



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Vol. 4. Issue.1., 2017 (Jan-Mar.)



INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

2395-2628(Print):2349-9451(online)

PORNOLOGY AS THE STATUS OF RELIGION IN THE NOVELS OF SHOBHA DE

REBECCA BHATTACHARYA

Principal, KBRC, Cuttack, Odisha



ABSTRACT

Pornology is not a new topic in Literature. It ad its existence and use even in the ancient Sanskrit literature. The great Sanskrit playwright like Kalidas, Barahamihira and Dhanantaree described their women characters in such a way, it appeared nude even inside robes. Kalidas went on describing and praying Goddess Saraswati saying "Stanajosthoa Bhita Mukutahare". It means- the necklace is beautified falling, coveting the breast of goddess Saraswati. Pornology is a supplement to weigh the appetite of men to develop their attachment to go through the naked realism of ladies that are printed and portrayed lively in literature, sculpture and films. As pornology has become an inseparable part of human life, its reflection on literature is found immensely. Pornology had its wide impact on western culture and literature which was transcends to oriental culture in its naked form after independence. Shobha De has been labeled as an evergreen Queen Pornography, a master of Pulp fiction or a mere peddler of pornographic fiction by critics.

**Keywords:** Pornology, Religion,

©KY PUBLICATIONS

The hammering of sex inside the brain gets its due reflection in pornological literature like Shobha De. Shobha de portrayed pornology and its related problems with oriented young people from across in their day to day life. And her attempt to compose pornological novel is not only to provide a detailed picture of sexual life of young people but to put forth some realistic solution before them to be followed by everyone.

The modern literature and pornology in its spirit like in the form of words, in dialogue, pictures and stories related with sex, homosex, oral sex and other variety of multi sex of life have been portrayed in a realistic way. When the pornology in modern literature is realistic, it is surrealistic in the literature of antiquity past. Man's love for woman and his passion for variety of sex is the real product of pornology. Man are rarely portrayed naked in literature. Perhaps man's secret organs donot have any attraction for the reader unlike his woman counterpart. Woman's hidden parts and its naked portions constitute the main theme of pornology which is the hot cake to bite. Most of the readers complete the novels relating to pornology at a stroke as it supplies the quench to their desires. Men and his hidden desire for sex is the reason for fictional flows of pornology.

The modern pornological writers who deal with sex are D.H Lawrence, Deepa Mehta, Tashlima Nasreen, Anita nair and Shobha De who have portrayed men as the hungry wolves for flesh of women. Deepa

Mehta goes on to the extent of describing how the widows in Brundaban have been sexually abused by the Mahantas and their assistants in Brundaban Mathas. This naked realism of widow's condition have been described in her novels "water" and "Fire". Taslima Nasreen goes to the extent of describing how the Muslim young men raped Hindu ladies in Bangladesh as brute. Pornological description is immensely found in the novels of Pratiba Ray. In "Jagyasini" Draupadi is bathing in the river and her private parts are exposed clearly in a thin wetted cloth. This picture is enjoyed by the warrior Karna.

Pornology provides a type of sensation that a reader develops a hidden attitude to sex. The writers who write pornology they have thorough experience about the psychology of reader who maintain double standard as far as sex is concerned. The Indian writers deal with pornology very cautiously because sex in open arena is treated as taboo and sin. The Indian religion has developed a mindset to treat woman as mother and sister; even the wife is a curious mixture of wife, mother, sister, lover and friend. The wife is not a partner for her husband in Indian context. But in European culture as Gardiner says "a woman should be born at the age of 14 and should die at the age of 40." The Gardiner's view is that the women are the only bed partner of their men-folk. They are only born to quence the desires of the men. The woman is an enjoyable instrument in the west who is a child producing farm. But in India women are the mother of mankind and liason of the generation. They are worshipped as goddess.

Pornology is an act which more treats woman as a good of trade whose private parts are exposed either in portrait or in words as a trading instrument for the readers. Pornology is not only confined in the description of body and sexual cohabitation publicly but it covers the areas of dialogue, conversation and the oral sex either over phone or by the flying kiss or by the exposition of the body gestures. Such pornological analysis in literature is provided as a spice to increase the taste and interest of the readers. The young readers are seen reading more and more pronological writings. The young writers like Chetan Bhagat, Kiran Desai, Arvindo Adiga and Anita Nair are describing pronology and sex in their writings. Chetan Bhagat in his "Two States", portraits the heroine Ananya as a sexy girl who often provides sexual gesture to krish- The hero to have sex. . Arvindo Adiga in his "White tiger" has described the city of Bagalore where the college students were roaming half naked, and to maintain their status and for comfort they do not hesitate to sale their body for an hour. It is both entertainment and relief from passional desire and a handful of income. Pornological aspects is found in R.K Narayan's 'The guide' through the characters of Rosy and Raju. Rosy, the heroine of the novel, is a married lady but she is portrayed developing illicit affair with Raju who is physically strong and shout. He is capable of satisfying the biological need of Rosy who doesn't get the same adequately from the husband Marco. . Kamala Das is a reputed poet who portraits pronology what she has experienced. She marriages to a Muslim young man at the age of 70 to enhance further experience about sex between the old lady and young man. Manju Kapoor's novel " A Married Woman"(2002) deals with Lesbian theme.

Shobha De's writings have similarities with the writings of Vijay Tendulkar, R.K Narayan and Manju Kapoor. When Narayan portraits sex in his writing as a part of social existence, Vijay Tendulkar and Shobha De focused whole heartedly on pornology to thematise their writings.De and Tendulkar selected the themes from Indian context and went into the secret and hidden corner of the characters to portray their sex life which is maintained in two different ways. An Indian maintains double standard in sex. He/She stoops on the bed of others in night practically but pretends himself/herself having constancy for one partner.

Shobha De gives pornology a status of religion. She proves how the urbanized woman take sex as a biological entity that is essential in life as food and water. The sex and its variety of forms and various involvement with various people make life meaningful and liveable. In other words De advocates in favour of variety of sex. She proves that a comfortable and meaningful life is not possible if a woman doesn't sexually link with many men. De is influenced by the theory of Freud who proves that brain cannot grow if someone is sexually restrained. Those who take variety of sex as taboo they are practically under developed.

In Starry Nights (1991) the love making Scene between Akshay and Asha Rani in his Holiday inn is described as: "Their love making was different. No biting, clawing or frenzied passion. Akshay was gentle and unfrenzied. Asha Rani didn't feel much like a tigress herself. They hardly spoke." ( 102). In the novel Sisters

(1992), Shobha De has mentioned that women can make men give them what they want. For example in the following lines she has talked about the joy which a newly wedded wife should feel when she is with her husband: ".....His expertise and imagination were boundless as he excited her in a hundred different ways, touching, licking, nibbling, sucking..... he turned her over, he stood her up, he had her on all fours, and he even had her upside down with blood rushing in a gush into her head. It was unreal, pleasurable, but also a little frightening."(174) The love making scene depicted by Shobha De between Maya and Nikhil in *Second Thoughts* (1996) is described as the heights of pleasure experienced by Maya. It was described as smooth, gentle and painless. One day Nikhil came to her house and announced it was his birthday and without giving any chance to Maya to react, he embraced her and the writer has written in elaborate details what followed after this in this way: " But Nikhil"s mouth covered mine gently. His eyes were shut and his hands were in my untidy hair with the bouquet getting caught in the tangles" ( 374).

Shobha De has portrayed about many forbidden relationships in *Snapshots* (1995) which were established just for pleasure. The very common relationship is about Reema's relationship with her brother-in-law who was in America. Their love making portrayed by Shobha De clearly indicates that it was pleasure and nothing else. Both are pretty free with each other. Randhir criticizes her for being a typical Indian wife like this: "Relax woman, I'm not the first man to do it to you surely. Reema shut her eyes and put her arms around Randhir. The feel of his smooth bare back under her fingers made her tingle all over and she felt her body unwinding gradually. She moved her hips, shyly at first, and then with a rhythm that was aggressive and insistent. She arched herself to receive him better, her breasts straining to make contact with the rough hairs on his chest. Soon the bodies were moving together perfectly synchronized and she could hear Randhir grunting in deep arousal as he drove himself harder, locked into a double embrace created by her arms and legs as she held him firmly, passionately to herself as if afraid of letting go." (158)

The novels of Shobha De reestablishes the thought process of Indian ancient culture where Sex was treated something to be publicized and as a result the ancient temples like Konark, Kajuraho, Rajarani display different postures of sexual encounter. A religious status was given to the holy union of sexual encounter that was considered as the source of new generation. De's novels depicts the urbanized man and woman relationship in a naked way to provide a ventilator to this monotonous urban life. Sex provides psychological and physical satisfaction.....

#### Bibliography

1. C.P Surendram, "Just another De," *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 6 November, 1992.
  2. Jaydipsinh Dodiya, "the fiction of Shobha De.'
  3. Sunil Sethi, " DE in and De Out," *Seminar*, 384, August, 1991, p.40
  4. *The Hindustan Times Magazine*, 12 February, 1995, p.3.
  5. Sudhir Kumar, "Artist as a Vamp: A Feminist Approach to Shobha De's *Starry Nights*,"ed. Jaydipsinh Dodiya,op cit., p.140.
  6. Sugita Katyal," *Collins Clone*," *India Today* (15 April 1992) : 163.
  7. De, Shobha. *Snapshots*. New Delhi: Penguin India. 1995.
  8. De, Shobha. *Starry Nights*. New Delhi: Penguin India, 1991.
  9. De, Shobha. *Second Thoughts*. New Delhi: Penguin India, 1996.
-