



## The Modern Indian Woman Illustrated by Usha Priyanvada's Prose Novel

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A novel is a fictional narrative that describes human life. Recreating real human life's reality is the novelist's prime objective. She is known as Usha Priyanvada in Hindi novels as a prominent writer aiming to depict the above social reality. She was born in 1930 in a low-income family in Kanpur state. At present, she is happily enjoying the last half of her life. In Usha Priyanvada's sympathetic view, the social and economic impact, love and pain, loneliness, and the harshness of life abroad, the Indian woman appeared among the social disparities. Her complete novels - PachpanKhambe Lal Deevare, Rukogi Nahi Radhika, Antarvanshi, Seshyatra, Bhaya Kabir Udas, and Alpviram can be pointed out. In her novels PachpanKhambe Lal Deevare and Rukogi Nahi Radhika, she highlighted the problems women faced in urban life. Usha's novels reflect the fact that the problematic situations women face socially and economically have been able to be portrayed in a way that excites the reader's moods. In her book PachpanKhambe Lal Diware, the research problem is the helplessness faced by the woman socially and economically; the main objective is to analyze how women face them. For that, primary and secondary sources are being studied. Books, articles, articles-magazines, etc. written about her works, life, background of the era, and the position of women are being studied as secondary sources. Primary data was collected through the lecturers of the Hindi department and Indian scholars. Due to Usha being born into a low-income family, she saw in her life socio-economically the poor woman. Premchand nicknamed the Agrajun of Indian Novelization, has also written several works on the Indian woman.

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