



An Ideology of Traditional and Modern Women in Preeti Shenoy's *The Secret Wish List*.

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ABSTRACT:

The reflection of life is found in literature. The Latin term 'litaritura' which means 'writing ordered with letters', is the source of the English word 'literature'. One can categorize literature based on the language used, country of origin, time period, genre, and topic matter. English literature first appeared at the outset of the English people's history. Indian literature includes works written up until 1947 in the Indian subcontinent and thereafter in the Republic of India. Officially, the Republic of India has 22 recognized languages.

Author Preeti Shenoy is from India. Brands Academy presented her with an 'Indian of the Year' award. She had poetry and short tales published in a number of periodicals, including Conde Nast and Verve. A compelling story about following your heart while juggling friendships, real love, and parental expectations is found in Preeti Shenoy's book *The Secret Wish List*. Diksha, a woman, longs to live out her dreams but is constrained by the norms of conventional society. However, her companion Vibah is aware of her aspirations. Shenoy portrays the helplessness, annoyance, rage, and dissatisfaction of Indian women in some conventional society through the figure of Diksha. Here, there is a contrast between traditional and contemporary ladies.

Keywords: Conventional societies, Frustration, Irritation and Helplessness.

The reflection of life is found in literature. English literature is the study of books that were produced in other languages but were translated into English. The authors can come from anywhere in the world and are not need to be English. Some of history's most well-known authors are represented in it, including James Joyce from Ireland, William Shakespeare from England, Mark Twain from the United States, Arthur Conan Doyle from Scotland, Dylan Thomas from Wales, and Vladimir Nabokov from Russia, to mention a few. There have been more than five centuries of English literature. It includes writers from all major genres and writing styles, as well as authors from various historical periods and geographic locations. Middle English comprises the first three significant literary eras in English.

English writing in India is sometimes referred to as English literature. It is the body of work produced by English-language authors from India. It all started with the British and Indian colonies' interactions. Indian literature in English dates back to the late 1800s and early 1900s, when English education was founded in the cities of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta under the previous British administration. English was brought to India during this time. India initially viewed the English language with distrust but subsequently welcomed it with open arms.

This corpus of work was initially referred to as Indo-Anglo literature, or nomenclature. Third world literature, British and Clinton common-wealth literature, and other terms were also used to describe it. There was great discussion about how to refer to this body of writing as Indian during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, and the other labels indicated above are no longer frequently used. because learning this colony language closely relates to colonial connections. Indian writers started writing in English, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a social reformer from Bengal was the pioneer of Indian writing in English. His words were political in nature. He wrote several pamphlets in English, espousing the nationalist cause of Indian Independence. He insisted that English should be the medium of education in India. One of the most notable literary figures during that era was Rabindranath Tagore. He received Nobel prize for literature in 1913 for his renowned work *Gitanjali*. The first book written by an Indian in English was by Sake Dean Mahomed, titled *Travels of Dean Mahomet*. India has emerged as a major literary nation.

Author Preeti Shenoy is from India. She was given the Brands Academy, Indian of the Year award and the New Delhi Management Institute, Business Excellence award. She has been referred to as 'one of India's most well-known novelists' by Cosmopolitan. She was born in Pune on December 21, 1971. She currently resides in Bangalore. She is the biggest selling woman novelist in India and is among the top five best-selling writers overall. Since 2013, Shenoy has routinely received nominations for the Forbes list of the 100 Indian celebrities with the most influence. Shenoy was one of India's most well-known senior writers. Additionally, she creates poetry and short tales that are published in numerous magazines. *The Secret Wish List* is the fourth novel written by Preeti Shenoy.

There are several unexpected developments in *The Secret Wish List*. It's all about passion, family, friends, love, and conquering fears. emotions that travel on a roller coaster. It is a quest to discover who you truly are. At the age of sixteen, Diksha's life revolves around school, boyfriends, and countless hours of fun with her closest friend, just like it does for most girls her age. But all that alters one day.

As a simple crush turns into something she cannot control. She is at a crossroads in her life eighteen years later. A wish list is created as a result of a turn of events. Shenoy examines the sensitive issues of the heart with a remarkable narrative that touches the reader's emotions and is filled with wisdom and insight. A riveting and intriguing story about following your heart, pursuing your aspirations, and understanding the value of friendship, *The Secret Wish List* is.

Vibha and Diksha are close pals. The lives of both ladies are described by Preeti Shenoy. They lead quite different lives. Vibha is not like Diksha, a maidservant. She is self-reliant. She is autonomous enough to go from one location to another. In her home, she has servants. She makes decisions based on her own preferences. Any of these pleasures are not enjoyed by Diksha. She is an integral aspect of an arranged marriage, according to Diksha. Circumstances were not similar for both of us, but both had ultimately bowed down to parental pressure in the great Indian marriage system and had arranged marriages, the much earlier than her. (28-29)

The fact that women's conditions are improving cannot be denied, yet there are also negative aspects to their life that are evident. When Vibha, a free-spirited, contemporary woman in the workforce, travels to Bangalore for a business assignment, she stays with her buddy Diksha. She repeatedly witnesses Diksha's routine there and remarks to her, "Diksha, which century are you living in, girl? Look at what you have turned into. You have totally metamorphosed into a maidservant and cook". (9)

Here, there is a contrast between traditional and contemporary ladies. The author makes observations regarding the life of those women who are completely occupied with home duties. Diksha replies to Vibha's inquiry regarding her life by saying, Shut up, Vibha, I don't have a highflying job like you, where your company sends you on fancy trips and all. I am just a housewife, and has it ever occurred to you that I like making hot food for Abhay and Sandeep? (9)

Here, the character of Diksha reflects the frustration of those women who lead traditional lifestyles. She is frustrated since she has no chance to finish her education and because she was forced into an early marriage by her parents, she could not even finish it before being married. The author wishes to draw attention to the sad fact that many girls, even those who are smart, miss their fair opportunities to consider pursuing jobs since they are raised in traditional homes even in the twenty-first century.

So, every woman in the society should overcome from the fear and voice out for their needs. Because, individuality and identity speak more about one particular person in the modern society. Woman plays a vital role in all over the world. But, when we come to the Traditional society, the women could always suppress and frustrated of the restrictions from the family. By concluding that all the women in the society should enhance their acknowledgement and fulfil their needs by own.

References:

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