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,
Mehta goes on to the extent of describing how the widows in Brundaben 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 Prativa 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 pornological 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”, portrays 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 pasisonal 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 Rosy 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 portrays 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 portrays 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 pronology 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 Aasha Rani in his Holiday inn is described as: “Their love making was different. No biting, clawing or frenzied passion. Akshay was gentle and unfrenzied. Aasha Rani didn’t feel much like a tigress herself. They hardly spoke.” (102). In the novel Sisters
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