



e-ISSN:2582-7219



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Volume 6, Issue 7, July 2023



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.54



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A Critical Study of Amrita Pritam's 'Aak ke Patte' through the lens of Feminism

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ABSTRACT: The project looks at how Amrita Pritam's "Aak ke Patte" depicts women. This study employs a critical approach by conducting in-depth research on feminist literary theory and close reading of the novel. The study looks at how women were treated during the 1947 partition. The novel develops around the characters whose lives figuratively pervaded by a severe plant, Aak.

The women's activist talk plans to add to more profound comprehension of her book.

KEYWORDS: Aak ke Patte, Amrita Pritam, Feminism, Gender Norms

I. INTRODUCTION

Amrita Pritam was one of the most well-known and famous scholars from Punjab. She was brought into the world in 1919 in Gujranwala, Punjab, India. She finished her young life and training in Lahore. She started composition during her high school years and has composed in excess of 100 sonnets, as well as fiction, life stories, articles and her personal history, which have assisted her with cutting out an exceptional spot in the realm of writing. The characters in Aak Ke Patte lead experiences that are figuratively plagued with Aak, a plant that is an image of sharpness and makes extraordinary mischief all their future possibilities. This book will move the peruser and fill them with compassion as they read it. This novel is a metaphorically sensible picture of social incongruity that fills the peruser with profound misery.

Aak Ke Patte is the tale of Urmi who is rebuffed for adoring. Urmi's own dad kills her alongside her parents in law. Urmi's more youthful sibling is attempting to track down reality. Her sweetheart has gone frantic. The portrayal of this shocks the perusers.

The undertaking checks out at how Amrita Pritam's "Aak ke Patte" portrays ladies. This review utilises a basic methodology by directing top to bottom exploration on women's activist scholarly hypothesis and close perusing of the book. The review takes a gander at how ladies were treated during the 1947 partition. The novel creates around the characters whose lives metaphorically invaded by a serious plant, Aak. The ladies' lobbyist talk intends to add to more significant perception of her book.

About the Author

Amrita Pritam was a well-known Indian poet and writer who contributed significantly to Punjabi literature. She was born in Gujranwala, which is now part of Pakistan, on August 31, 1919. Pritam began her literary journey at a young age, and at the age of 16, she published her first collection of poems, "Amrit Lehan."

Amrita Pritam's compositions investigated topics of affection, women's liberation, and the Segment of India in 1947, which profoundly influenced her and impacted her work. Her powerful and expressive verse contacted the hearts of numerous and procured her acknowledgment as perhaps of the most celebrated female artist in the country.

Aside from verse, Pritam likewise composed books, brief tales, and articles. Her prominent works incorporate "Pinjar," "Rasidi Ticket," and "Kagaz Te Material." The simplicity, emotional depth, and evocative imagery of Pritam's writing marked it.

Amrita Pritam got various honors for her artistic commitments, including the Sahitya Akademi Grant, the Padma Shri, and the Jnanpith Grant, India's most elevated abstract honor. Her remarkable literary accomplishments are highlighted by the fact that she was also the first woman to receive the prestigious Bharatiya Jnanpith.



Amrita Pritam's works proceed to move and resound with perusers across ages, making a permanent imprint on Indian writing. She died on October 31, 2005, yet her inheritance as a powerful essayist and a voice for ladies' strengthening lives on.

Feminism movement in Literature

Women's activist writing refers to the academic endeavors and commitments of essayists who incorporate women's activist ideas, topics, and points of view in their works. It envelops a different scope of writing across various kinds, time spans, and societies, all unified by their investigation of orientation issues, ladies' encounters, and the quest for orientation equity.

Authentic Setting:

The more extensive women's activist development emerged in the late nineteenth and middle of the twentieth centuries, as documented in writing. During this time, ladies' testimonial developments, social change developments, and women's activist activism focused on issues like ladies' freedoms, orientation disparity, and ladies' freedom. These movements laid the groundwork for the growth and success of feminist literature.

Early Commitments:

Through their works, feminist writers began to challenge conventional gender norms and expectations at the turn of the 20th century. Creators like Virginia Woolf, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Kate Chopin investigated subjects of ladies' autonomy, cultural requirements, and the constraints forced on ladies' lives. Their works, like Woolf's "A Room of One's Own," Gilman's "The Yellow Backdrop," and Chopin's "The Enlivening," were powerful in featuring ladies' encounters and studying male centric designs.

Second Wave Women's liberation:

During the second wave of women's rights in the 1960s and 1970s, the writing of women's activists grew at a breakneck pace. Women's activist journalists of this time looked to challenge and destroy existing man centric accounts and portrayals of ladies. They investigated issues like regenerative freedoms, sexual freedom, home life, and the multifacetedness of orientation, race, and class. During this time, Adrienne Rich, Audre Lorde, Alice Walker, and Angela Carter were well-known feminist authors.

Various Points of view:

Women's activist writing incorporates a different scope of voices and viewpoints. It incorporates works by ladies from different social, racial, and ethnic foundations, who carry their novel encounters and difficulties to the front. For instance, crafted by creators like Toni Morrison, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, and ringer snares address multifaceted woman's rights, bigotry, and the intricacies of orientation and personality.

Contemporary Commitments:

The women's activist development in writing proceeds to advance and flourish in contemporary times. Today, numerous authors continue to engage with feminist concepts and write about gender issues. They tackle subjects, for example, self-perception, LGBTQ+ privileges, regenerative equity, and the effect of globalization on ladies' lives. Scholars like Roxane Gay, Margaret Atwood, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, and Roxana Robinson are among the people who add to the continuous writing a speech by a feminist activist.

Effect and Importance:

Women's activist writing plays had a urgent impact in testing and changing cultural standards and assumptions. It has given voice to ladies' encounters, offered elective accounts, and empowered basic discourse about orientation fairness and ladies' privileges. It has impacted the scholarly standard as well as more extensive social and social understandings of orientation and power elements.

In general, the literature of the feminist movement has made significant contributions to the exploration of gender issues, the representation of women, and the ongoing pursuit of gender equality. It proceeds to motivate and enable perusers by giving a stage to different points of view and advancing social change.

Waves of Feminism

There have been various waves of feminism, each with its own set of objectives, methods, and social contexts. Here are the three usually perceived surges of women's empowerment:



The First Wave of Feminism: The main push for women's rights came in the latter half of the nineteenth century and the middle of the twentieth. The focus was primarily on women's rights and representation. During this wave, activists fought for women's right to vote, access to education, property rights, and employment opportunities. The first wave of suffragists included prominent figures like Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Second Wave Women's liberation: The 1960s saw the beginning of the second wave of women's liberation, which continued into the 1980s. It was portrayed by a more extensive spotlight on ladies' social, social, and monetary balance. Major questions included regenerative freedoms, working environment separation, abusive behavior at home, sexual freedom, and testing conventional orientation jobs. Gloria Steinem, Betty Friedan, and Audre Lorde are among the leading figures of the second wave.

Freedom for women in the third wave: In the 1990s, the third wave of the women's rights movement began and continues to this day. It expands upon the accomplishments and scrutinizes of the second wave while underscoring multifaceted Ness and the incorporation of different voices and encounters. The third wave resolves issues, for example, regenerative equity, body energy, LGBTQ+ privileges, globalization, and online activism. Unmistakable third-wave women's activists incorporate ringer snares, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, and Judith Head servant.

It's quite important that while these waves give an overall structure, women's activist activism and believed are not stringently bound to these classes, and there are continuous conversations and discussions about the waves and their importance.

Feminist Perspectives and Social Facts in "Aak ke Patte"

Amrita Pritam's "Aak Ke Patte" (Leaves of the Banyan Tree) is a critical work of writing that investigates different subjects and issues connected with ladies' encounters, personality, and strengthening. As a women's activist, the investigation of this novel would include dissecting and deciphering the text through a women's activist focal point, looking at how it depicts orientation elements, ladies' jobs, and the battles they face inside a man centric culture.

One part of women's activist examination would include analyzing the female characters in the novel and their portrayal. Amrita Pritam's work frequently major areas of strength for presents complex female heroes who challenge customary orientation jobs and cultural assumptions. The review would investigate how these characters explore through the requirements of their social and social settings and how their activities and decisions add to their self-awareness and strengthening.

The review would likewise dig into the original's investigation of ladies' organization and voice. "Aak Ke Patte" may resolve issues like female independence, sexuality, and the right to self-articulation. Women's activist investigation would analyze how the characters' encounters and cooperations with society reflect bigger examples of orientation imbalance and abuse.

Besides, a women's activist review would consider the verifiable and social setting wherein the novel was composed. Amrita Pritam was a noticeable Punjabi essayist who lived during the twentieth hundred years, when orientation jobs and assumptions were especially inflexible. The novel's interaction with the social and cultural norms of the time, as well as its challenges and strengths, would be the focus of the study.

Moreover, a women's activist examination of "Aak Ke Patte" would investigate the story construction and language utilized by Pritam. It would analyze how her composing style and narrating strategies add to the depiction of orientation elements and ladies' encounters. This examination could likewise think about the gathering of the novel and its effect on women's activist talk and writing in India.

In general, the goal of a feminist study of "Aak Ke Patte" would be to emphasize the novel's contributions to our understanding of women's experiences, its challenge to patriarchal norms, and its advocacy for gender equality and empowerment. It would include examining the characters, subjects, account methods, and the more extensive social and authentic setting to uncover the women's activist ramifications of the text.

II. CONCLUSION

All in all, Amrita Pritam's book "Aak Ke Patte" (Leaves of the Banyan Tree) remains as a strong demonstration of the intricacies of ladies' encounters, their battles for personality, and their quest for strengthening inside a male centric culture. Through her clear depiction of female characters who oppose customary orientation jobs, Pritam challenges cultural standards and reveals insight into the unavoidable imbalances looked by ladies.

The novel captures the multifaceted nature of women's lives by delving into themes of female independence, sexuality, and the right to self-expression. Pritam's investigation of ladies' organization and voice fills



in as a revitalizing sob for orientation uniformity and liberation. It highlights the need to challenge and destroy the harsh designs that limit ladies' chances and self- satisfaction.

With its verifiable and social setting, "Aak Ke Patte" likewise reflects upon the battles looked by ladies in the 20th hundred years, featuring the unbending nature of orientation jobs and the cultural imperatives that prevented their advancement. Through her mind blowing narrating and interesting language, Pritam welcomes perusers to stand up to and question the overall standards and biases that hinder ladies' freedom.

Basically, "Aak Ke Patte" offers a significant investigation of ladies' encounters, upholding for their freedoms, independence, and strengthening. It stays an immortal scholarly work that proceeds to rouse and reverberate, empowering us to take a stab at a more fair and comprehensive society.

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SJIF Scientific Journal Impact Factor
Impact Factor
7.54

ISSN

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