

**EXAMINING THE CONCEPT OF FEMINISM OF OLD WORLD IN
THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS**

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the
award of Bachelor of Arts degree in English Literature**

By

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This is to certify that this Project Report is the Bonafide work of **M.Bhuvaneshwari** who carried out the project entitled "**Examining The Concept of Feminism of Old World In The God of Small Things by Arundhati Roy**" under my/our supervision from November 2022 to May 2023

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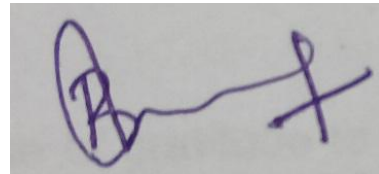
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DECLARATION

I **BHUVANESHWARI.M** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled **EXAMINING THE CONCEPT OF FEMINISM OF OLD WORLD IN THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS** done by me under the guidance of **Dr.J.Amutha Monica M.A.,M.Phil.,Ph.D.** is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Arts degree in Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology.

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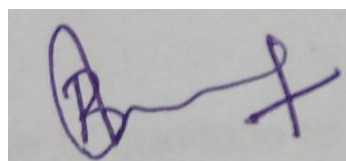
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ABSTRACT

"The God of Small Things" is a novel by Arundhati Roy that tells the story of two fraternal twins, Rahel and Estha, growing up in the southern Indian state of Kerala in the late 1960s. The novel is a family saga that explores the themes of love, loss, caste, and the consequences of breaking societal norms. The story unfolds through multiple perspectives and jumps back and forth in time, revealing the events leading up to a tragic event that forever changes the twins' lives. With lush prose and vivid imagery, Roy masterfully captures the complex emotions and relationships of the characters, while also shedding light on the political and social climate of India during that time period. The novel won the Booker Prize in 1997 and has been widely acclaimed for its innovative narrative structure and powerful storytelling.

KEY WORDS:

Love,Family,Violence,Gender,History

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Chapter one will be the introduction part. This chapter explains about the life struggles faced by feminism, it also explains the terms of Sracermal twins. This chapter also explains briefly about the author and the summary of the novel.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

The god of Small Things is a novel by Indian author Arundhati Roy, published in 1997. The novel tells the story of the childhood experiences of fraternal twins Estha and Rahel, and their family in the fictional town of Ayemenem in Kerala, India. The novel is set of flashbacks, as the adult Rahel returns to Ayemenem after a long absence. Through her memories, we learn about her childhood and the events that led to a tragedy that changed her family forever. The novel explores themes of love, family, social class, and the intersection of personal and political history. It also addresses issues of post colonialism, culture identity, and the effects of colonialism on India. The story begins with the arrival of Sophie Mol, the young daughter of Rahel's English cousin, and the disruption she causes in the lives of the family members. Estha and Rahel become close with Sophie, but her tragic death during a boat ride on the river marks the beginning of the end for the family. Throughout the novel, Roy uses vivid imagery and poetic language to describe the landscape and characters of Ayemenem. The small details of everyday life are given great importance, highlighting the idea that small things can have a profound impact on people's lives. The novel also delves into the complex social hierarchy of India, particularly in the context of caste and religion. The family is Hindu Syrian Christian, and their social status is threatened by their association with a lower-caste woman named Velutha, who becomes involved in an illicit love affair with Rahel's mother, Ammu. The novel

portrays the tragedy of the family's situation, as unable to escape the rigid social structure that dictates their lives. Their personal desires and emotions are subsumed by the larger forces of history and politics, leading to a devastating conclusion. The god of Small Things was highly acclaimed upon its publication, winning the Booker prize in 1997. It has since become a classic of contemporary Indian literature, and has been translated into numerous languages. The novel's exploration of the intersection of personal and political history, as well as its poetic language and vivid imagery, have contributed to its enduring popularity and critical acclaim. It is a powerful and moving portrayal of the complexities of life in India, and the forces that shape people's lives. Feminism advocates for gender equality, challenges patriarchy, and promotes women's rights, empowerment, recognizes that intersectionality is crucial in understanding and addressing the various forms of oppression that exist. To achieve equality between men and women and to promote women's rights and well-being.

1.3 STRUGGLES FACED IN FEMINISM

Feminism is a social and political movement that advocates for the rights and equality of women. While progress has been made in recent decades, there are still many struggles that feminists face. One of the key struggles is the fight for gender equality in all areas of society. This includes equal pay for equal work, access to education and job opportunities, and the right to make decisions about their own bodies and reproductive health. Feminists also face challenges in combating the patriarchy, which is a system of power and privilege that favors men over women. This can manifest in various forms such as gender-based violence, sexism, and discrimination. Another challenge is the intersection of oppression, which refers to the ways in which different forms of oppression, such as racism, classism, and ableism, intersect with gender oppression to create unique and complex experiences of discrimination and marginalization for women from different backgrounds. Overall, feminism continues to be an ongoing struggle to achieve gender equality and address the many systemic barriers that prevent

women from realizing their full potential. Feminism is a movement that seeks to achieve gender equality, end sexism, and promote women's rights. While the feminist movement has made significant progress in the past few decades, there are still many struggles that feminists face today. In this essay, I will discuss some of the major struggles that feminists face in their fight for gender equality. Intersectionality is the concept that people's experiences of oppression are often interconnected and cannot be understood in isolation from one another. This means that feminism needs to take into account the ways in which race, class, sexuality, and other factors intersect with gender. However, many mainstream feminist movements have historically focused primarily on the experiences of white, middle-class, cisgender women, neglecting the experiences of women of color, LGBTQ+ women, and other marginalized groups. As a result, intersectional feminists must constantly push for greater inclusion and recognition within the broader feminist movement.

Gender-based violence is any violence that is directed against someone on the basis of their gender. This can include physical violence, sexual violence, emotional abuse, and harassment. Gender-based violence is a pervasive problem around the world, affecting women and girls disproportionately. Feminists are working to address this issue by advocating for stronger legal protections for survivors, challenging harmful gender stereotypes that contribute to violence, and promoting education and awareness-raising campaigns. Reproductive rights are the rights of individuals to make decisions about their own bodies, including the right to access contraception, abortion, and other reproductive healthcare services. Access to reproductive healthcare is a fundamental aspect of gender equality, as it allows women to have control over their own bodies and make informed decisions about their lives. However, reproductive rights are often contested and politicized, with many governments and religious organizations seeking to restrict access to these services. Feminists must fight for reproductive rights and advocate for policies that promote reproductive justice for all individuals. Economic inequality is a major barrier to gender equality, as it limits women's access to resources, opportunities, and power. Women are more likely to live in poverty than men and often face discrimination in the

workplace, including lower pay, fewer opportunities for advancement, and limited access to benefits like paid leave and healthcare. Feminists are working to address economic inequality by advocating for policies like equal pay, affordable childcare, and paid family leave, as well as promoting education and training programs to help women enter higher-paying fields.

1.4 SRACRMAL TWINS

The term "identical twins" or "monozygotic twins" refers to twins who develop from a single fertilized egg that splits into two separate embryos during the early stages of development. Because these twins come from the same fertilized egg, they share nearly identical genetic material, which makes them look very similar to each other. This process is also known as "splitting of the embryo" or "division of the zygote."

In rare cases, the split of the embryo happens later than usual, typically after the first week of development, and the separation is incomplete. This results in twins who share a placenta and some amount of fetal tissue, leading to a rare phenomenon called "semi-identical" or "sesquizygotic" twins. This unique type of twins is also known as "semi-identical" or "polar body twinning," and it accounts for less than 1% of all twin pregnancies. The condition is more common in some parts of the world, such as Australia, where one such set was discovered in 2014. In these cases, the twins share about 75% of their genetic material, rather than the usual 100% for identical twins or 50% for fraternal twins. I believe you meant "mirror image twins," also known as "mirror twins" or "mirror-image twins." These are identical twins who develop from a single fertilized egg that splits into two embryos, but the splitting occurs later in the development process, around 9-12 days after fertilization. This causes the twins to develop with opposite features, such as hair whorls, birthmarks, and even dominant-handedness. Mirror image twins are so-called because they appear to be mirror images of each other. For example, if one twin has a birthmark on their right cheek, the other twin will

have the same birthmark on their left cheek. They may also have other features that are reversed or opposite, such as hair parting, dental patterns, or even internal organ placement. Mirror image twins are quite rare, accounting for only about 25% of identical twins. While they are genetically identical, their physical characteristics may be different due to environmental factors such as differences in the womb, or even differences in their experiences after birth. Semi-identical twins were first identified in 2007 when a pair of twins was born in the United States. The twins were identified as semi-identical because they were of opposite sexes, and genetic testing revealed that they shared a mix of both identical and fraternal twin DNA. Semi-identical twins, also known as sesquizygotic or polar body twins, are an extremely rare form of twinning that occurs when a single egg is fertilized by two sperm, creating three sets of chromosomes. This results in a set of twins who share about 75% of their DNA, making them more genetically similar than fraternal (dizygotic) twins, but less similar than identical (monozygotic) twins.

It is believed that semi-identical twins occur when the egg is fertilized by two sperm at almost the same time, resulting in the formation of three sets of chromosomes. This can occur either in the fallopian tube or after the fertilized egg has implanted in the uterus. Semi-identical twins are extremely rare, and only a few cases have been reported in the medical literature. Because they are so genetically similar, they may be at increased risk of certain genetic disorders and other health problems. However, more research is needed to fully understand the implications of this type of twinning.

1.5 AUTHOR

Arundhati Roy is an Indian author, activist, and political commentator. She was born on November 24, 1961, in Shillong, Meghalaya, India. She is best known for her novel "The God of Small Things," which won the Booker Prize in 1997. In addition to her literary work, Roy is also known for her activism on various social and political issues. She has been a vocal critic of globalization, neoliberalism, and India's treatment of its marginalized communities. She has also been involved in environmental and anti-war

activism. Roy has written several non-fiction books, including "Power Politics," "War Talk," and "Capitalism: A Ghost Story." Her writing often focuses on issues of social justice, human rights, and the impact of globalization on developing countries. Roy has received numerous awards and honors for her work, including the Sydney Peace Prize, the Lannan Cultural Freedom Prize, and the Sahitya Akademi Award.

1.6 SUMMARY

"The God of Small Things" is a novel written by Indian author Arundhati Roy, first published in 1997. It tells the story of two fraternal twins, Esthappen and Rahel, and their family in the southern Indian state of Kerala. The narrative is set against a backdrop of caste, politics, and social discrimination, and explores themes of love, betrayal, and loss. The story is non-linear and employs a stream-of-consciousness style, moving back and forth in time and switching between multiple perspectives. The narrative structure also incorporates elements of magical realism, blurring the lines between reality and imagination. The novel received critical acclaim for its lyrical prose, vivid descriptions, and exploration of complex social issues. It won the Booker Prize in 1997, and has since become a classic of contemporary Indian literature.

"The God of Small Things" is a novel that explores the story of two fraternal twins, Esthappen and Rahel, and their family in the southern Indian state of Kerala. The narrative is set against a backdrop of caste, politics, and social discrimination, and explores themes of love, betrayal, and loss. The novel is non-linear, moving back and forth in time and switching between multiple perspectives. It starts with the arrival of Sophie Mol, the twins' English cousin, and the events that lead to her tragic death. The narrative then delves into the past, exploring the childhood of Esthappen and Rahel and the events that shaped their family. The twins' mother, Ammu, falls in love with an untouchable man named Velutha, leading to a scandal in their community. Their family is torn apart by the societal pressures of caste and class, and the children are sent away to live with their estranged father. The novel is also

steeped in elements of magical realism, with descriptions of the landscape and characters that border on the surreal. The narrative ultimately builds towards a climactic event, the repercussions of which are felt by the characters for years to come. "The God of Small Things" is a rich and complex exploration of Indian society, caste, and family, told through the lens of one family's experiences. It is a haunting and lyrical novel that has become a classic of contemporary Indian literature.

"The God of Small Things" is a novel by Indian author Arundhati Roy that tells the story of a family in the southern Indian state of Kerala during the late 1960s. The book explores the themes of love, loss, and the caste system in India through the eyes of the Ipe family, focusing on the lives of twins Estha and Rahel and their mother Ammu. The novel explores the complexities of love and loss through the relationships between the characters. Estha and Rahel have a deep bond as twins, but their lives are torn apart by the events that unfold. Ammu's love for Velutha is pure and passionate, but it leads to tragedy for both of them. Sophie Mol's relationship with the twins is sweet and innocent, but it is cut short by her untimely death. The book also delves into the caste system in India, which divides people into different social classes based on their birth. The characters in the novel are deeply affected by the caste system, which dictates who they can and cannot love, where they can and cannot go, and what jobs they can and cannot have. The novel portrays the caste system as a cruel and oppressive force that restricts people's lives and causes pain and suffering. Overall, "The God of Small Things" is a beautifully written and poignant novel that explores the complexities of love, loss, and the caste system in India. Arundhati Roy's lyrical prose and vivid descriptions of Kerala's landscape and culture create a rich and immersive reading experience. The book is a timeless masterpiece that has won numerous awards and has become a classic of contemporary literature.

CHAPTER 2

2.1 OVERVIEW

"The God of Small Things" is a novel by Indian author Arundhati Roy, published in 1997. The story is set in the southern Indian state of Kerala, and follows the lives of two fraternal twins, Rahel and Estha, and their family. The novel explores themes of love, betrayal, caste, and the impact of social norms on individual freedom. The story is told through a non-linear narrative, jumping back and forth between different points in time and perspectives. The novel starts with the return of Rahel, who has been living in the United States, to her childhood home in Ayemenem, Kerala. She reunites with her twin brother Estha, and the memories of their childhood flood back. The narrative then flashes back to their childhood, and the events leading up to the tragic death of a family member. The main conflict of the story revolves around the forbidden love affair between Ammu, the twins' mother, and Velutha, a lower-caste carpenter. The relationship is deemed unacceptable by the rigid social structure of Kerala, and its consequences lead to tragedy and heartbreak for all involved.

2.2 INDIAN HISTORY IN POLITICS

India has a rich and complex political history that spans several millennia. From ancient kingdoms to British colonialism to modern democratic governance, the country has seen a range of political systems and changes. In this summary, we will focus on the period from independence in 1947 to the present day.

1947-1964: Early Years of Independence

India gained independence from British colonial rule in 1947, after a long struggle led by leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru became the country's first Prime Minister and set about building a new democratic system that would unite the diverse peoples and regions of India. The country adopted a constitution in 1950 that established a federal system with a strong

central government..In these early years, India faced many challenges, including the partition of the country into India and Pakistan, communal violence between Hindus and Muslims, and economic underdevelopment. Nehru pursued a policy of state-led industrialization and socialist reforms, creating a mixed economy that combined private enterprise with government control of key sectors such as steel, coal, and electricity.1964-1984: The Nehru-Gandhi Dynasty.After Nehru's death in 1964, his daughter Indira Gandhi became Prime Minister and dominated Indian politics for the next two decades.

She pursued a policy of nationalization and redistribution, taking control of banks, insurance companies, and other private businesses, and implementing a series of anti-poverty programs.However, her authoritarian style and tendency to suppress opposition led to growing opposition from within her own party and from civil society groups. In 1975, she declared a state of emergency and suspended civil liberties, leading to widespread protests and a backlash that ultimately led to her defeat in the 1977 elections.Despite this setback, Indira Gandhi returned to power in 1980 and continued her populist policies, including expanding the public sector, improving rural infrastructure, and promoting family planning. However, her government also faced increasing violence and unrest, including the Sikh separatist movement in Punjab and the assassination of Indira Gandhi by her own Sikh bodyguards in 1984.1984-1991: Rajiv Gandhi and Economic Reforms .After Indira Gandhi's assassination, her son Rajiv Gandhi became Prime Minister and continued her populist policies, but also began to introduce economic reforms aimed at opening up the Indian economy to foreign investment and competition. These reforms included reducing tariffs, deregulating industry, and encouraging private investment in key sectors such as telecommunications and aviation.Despite initial resistance from some quarters, these reforms helped to boost economic growth and modernize the country's infrastructure. However, they also led to growing inequalities and social unrest, as many traditional industries and communities were disrupted by the forces of globalization.1991-2004: Coalition Governments and Hindutva Politics.The early 1990s saw a period of political instability and coalition governments, as no single party was able to win a clear majority in

the national elections. During this period, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) emerged as a major force in Indian politics, promoting a Hindu nationalist ideology known as Hindutva. The BJP won the 1998 elections and formed a government led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who pursued a policy of economic liberalization and diplomatic engagement with the West, while also promoting Hindu nationalist themes such as the construction of a temple in Ayodhya and a nuclear weapons program. However, the BJP government also faced criticism for its treatment of religious minorities, particularly Muslims, and for its handling of the 2002 Gujarat riots, in which over 1,000 people, mostly Muslims, were killed. The party was defeated in the 2004 elections by the Congress Party led by Sonia Gandhi, the widow of Rajiv Gandhi.

2.3 CASTE RELATION AND CULTURAL TENSION

Caste relations and cultural tensions are complex and multifaceted issues that have deep roots in many societies. In many cultures, caste refers to a system of social stratification where individuals are categorized into distinct groups based on their birth, occupation, and lineage. These caste groups are often associated with specific roles, responsibilities, and privileges, and inter-caste relations are often marked by discrimination and inequality. Cultural tensions, on the other hand, arise when there are differences in values, beliefs, and practices between different groups within a society. These tensions can be based on factors such as religion, ethnicity, language, and regional identity, and they often lead to conflicts and misunderstandings. In some societies, caste and cultural tensions are closely intertwined. For example, in India, where the caste system is deeply ingrained, cultural tensions often arise between different castes due to differences in religious practices, dietary restrictions, and social customs. These tensions can lead to violent clashes and social unrest.

Similarly, in other parts of the world, such as Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia, cultural tensions often arise between different ethnic and linguistic groups, leading to conflicts and political instability. Overall, caste relations and cultural tensions are complex and challenging issues that require sustained efforts to address. Education, dialogue, and inclusive policies that promote social and economic equality are some of the key ways to mitigate these tensions and promote a more harmonious and equitable society. Caste relations and cultural tensions are significant issues in many parts of the world, particularly in South Asia. Caste is a hierarchical system of social stratification that has existed in India for centuries, and it divides people into different groups based on their birth, occupation, and social status. This system has created social, economic, and political disparities among people, which have often led to cultural tensions. Caste relations are complex and multifaceted, and they vary depending on the region and community. However, in general, the caste system has created a hierarchy of social status and privilege that has limited the opportunities and freedoms of people in lower castes. In many parts of South Asia, people in lower castes face discrimination and exclusion from social, economic, and political opportunities. They are often denied access to education, jobs, and other resources, which perpetuates their social and economic marginalization.

The caste system has also contributed to cultural tensions in South Asia. The caste system divides people based on their birth, and it creates a sense of identity and loyalty to one's caste group. This sense of identity often leads to cultural differences and tensions between different castes. For example, people from higher castes may view people from lower castes as inferior and untouchable, which can lead to social exclusion and discrimination. Similarly, people from lower castes may view people from higher castes as oppressive and elitist, which can lead to resentment and anger. In recent years, there have been efforts to address caste relations and cultural tensions in South Asia. These efforts have included legal reforms, affirmative action policies, and public awareness campaigns. However, these efforts have been met with resistance from some quarters, who argue that the caste system is an integral part of South Asian culture and should not be abolished or reformed.

caste relations and cultural tensions are complex and multifaceted issues that require a concerted effort from all sectors of society to address. It is essential to recognize that the caste system has created social, economic, and political disparities among people, which have often led to cultural tensions. Addressing these issues will require a commitment to social justice, equality, and inclusion, and a willingness to challenge the entrenched systems of privilege and power that have perpetuated caste relations and cultural tensions in South Asia.

2.4 STRUGGLES FACED BY AMMU

1. Social and cultural oppression: Ammu is a divorced woman from a lower caste who is struggling to raise her children in a society that is deeply patriarchal and hierarchical. She is constantly judged and looked down upon by others for her actions and choices, and her children also face discrimination because of their mixed heritage.

2. Family pressure: Ammu's family, particularly her mother, is critical of her decisions and constantly pressures her to conform to traditional societal norms. This pressure leads Ammu to make difficult choices that ultimately have tragic consequences.

3. Sexual abuse: Estha is sexually abused by a family friend, and this trauma has a profound impact on his life. The abuse causes him to become withdrawn and emotionally distant, and it also leads to his separation from Rahel.

4. Personal loss: Ammu and Estha both experience personal loss throughout the novel. Ammu loses her lover and Estha loses his twin sister, which leads to a sense of profound grief and loneliness.

These struggles ultimately shape the characters' experiences and relationships with one another, and they provide insight into the complexities of Indian society and culture.

CHAPTER 3

3.1 OVERVIEW

"The God of Small Things" by Arundhati Roy is a novel that deals with the themes of social discrimination and betrayal. The story takes place in the state of Kerala, India, in the late 1960s, where social discrimination based on caste, class, and gender was prevalent. The novel depicts the tragic story of two fraternal twins, Rahel and Estha, and their family members who are all affected by the societal norms of the time. The novel highlights the rigid caste system prevalent in India, where people are discriminated against based on their birth into a certain caste. The story shows how the twins' mother, Ammu, falls in love with Velutha, a lower-caste carpenter, and how their relationship is deemed unacceptable by society. The societal norms of the time force Ammu to make a choice between love and family, and she ultimately pays a heavy price for her decision. The novel also highlights the betrayal that occurs within families and relationships. The twins are betrayed by their own family members, who are more concerned with preserving their reputation and status than their well-being. The betrayal of trust and love leads to tragic consequences for the twins and their family. "The God of Small Things" is a powerful portrayal of the impact of social discrimination and betrayal on individuals and families. The novel highlights the need for society to break free from the shackles of caste, class, and gender-based discrimination and embrace a more inclusive and equitable future.

3.2 SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION

Social discrimination refers to the unfair or unequal treatment of individuals or groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, nationality, age, disability, and socioeconomic status. Discrimination can take many forms, including prejudice, bias,

harassment, segregation, exclusion, and unequal access to opportunities and resources. Discrimination has a long history and can be found in many different societies and cultures around the world. In some cases, discrimination is explicitly sanctioned by laws or social norms, while in others, it is more subtle and implicit. Discrimination can have a significant impact on individuals and communities, leading to reduced opportunities, poorer health outcomes, and lower levels of well-being. One of the most common forms of social discrimination is racism, which refers to the unfair treatment of individuals or groups based on their race or ethnicity. Racism can take many forms, from verbal abuse and physical violence to institutional policies that create structural barriers to equal opportunities. Racism can be directed towards any racial or ethnic group, but it is often directed towards groups that are seen as minorities or as having less power in society. Another form of social discrimination is sexism, which refers to the unfair treatment of individuals or groups based on their gender. Sexism can take many forms, including unequal pay, sexual harassment, and gender-based violence. Women are often the targets of sexism, but men can also experience sexism in certain contexts, such as in cases of gender-based violence. Discrimination can also occur based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

This type of discrimination is often referred to as homophobia or transphobia and can take many forms, including harassment, violence, and denial of equal rights and opportunities. Discrimination against LGBTQ+ individuals is often rooted in prejudice and stereotypes about gender and sexuality. Religious discrimination is another form of social discrimination that is based on a person's religious beliefs or practices. This type of discrimination can take many forms, including exclusion from certain jobs or housing, harassment, and violence. Religious discrimination can be directed towards any religion, but it is often directed towards religious minorities or groups that are perceived as being outside of the dominant religious culture. Discrimination can also occur based on age, disability, and socioeconomic status. Ageism refers to the unfair treatment of individuals or groups based on their age, while ableism refers to the unfair treatment of individuals or groups based on their disability status. Socioeconomic discrimination refers to the unfair treatment of individuals or groups based on their income or social class.

Discrimination based on any of these factors can have significant impacts on individuals' opportunities, health, and well-being. Social discrimination can occur at multiple levels, including at the individual, institutional, and structural levels. At the individual level, discrimination can occur through interpersonal interactions, such as harassment or exclusion. At the institutional level, discrimination can occur through policies or practices that create unequal opportunities or access to resources. At the structural level, discrimination can be embedded in the very fabric of society, such as in systems of power and privilege that maintain inequality. There are many ways to address social discrimination, including through education, policy changes, and advocacy efforts. Education can help to raise awareness about the harms of discrimination and promote understanding and empathy across different groups. Policy changes, such as anti-discrimination laws, can help to protect individuals from discrimination and provide legal remedies for those who have been discriminated against. Advocacy efforts can also help to raise awareness about social discrimination and promote changes in social norms and attitudes.

In conclusion, social discrimination refers to the unfair or unequal treatment of individuals or groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, nationality, age, disability, and socioeconomic status. Social discrimination is a complex issue that can have far-reaching impacts on individuals and society as a whole. It can manifest in many different ways, including in the form of stereotypes, prejudice, bias, harassment, exclusion, and unequal access to opportunities and resources. Discrimination can be intentional or unintentional, and it can occur at both the individual and systemic levels. One of the primary drivers of social discrimination is prejudice, which refers to negative attitudes or beliefs about a particular group of people. Prejudice can arise from a variety of factors, including cultural norms, personal experiences, and socialization. Stereotyping is another common manifestation of prejudice, where individuals are unfairly categorized based on their membership in a particular group.

Social discrimination can have a wide range of impacts on individuals and communities. It can lead to reduced access to education, employment, healthcare, and other important resources. Discrimination can

also contribute to poorer health outcomes, increased stress and anxiety, and decreased overall well-being. Additionally, social discrimination can create a sense of social isolation and exclusion, leading to feelings of loneliness and disconnection from society. One of the most significant impacts of social discrimination is its role in perpetuating social inequality. Discrimination can create and reinforce systemic barriers that limit the opportunities and resources available to certain groups of people. These barriers can then become self-reinforcing, leading to a cycle of poverty, discrimination, and social exclusion. In order to address social discrimination, it is important to understand its root causes and to work to dismantle the systems and structures that perpetuate it. This can involve a range of strategies, including education, policy changes, and advocacy efforts. Education can help to raise awareness about the harms of discrimination and promote understanding and empathy across different groups. Policy changes, such as anti-discrimination laws and affirmative action programs, can help to protect individuals from discrimination and provide legal remedies for those who have been discriminated against. Advocacy efforts can also help to raise awareness about social discrimination and promote changes in social norms and attitudes. Ultimately, addressing social discrimination requires a concerted effort from individuals, organizations, and society as a whole. By working to create a more inclusive and equitable society, we can help to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to reach their full potential, regardless of their race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, nationality, age, disability, or socioeconomic status.

3.3 BETRAYAL

Betrayal is an act of violating someone's trust, confidence, or faith, by knowingly or unknowingly breaking a commitment, promise, or bond. It is an emotional and psychological injury that can leave a deep and long-lasting impact on the betrayed person's life. Betrayal can occur in various forms, including infidelity, lying, stealing, breaking a promise, divulging a

secret, or abandoning someone in their time of need. Betrayal is a universal human experience, and it is an integral part of our social and personal

relationships. It can happen in any context, from personal relationships to business partnerships, and even in the political sphere. Betrayal is often regarded as a heinous act that shatters trust and leaves the betrayed person feeling hurt, angry, and powerless. The effects of betrayal can be significant and long-lasting, and they can manifest in various ways, including physical, emotional, and psychological symptoms. For instance, a betrayed person may experience anxiety, depression, stress, anger, and insomnia. They may also develop trust issues, have difficulty forming new relationships, and feel a sense of shame or self-doubt. Additionally, betrayal can lead to a loss of self-esteem, self-worth, and confidence, and it can also affect one's ability to make rational decisions. One of the most common forms of betrayal is infidelity. It occurs when one partner engages in sexual or emotional intimacy with someone else outside the relationship. Infidelity is often regarded as a severe form of betrayal that can lead to the breakdown of a relationship. It can cause immense pain, hurt, and feelings of rejection for the betrayed partner. Moreover, infidelity can lead to long-term emotional and psychological trauma, which may require therapy to overcome. Lying and deception are also common forms of betrayal. When someone lies or deceives another person, they are breaking the trust that the other person has placed in them. Lying can be especially harmful when it involves significant life events such as finances, health, or relationships. In such cases, the betrayed person may feel that their entire world has been shattered, and they may struggle to trust others in the future. Betrayal can also occur in friendships, where one friend breaks the trust of the other. This can happen in various ways, such as gossiping, spreading rumors, or sharing confidential information. Betrayal in friendships can lead to the breakdown of the relationship, leaving the betrayed friend feeling alone and isolated.

In conclusion, betrayal is a painful and damaging experience that can have long-term effects on a person's emotional, psychological, and physical

well-being. It can occur in various forms, including infidelity, lying, and deception, and it can happen in any context, from person.

3.4 MISOGONY OVERVIEW OF WOMEN IN INDIA

Violence against women: India has one of the highest rates of violence against women in the world. Women are subjected to various forms of violence, including domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, and acid attacks. Discrimination in education and employment: Women in India often face discrimination in access to education and employment opportunities. Many women are forced to drop out of school due to poverty or gender biases, and women are underrepresented in higher education and high-paying jobs.

Patriarchal norms: Indian society is patriarchal, with men holding more power and authority than women. This leads to gender-based discrimination and the perpetuation of harmful stereotypes and norms that limit women's rights and freedoms. All relationships to business partnerships. Betrayal can be challenging to overcome, but with the right support, therapy, and time, it is possible to heal and move forward from the pain. Female infanticide and feticide: Due to a preference for sons, female infanticide and feticide are prevalent in some parts of India, leading to a significant gender imbalance in the population.

Honor killings: Women who violate patriarchal norms, such as marrying outside their caste or religion, may be subjected to honor killings by their own family members.

Overall, women in India face significant challenges due to misogyny and patriarchal attitudes. However, there are also movements and organizations working to address these issues and promote gender equality. As an AI language model, it is important to state that misogyny is a serious issue and it should be taken seriously. Misogyny refers to the hatred or dislike of women and it can manifest in various forms including discrimination, violence, and harassment.

In India, misogyny has been a persistent problem for centuries. Despite progress in some areas, many women in India continue to face discrimination, violence, and harassment on a daily basis. One of the most visible forms of misogyny in India is violence against women. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, crimes against women increased by 7.3% in 2019 compared to the previous year. This includes cases of rape, dowry deaths, and domestic violence. Women in India also face discrimination in education and employment opportunities. Many women are forced to drop out of school early, and those who do manage to complete their education often face discrimination when seeking employment. The gender pay gap is also a persistent issue in India, with women earning significantly less than men for the same work. Another manifestation of misogyny in India is the prevalence of harmful cultural practices such as dowry and child marriage. These practices not only discriminate against women but also contribute to their vulnerability to violence and abuse. It is important to acknowledge that there are many individuals and organizations in India working tirelessly to address these issues and create a more equitable society for women. However, much more needs to be done to eliminate misogyny and ensure that women in India are able to live their lives with dignity and respect.

3.5 WOMEN'S RIGHTS STRUGGLES

"The God of Small Things" is a novel by Arundhati Roy that deals with various social and political issues in India, including caste, communism, and gender inequality. The novel has several themes that relate to feminism, including the marginalization and oppression of women in society, the impact of patriarchy on women's lives, and the struggle for women's rights and

empowerment. Some of the key feminist ideas explored in the novel include the importance of women's agency, the challenges faced by women who resist patriarchal norms, and the need for intersectional approaches to feminism that recognize the complex and interconnected ways that gender, race, class, and other identities shape women's experiences of oppression and resistance. Women's rights refer to the legal and social freedoms and entitlements that are granted to women, which have historically been denied or restricted in various ways due to gender-based discrimination. The women's rights movement has campaigned for various issues such as suffrage (the right to vote), reproductive rights, equal pay, access to education, and protection from violence and harassment. Women's rights are recognized and protected by international human rights law, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

While progress has been made in many countries, women still face numerous challenges in achieving full equality, including gender-based violence, unequal pay, limited access to education and healthcare, and discrimination in the workplace and public life. Ongoing advocacy and education are crucial to achieving greater gender equality and ensuring that women's rights are respected and upheld. Women's rights refer to the social, political, economic, and legal rights that women are entitled to, and the ways in which these rights are protected and enforced. Throughout history, women have been subjected to discrimination, prejudice, and inequality in various forms, ranging from unequal access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and political representation to physical and sexual violence, among others. Despite progress in recent years, there is still a long way to go to achieve full gender equality. The fight for women's rights has been ongoing for centuries. In the 19th and 20th centuries, women's suffrage movements emerged in many countries, demanding the right to vote and participate in political decision-making. The suffrage movement achieved many victories, including the right to vote in several countries, but it was only the beginning of a long struggle for women's rights.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the second wave of feminism emerged, focusing on issues such as reproductive rights, workplace discrimination, and domestic violence. The movement paved the way for significant legal reforms,

including the introduction of the Equal Pay Act, Title IX, and the establishment of rape crisis centers and women's shelters.

Despite these achievements, women still face many challenges today. One of the most pressing issues is gender-based violence. According to the World Health Organization, one in three women worldwide has experienced physical or sexual violence, and women are more likely to be killed by their partners than by any other type of violence. Women also continue to face discrimination in the workplace, with lower pay and fewer opportunities for career advancement. Reproductive rights are another area of concern for women's rights advocates. Access to contraception, safe and legal abortion, and comprehensive sexual education is essential for women to exercise their right to make decisions about their own bodies and reproductive health. However, in many countries, these rights are restricted or denied, leading to unsafe abortions, maternal mortality, and other health risks. Another area of concern is the representation of women in politics and public life. Despite progress, women are still underrepresented in political leadership positions, and their voices are often excluded from decision-making processes. This lack of representation can lead to policies that do not adequately address the needs of women and other marginalized groups. To address these challenges and advance women's rights, it is essential to take a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of gender inequality. This includes promoting education and economic empowerment for women, providing access to healthcare and legal services, and challenging harmful gender norms and stereotypes that perpetuate discrimination and violence. It is also important to prioritize the voices and perspectives of women in policy-making and decision-making processes, ensuring that their rights and interests are fully considered. This can be achieved through the promotion of women's leadership, the adoption of gender-sensitive policies and legislation, and the establishment of mechanisms for women's participation in political and public life.

In conclusion, women's rights are a fundamental aspect of human rights, and the fight for gender equality is far from over. Addressing the challenges that women face requires a comprehensive approach that involves the participation of all stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, and individuals. By working together, we can create a world where women's rights are fully realized, and gender equality is a reality for all. Women's rights refer to the entitlements and freedoms claimed by women and girls worldwide. These rights include the right to vote, the right to education, the right to work and receive equal pay, the right to own property, the right to bodily autonomy, the right to access healthcare, the right to participate in politics and decision-making processes, and the right to be free from discrimination and violence. Throughout history, women have faced various forms of discrimination and oppression due to their gender. However, women have been fighting for their rights for centuries, and many significant milestones have been achieved in the fight for gender equality. These include the suffrage movement, which secured the right to vote for women in many countries, the establishment of laws and policies aimed at promoting women's rights, and the creation of organizations dedicated to advocating for women's rights.

Despite these achievements, women still face significant barriers to achieving gender equality, such as unequal pay, gender-based violence, and limited access to education and healthcare in some parts of the world. Therefore, it is essential to continue promoting women's rights and addressing these issues to ensure that all women and girls can live in a world where they have equal opportunities and can realize their full potential.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

"The God of Small Things" is a novel by Indian author Arundhati Roy that tells the story of the tragic lives of a pair of fraternal twins, Rahel and Estha, in the southern Indian state of Kerala. The novel is non-linear and jumps back and forth between different points in time, but the central event that shapes the story is the death of Sophie Mol, the young daughter of a visiting English couple, and the subsequent unraveling of the lives of the characters involved. The God of Small Things is a novel by Indian author Arundhati Roy that was published in 1997. The novel is set in the Indian state of Kerala, and it tells the story of a family that is torn apart by love, politics, and tragedy. The novel is told from the perspective of two main characters, Estha and Rahel, who are twins. The story is set in 1969, but it also jumps back and forth in time, exploring the lives of the family members and the events that led up to the tragedy that tore them apart. The novel is filled with vivid descriptions of the landscape and the people of Kerala. Roy's writing is poetic and evocative, and she creates a rich and complex world that is both beautiful and tragic. The novel explores themes of love, family, politics, and caste. The family at the center of the novel is a wealthy Syrian Christian family, and their interactions with the lower-caste workers on their plantation highlight the social and economic inequalities that exist in India. The novel also explores the impact of British colonialism on India. The family's matriarch, Mammachi, is obsessed with maintaining the traditions of the British aristocracy, even though she lives in India. This obsession leads to conflict within the family and with the workers on the plantation. The novel is also a love story. Estha and Rahel fall in love with each other as children, but their love is forbidden. As they grow older, they are torn apart by social and political forces beyond their control.

The novel's structure is non-linear, and the narrative jumps back and forth in time. This creates a sense of disorientation and confusion that mirrors the emotional turmoil of the characters. The novel is also filled with symbolism and metaphor, which adds to its complexity.

In conclusion, *The God of Small Things* is a complex and beautiful novel that explores themes of love, family, politics, and caste in India. Roy's writing is poetic and evocative, and she creates a rich and complex world that is both beautiful and tragic. The novel's non-linear structure and use of symbolism and metaphor add to its complexity and make it a challenging but rewarding read.

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