraveling the mysteries that threaten to destroy her family in the process.\textsuperscript{14}

In a crumbling, isolated house at the foot of Mount Kanchenjunga lives an embittered old judge who wants to retire in peace, then his orphaned granddaughter, Sai arrives on his doorstep. When a Nepalese insurgency in the mountains threatens Sai’s new-sprung romance with her handsome tutor, their lives descend into chaos. The book witnesses India’s hierarchy being overturned and discarded. The judge revisits his past and his role in Sai’s intertwining lives. A story of depth and emotion, hilarity and imagination. ‘The Inheritance Of Loss’ tells of love, longing, futility and Loss that is Desai’s true territory.\textsuperscript{15}

It’s about a love-story based on the extra-marital relation relationship between an unmarried woman, a lawyer without practice and a married PSI who loves her passionately but can’t promise any future as he can’t leave his wife and daughter, leading to the perpetual suffering of Devyani Mudhol the protagonist who represents a mixture of traditionalism and modernism, introvert though liberal, determined but alert about the relation. The dilemma is brought forth with the help of strong antithetical statements which forms the base for the strong sentiments of conflict.\textsuperscript{16}

Meera does manage to stay on her feet in the absence of Giri. She finds a job, manages her responsibilities as a mother and a daughter and slowly accepts that life has more to offer even though she does not know what exactly in store for her. And the very fact that Meera and readers do not hear anything more from Giri,
apart from an email in the after math of his walk out, shows that it is possible to move without dollops of guilt on both sides.17

It’s a story of Aasha Rani entering Bollywood hailing from a small town. Her mother pushes this innocent girl into a world of exploitation. Aasha have no choice but to thrive despite the vicious circles of starlets, pimps and celebrities who want to see her meet her end. But the day she meets Bollywood’s leading men, everything she has worked so hard for his jeopardized. Because she may be falling for Akshay Arora, and there’s no room for love in a business where it’s the stranger under your sheets holding the key of your success. With her innocence stolen and nowhere else to turn, Aasha knows her downfall could come as quickly as her rise to fame. And letting herself love might just be the most fatal career move of her life.18