VIJAY TENDULKAR AND HENRIK IBSEN AS WOMEN CENTRIC WRITERS

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Abstract
The main aim and scope of this article is to bring out the Similarities between two different writers from various countries. One is Indian Named Vijay Tendulkar and another one belongs to Norway named Henrik Ibsen. Their works of art have been focused on women characters and their problems. Countries may be different but sense and sensibilities of women are not different, They can be same in different context by the way of their feelings, thoughts and Resemble each other.

Introduction
Vijay Dhondopant Tendulkar (1928-2008) is a leading Indian Playwright who he has discussed a several controversial problems in Indian Context through the female characters in his plays. He has tried to brought out The real situations of women status in society what he met around the part of Country, India.

Henrik Johan Ibsen (1828-1906) is considered to be Father of modern drama. He is one of the most outstanding writer in Norway who he is well known for Feministic issues, realism.

Women centric
Henrik Ibsen and Vijay Tendulkar, these two writers belong to different Countries who they have shown their zeal in women’s emancipation. They tried To frame a structure which reflect women’s problem. Women characters are Centralized in their works of art. Their works of art are not glorifying any kind of Women but showing that how their created women are suppressed and solve it. These kind of chosen theme is a kind of reflection of their own society how their Women are being suffered.

Even before Shakespeare the English dramatists gave much importance to the Female characters. Thomas Kyd’s Hieronimo in Spanish Tragedy, Webster’s Duchess of Malfi and Daniel’s Cleopatra in Cleopatra are fine example. Though the later playwrights have strived to project women, Their attention is Mostly on the social aspects of life. They haven’t tried to probe deep into the Psyche of their characters and analyses their problems. But modern dramatist like Vijay Tendulkar and Henrik Ibsen grasp the
importance of the psyche and its Intricate workings . They don’t aspire to depict the external situations but an Attempt to bring out the inner conflicts of women and men.

These two writers, Henrik Ibsen and Vijay Tendulkar, have clearly perceived the Inevitable roles of women in life. These two writers are keen observers. They Attempt to depict life with all its inherent shortcomings and problems. It portrays Various types of characters which helps readers to understand the nature of humanity. Henrik Ibsen’s Nora in A Doll’s house , Hedda in Hedda Gabler, Ellida in Lady From The Sea, Hedvig in The wild duck, Mrs. Alving in Ghost are the central characters and mouthpiece of Ibsen plays to represent the problems and remedies.

Henrik Ibsen has presented the Character Hedda in Hedda Gabler as a socially prominent woman who she has got strong sense of Propriety and she needs to maintain her dignity at all costs. She cannot tolerate anything in her life which destroys her respectability. She accepted to marry George Tesman without strong foundation of love, only the reason that what the Benefits he offered her. She married him only for his offerings, it reflects lack of Love, she is not interested in marriage systems.

Nora in Ibsen’s A Doll’s House is the main character of the play. Torvald Helmer Is her husband. He abuses her and rejects her after learning that she has once Forged her father’s signature in order to borrow the money from Krogstad for Save her husband’s life when he was hospitalized. Nora comes to realize that she Has been living as a doll wife in that home. She leaves her husband and her Children to discover her real identity.

Vijay Tendulkar exposes women’s situations in the middle class family in Indian Context. There are two characters named Leela Benare and Mrs. Kashikar in Silence! The court is in Session presented women who have fallen victims to male Supremacy in Indian society. They don’t have freedom to live their life independently. Leela Benare’s life has been frustrated by the group of men surrounding her during the time of mock-trial. Benare becomes upset and very serious because male characters try to unravel her past life. Even Mrs. Kashikar also joins with the male groups to tease Benare, she is carrying the child of prof. Damle, her maternal uncle, before marriage, pregnancy is treated as sin, she is not fit to live and also Blames the teaching profession. She made an attempt to suicide due to the reason of unwedded between Benare and Damle. Benare begs somebody to marry her and save herself from defamation. Nobody is willing to marry her.

Vijay Tendulkar’s Kamala is a naturalistic play inspired by a real life incident which occurred in M.P. Jaisingh Jadhav is a young journalist who he has bought a girl from flesh market named Kamala. She is treated as object. She gets ready to serve who buys her from the market. This is happened due to the poor family circumstances.
Sarita is wife of Jaisingh who she lives as mechanical life, fulfills her daily occupations and preoccupations. Sarita lives a life as servant in house, she has no rights in his home except to do his biddings. Sarita realizes that she had been a pawn in his hands, dancing to his music and moods. Sarita attempts to assert her identity as a woman, free from slavish subjugation of her traditional role - play in wedlock.

Laxmi and Champa in Vijay Tendulkar’s Sakharam !the Binder are two contrasting characters to rebellious, would be superfluous. Laxmi may have beaten a hasty retreat when she is thrown out by Sakharam but comes back determined to stay in Sakharam’s house but Champa appears to be more stern. These two characters are not typecast but unique characters.

Conclusion
These two writers have been traced out several problems especially in women life. They have given their voice for women’s freedom through their work of art. It made strengthen women’s world. Readers may feel that their lives are tragic and miserable, their recently acquired wisdom instills in them the strength, power, energy and confidence to face the world boldly and bravely.

Works cited
That Henrik Ibsen should have become one of the giants of modern European drama is little short of astonishing. Born in a small Norwegian town, Skien, before the start of Queen Victoria’s reign, Ibsen, the son of a merchant fallen on hard times, had a relatively thin literary tradition on which to draw. The national literature of nineteenth-century Norway was quite slender, the only writer with a ‘high-cultural’ reputation – Ludvig Holberg (1684–1754) – being long dead. Norway’s main literary project when Ibsen was a young man was a nationalistic reclamation of old Norwegian ballads and folkta.

Henrik Ibsen is one of the most famous and controversial writers in world literature. Here’s a list of his works. Ibsen is a founder of the Modernist theater movement, a style of theater that focused on domestic interactions. The goal of realism was to create theater that resembled real life and had dialogue that sounded more natural. Ibsen is best known for the play “A Doll’s House,” which deals with the limitations and harsh expectations of women at the time. As a whole, however, his plays broke new ground and earned him the nickname “The Father of Realism.”

Henrik Ibsen List of Works. 1850 - “Catiline” (“Catilina”). 1850 - “The Burial Mound,” also

HENRIK IBSEN, From Ibsen’s Workshop. Writing has been to me like a bath from which I have risen feeling cleaner, healthier, and freer. HENRIK IBSEN, Speeches and New Letters. Really to sin you have to be serious about it. HENRIK IBSEN, Peer Gynt. The majority is never right. Never, I tell you! Before I write down one word, I have to have the character in my mind through and through. I must penetrate into the last wrinkle of his soul. HENRIK IBSEN. Never wear your best trousers when you go out to fight for freedom and truth. HENRIK IBSEN, An Enemy of the People. I have not yet come to an understanding with ancient art; I cannot make out its connection with our own time nor can I yet help often seeing only conventions where others maintain that there are enduring laws.