



CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF HENRIK IBSEN'S RADICALIST AND PERVEEN SHAKIR'S MILD BUT PAINFUL FEMINISM

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Abstract

This article essays to give a contrastive radical and mild feminist analysis of Henrik Ibsen and Perveen Shakir's drama and poetry through 'A Doll's House', and the poem 'Fate, respectively. Henrik Ibsen utterly uprooted the concept of man dominated society by presenting Nora's radical attitude in 'A Doll's House' irrespective of being feminist or otherwise by promoting human feelings through one female character to challenge the existing norms set by the then society. Whereas Perveen Shakir, with one stroke of pen exposes the typical male psychology of today and the past. Her, very short poem 'Fate' depicts the conventional position of a woman in organized marriage, in which a husband might also inform her of their first assembly of his decision to love her or disown her. This is what we have found that despite being Western woman Nora is treated by her husband after having spent years but finally she takes a radical decision to free from the clutches of male chauvinism. But Perveen invites our attention to change norms that cause women exploitation in a mild but touch way.

Keywords: radical, mild, feminism, Henrik Ibsen, Perveen Shakir,

Introduction

Parveen Shakir is a poet who defied traditions and expressed her reviews and beliefs in the shape of poetry. The poet chose to brush aside her lifestyles instances and set her sights on higher grounds no matter the personal troubles in her life and the truth that she comes from a very orthodox and traditional country. Shakir conveyed the inner voice of girls through her poems which confronted traditions and ripped the hypocritical male bastions. Parveen Shakir is thought for her originality and creativity in mind and expression. She did no longer allow the bitterness of her lifestyles situations seep into her soul as evidenced by using her social paintings. Shakir is famous for different types of ghazals and poems with eye catching titles such as 'Fate':

I became that woman,
Who become told
The first Night

“I owe you all but my Heart!”

Henrik Ibsen has in reality achieved a unique and atypical region a number of the maximum sizable cutting-edge dramatists. He is famous now not simplest for his performs and poems however additionally for his deep philosophical and progressive thoughts, which had an undeniable impact on the improvement of literature in trendy and drama in particular throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. He is taken into consideration as the daddy of modern drama and the primary dramatist who wrote diverse tragedies about normal people. Ibsen evolved the trouble performs or drama of ideas whose foremost emphasis is on the presentation of a drama.

A Doll’s House is a tragedy in which Nora leaves her residence with the aid of slamming of a door to the world of new possibilities. She is going off to recognize her own responsibilities in the direction of herself. This form of self-awareness, which generally results in a brand new starting, is one in all Ibsen’s major ideologies posed in his play. Nora opens her eyes and observes that her individuality and freedom have been taken in living with Torvald Helmer. Nora is a female who will no longer move on dwelling her existence on illusions and with a abnormal man anymore. Helmer has lived in line with the motives and rationality of a man, his point of view is organized based on strength and order. For any such systematized, disciplinary man, recognition is more essential than sacrificing himself for the own family life. Now he sees that best the hope of a miracle is left given that motive not accomplishes whatever. Nora’s winning of her person freedom is for self-development whereby she is to emerge as a person in her very own proper and also within the sight of others. She has found painfully that she has treated as a nullity and that this need to be changed.

In A Doll’s House, the readers address the inflexible morality of Helmer, and the choice female can’t be herself within the society of the cutting-edge of his spouse is to sacrifice herself very well for his sake. In the sort of society run by using masculine laws and not using emotions, Nora stops her drift of feeling and says “we’ve got in no way sat down in earnest together to attempt to get at the bottom of anything” (DHIII, 66). This statement is one of the key sentences within the Feminist approach, since it expresses the moment of revelation when Nora notices that she has been treated as a second hand creature and her undeniable rights had been left out. Also Nora’s statement is the climax of the play, which may be considered as an exordium of recent approach and subject within the modern drama. Although as inside the classical genre, the rising action reaches its maximum point, based totally on a brilliant and lofty problem, in A Doll’s House it’s miles approximately a critical dialogue between a husband and a spouse that is one of the basic elements of modern-day drama.

Due to her motives she cannot stay in her doll’s house any further. No more emotion and sacrifice work here. She refuses to post to her husband anymore and wants to face the arena on her own. According to the male dominated society, Nora has performed an unthinkable action as a middle-magnificence female in everyday circumstances. But to the girl one, she desires to prove herself as an unbiased man or women and is persevering with to war for the self-attention of her authentic self. Up to that time few girls had profited from individualism. Before Nora, no female in fiction had ever taken such a brave motion.

Statement of the problem

Feminism has been center of international debates on social, cultural and religious forums and it's been discussed not because of the reason that it is something new for 21st century people rather it's centuries' old social dilemma appearing time and again when someone tries to unfold it either verbally or through pen. Hence, in the article it has been tried to shed light on the type of feminism both Henrik Ibsen and Perveen Shakir put forward through their writings. The former a famous Norwegian dramatist whereas the latter being a Pakistani poetess have exposed the treatment of women by men in mentally male dominated societies.

Limitation of the study

The study confines itself only to understand the major difference between Henrik Ibsen and Perveen Shakir's concept of feminism whose is not radical as Ibsen promotes but puts many questions on the society to answer. Hence, Henrik Ibsen's 'A Doll's House', and Perveen Shakir's poem 'Fate' have been selected for contrastive analysis.

Review of literature

Radical Feminism and feminist's perspectives that the arena is seen via the eyes of fellows and that patriarchal structure is the maximum critical element in girls' oppression, therefore disposing of all other styles of gender discrimination from the society like; race, lifestyle, caste and class. Radical feminists accept as true with that the oppression of girls by men is so deeply rooted in society that a complete overhaul of society is wanted to attain equality for girls. Radical shape of feminism makes a specialty of society and beliefs to be the primary cause for the subjugation of girls. It became the acute ladies' activist who gave the principal hypothetical which means to girls' liberation and its far radical girl's rights that has crammed. Radical Feminism and feminist's views that the sector is visible through the eyes of men and that patriarchal shape is the most crucial element in ladies' oppression, as a consequence casting off all other forms of gender discrimination from the society like; race, subculture, caste and sophistication. Radical feminists agree with that the oppression of girls by using guys is so deeply rooted in society that an entire overhaul of society is wanted to reap equality for ladies. Radical form of feminism specializes in society and beliefs to be the primary motive for the subjugation of women. It turned into the acute ladies' activist who gave the primary hypothetical which means to ladies' liberation and its miles' radical woman's rights that has stuffed in because the motive for motivation and investigation directing women around the globe. Chris Weedon thinks approximately feminism as a politics directed at changing current power relations among women and men in society. These energy family members structure all regions of life; the own family, schooling and welfare, the worlds of work and politics, lifestyle and entertainment. They determine who does what and or whom, what we're and what we might become. (Weedon, 1987).

The text of Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House illustrates the problems of gender roles and self-identification. The researcher analyzed how Ibsen's play A Doll's House struggles for ladies' self-identity in patriarchal society. "Endeavoring to give an explanation for how this categorization has happened, Simone de Beauvoir elucidates an obtrusive duality in society: man represents the 'Self,' the crucial, or the transcendent, and girl embodies the alternative, the inessential, or the sex. For de Beauvoir, 'women' is a category imposed with the aid of society; women's selves, then, are also in large part imposed on them by using society, and on her view

women could do properly to take hold of their claims to freedom and choice and as a consequence reclaim their freedom and selfhood. Women are taught what they're imagined to be in life, what sort of roles they could or can't carry out in distinctive feature of being of "the second intercourse." Today we'd express this idea the use of the distinction among intercourse and gender, in which one's intercourse is only a biological truth, however one's gender identification is socially built. In 1949, this become an honestly radical idea (Maguire,2016).

Poetic subculture experienced a sturdy period of development inside the 20th century in Pakistan. While girls prose writers were sprouting because of the exposure, their paintings changed into given via magazines and Urdu journals, writing poetry also ceased to be an hobby constrained to courtesans, excessive society men and women. The 20th century saw many feminist writers, activists and poets who used poetry as a medium of expressing their thoughts. Among such writers, the maximum extremely good are Fahmida Raiz, Kishwar Naheed, Azra Abbas, Parveen Shakir, Zehra Nigah and Tanveer Anjum. The first female poets in the 19th century without doubt, had been the courtesans (Susie Tharu, 1993). They have been those who guarded the conventional lifestyle and artwork of the sub-continent within the 19th century. This literature written by way of girls was completely written through courtesans and as a result couldn't receive the same appreciation that the male poets of the identical generation acquired. It will no longer be an exaggeration to kingdom that the early women's poetry changed into prerogative of courtesans.

According to Christina Oesterheld (Oesterheld, 2004) it's far in poetry that ladies are capable of voice their issues most, and are differentiated most from their male counterpart. This is because poetry offers emancipation and intensity to some sensitive problem, in particular when the themes of love, fate, loss of life, god, social ills etc. Are explored. Some women poets have alternatives for classical writing and closely follow traditional subculture (metrical patterns, rhyme, assonance, alliteration, figure of speech and many others.), a few even resorted to an idealized message which was some distance from social truth (Roshana Kamran, 2020).

Parveen Shaker is an innovative poet and the progressive steps taken by using her are wholly bold. Her voice is ambitious, her messages and style of reciting and writing is ambitious. Her poetry is adorned with the usage of figurative language. She is rich in delineating metaphors, similes, and personification (Awan and Perveen, 2015). Parveen Shakir become a super Urdu poetess of Pakistan. She turned into the primary lady poet to give power of speech to feelings of ladies, which have been taken into consideration forbidden within the conservative surroundings of Pakistan. Further, wherever she attempted to explore the topic of physical love, as an example, she did it with whole approval according to the male chauvinistic requirements customary in Pakistani society (Ahmad 1967). C. M. Naim has commented on Parveen Shakir's poetry inside the same manner. He says that her Khud Kalami isn't always an act of grievance like Kishwar Naveed's however it is a cry of pain, which shows loss of courage at the part of the poet. (Naim & Shakir, 1967).

Discussion

We see that there's touch of being braggart on Nora's part whenever she talks about Helmer for instance Mrs. Linde responds to Nora's provide of help getting an activity at Torvald's financial institution. Nora has been bragging about Torvald's new activity and the cash he'll earn even as

Mrs. Linde recounts she is widowed and bad. Mrs. Linde's characterization of Nora as carefree displays how others see Nora inside the beginning of the play. However, the audience involves remember that even though Nora first of all appears to have the entirety, she feels unfulfilled in lifestyles.

Moreover, when Nora unfolds to Mrs. Linde that she became the only who were given the money for her and Torvald's ride to Italy, Mrs. Linde wonders how she should have borrowed cash without her husband. Nora heightens the drama of how she was given the money, intensifying the thriller. Her scenario suggesting that she could have been given cash by using an admirer because of her appears famous how vital appearances are to Nora.

Nora: But, Mr. Krogstad, I don't have any have an impact on!

Krogstad: Oh? I notion you just said –

Nora: But I didn't imply it like that! I? How on earth may want to you imagine that I would have any have an impact on over my husband?

This alternate takes into action between Nora and Krogstad after he asks Nora to help secure his role on the bank. In the past, Nora bragged approximately the use of her have an impact on to get a process for Mrs. Linde, so Krogstad assumes she will be able to do the same for him. Nora, however, is familiar with that she could by no means get Torvald to do something unless he desired to do it himself. Nora's shock at absolutely everyone believing any in a different way reflects her loss of electricity.

In-fact Nora is hard Torvald's statement that she is first and principal a spouse and mother. She subsequently sees herself as a human being, same to her husband, existing in her personal right rather than present simplest for the advantage of others. Nora need to discover her personal fact and increase her very own beliefs for herself. This cognizance pushes her to make something greater of her life, whether society accepts it or now not. This is what we can a sort of radical behavior of Nora who is tired and torn after so many years' unconditional service her family especially her husband.

But we don't find such hardliner attitude of Perveen Shakir who seems to present woman's untold agony through her poem 'Fate', which for the readers is sufficient to understand the circumstances the women in our society are passing through. For instance, in 'Fate':

I became that woman,

Who become told

The first Night

"I owe you all but my Heart!"

Perveen Shakir is trying hard to reveal the general approach of men to women in a society that claims to protect them socially, culturally and religiously but 'Fate' does not reflect picture of one woman only. Review of existence of women in Pakistan shows that girls are dealing with problems. Different studies have pointed out problems of girls. Prominent troubles talked about by means of researches encompass gender discrimination, lack of authority for decision-making and poverty of women (Rukshanda, 2005). Akhter (2011) has pronounced that girls face violence at one of a kind phases in existence. This negatively impacts personality of women, damages intellectual and bodily health and destroys creativity and productiveness in their efforts. Ayesha (2013) has stated, low literacy price of ladies, lack of clinical facilities in exclusive areas and no

supply of earnings for household women create problems for women. Different elements are in the back of the problems of ladies. Basic reason is dominance of male in approximately all subjects of own family (Ali & Bustamanate, 2008). Furthermore, low academic fame of girls, lack of women empowerment and conventional forms of society to degrade ladies at extraordinary stages and tiers of life (Akhter, 2011) can't be disregarded evaluating the roots of this difficulty. This is what Shakir has tried to convey in four lines which manifest the actual image of women which is generally possessed by the majority of men because these four lines comments on the entire man-woman relationship in our society. Whereas in Ibsen's 'A Doll's House', there's some kind of revolutionary step Nora takes by slamming the door after her which may be said as the announcement of 'Me too movement of the present time', but Shakir's approach to feminism is not that radical which could be exquisite but firm invitation to change man's attitude towards woman as a human rather a sex image. As (Ahmad, 2015) says that she herself was felt misunderstood by means of her circle of relatives, in-laws, and husband especially concerning her passion for poetry. The inescapable patriarchy seeped its manner into Shakir's life irrespective of her reputation as a poetic genius. And undoubtedly Shakir conveys the debatable idea that women are suppressed due to the predetermined notions of the society. Her voice isn't always that of a subdued female and he or she expresses her uninhibited, innermost emotions in her poetry (Tejaswani, 2013).

Conclusion

The protagonist Nora trapped in her lifestyles makes a choice for herself and escapes. Actually her get away is not a bad step of betray but she challenged the norms of society. She paves the manner for all women to take a stance or such some distance-accomplishing step most effective for themselves. Ibsen has opened channels for dialogue which almost deal with all of the fundamental phases of human life. Nora's man or woman represents a current society of that time. But on the other hand Perveen Shakir sends a mild but painful message to the menfolk to amend the existing norms of the society by giving the true status to women which is promised socially, politically, culturally and religiously.

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