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## **Feminine Sensibility in a Patriarchal World in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's Novel: The Palace of Illusion**

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE**



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### **Abstract**

*A patriarchal world (society) comprises a male-dominated control structure all through organized society and personal connections. Patriarchal depicts a common structure in which men have control over ladies. Society is the aggregate of the relations of a community. Ability is related to privilege. In a framework in which men have more control than ladies, men have a few levels of benefit to which ladies are not entitled. The term 'feminine sensibility' come beneath the subject of the ponder of woman's rights which talks about the values of ladies. It is one of the foremost examined hypothetical talks supporting women's rights based on the conviction within the equality of the genders. Female sensibility for the foremost portion insinuates females and their sensitive and delicate opinions around the environment of their family, society or the world where they exist. Feminine sensibility communicates the sees and news of the females of the world and it makes us simpler to understand through the consideration of talk of woman's rights, and feminists want to change the status of women for humanity by showing the problems of women's problems and feminine sensibility to understand them well in the patriarchal society. It is very essential to study feminine sensibility to recognize the women of the world and their values,*

*norms and their dignity. They want to find out their lost identity and their world for the sake of humanity.*

### **Key Words**

*Society, Feminine, Sensibility, Humanity.*

### **The Palace of Illusions**

*"Divakaruni in her novel The Palace of Illusions talks of the social conditioning of a woman who falls her arranging inside the social worldview. She moreover talks of the noteworthiness of*

*socio-cultural scripts, which incites a lady to arrange space made through experiencing office. The organization makes a difference the society to have the specified result”*

The Indian epic Mahabharat is the main source but in the point of view of Princess Draupadi (Panchaali), She marked with the prediction that she will change the direction of history, the strong-wish Draupadi declares early on that she won't spend her life merely supporting the men around her. Shortly, she blades tradition by simultaneously wedding all five Pandava brothers, who have been denied their rightful kingdom and finds herself the happy mistress of the much-hated Palace of Illusions. Draupadi's joy is short-lived, however, when arrogance, fatality and the desire for revenge in restoring the Pandavas' kingdom (all also predicted) cause her and her husbands to make mistakes that have catering political effects, shivering peace in the region. Destruction arises, but spiritual remarks from the divine Krishna put life and death in a universal context.

There are different Parts of this Novel as divided as below:

**Fire:** This chapter depicts that Panchaali (Draupadi) lived on the palace of Panchaal of her father Drupad king. It has a conversation between Dhai Ma, Panchaali, Dhristadyumna, Krishana and other minor characters. The beauty about Panchaali not only outer but also inner beauty and Dhristadyumna and Panchaali were born from fire, they both are twin.

**Blue:** This chapter depicts that Panchaali and Krishna have same dark-skinned. Krishna other nickname is Shyam only for this reason the nickname Shyama also used in it. In this chapter depicts that the other stories about Krishna's childhood works and other incredible qualities that how does he convince anybody by their words.

**Milk:** This chapter depicts about Milk in the words of poor mother, she tells that it is the nectar of the gods. But she gave her son mixed some flour on water, added some jiggery and gave it to the boy. This boy is actually Drona. Drona and king's son Drupad studied in same hermitage. Drupad made a promise to Drona when he will become king than half of the province will give him. The prince Drupad had gone for ruling but Drona continued his study from Parasuram and also how does Drupad dishonor Drona on his own court. Further Drona takes revenge from Drupad by his disciples.

**Cosmology:** This chapter gives the knowledge about different seven worlds where on the center the Lord Vishnu sleeps on the milky ocean, waking only when earth grows overburden with evils. These seven world there has one of them it is Indralok and also how Shesh (Sheshnaag) holds this world, and also talk about the Underworld which is the place of demons. There has talked about the origins of the castes and their different duties which depends on their choices.

**Smoke:** This chapter depicts that Draupadi wants to know about her future and in order to she has great curiosity and she comes out from her palace and meets with sage or prophet who discloses the fact about future life like, she will marry with five greatest heroes of her time, and she will become queens of queen, envied by goddess, mistress of magical palace. You will bring about the death about the evil kings. Only for these description she has confused state of mind.

**Incarnations:** This chapter depicts about the Sikhandi who is the after birth of Amba (princess) of Kasi. Her objective is only to kill Bhisma who had rejected Amba for marring in previous birth (life). This rebirth happened by the promise of Lord Shiva to the Princess Amba.

**Fish:** This chapter depicts about the Panchaali's Swayamvar. All the kings of Bharat came and actively participation with the competition. The competition about the dissection of the targeted fish to see the mirror image on the filled with water vessel.

**Sorceress:** This chapter depicts about Kunti's life that how was she given a boon from sage Durvasa. This boon is, whenever she wants, she will call upon a god and he would gift her with a son. She used this boon as an experiment basis on the god Sun than she got Karna as her first son, and other sons came her life with after marriage with Pandu by this boon.

**Portrait:** This chapter depicts about the king of Madradesh, Salya, Magadh king, Jarasandha, Sindhu king Jayadrath and Chedi king Sisupal. Chedi king Sisupal had long history of disputes with Krishna. and also Varanavat conspiracy of Kauravas for Pandavas' death.

**Births:** This chapter depicts about the births of Pandavas and Kauravas, who is the inheritor of the Hastinapur throne after Dhritrashtra. Yudhisthir was born firstly he was the first male child of the next generation. But Dhritrashtra did not want to this. He wants to seat his own child on throne. That is the main contradiction between Kauravas and Pandavas.

**Scorpion:** This chapter depicts about the tournament of Hastinapur. There has all Pandavas and Kauravas exhibited their personal fighting skills. They all are the disciples of the preceptor Drona. But at mid tournament the strange boy Karna also intervenes this. Because of Drona challenges all world to Arjun's skills.

**Song:** This chapter depicts that all kings of Bharat gathered in the wedding ceremony of Draupadi but there has fear of unwanted attacks to Draupadi. So Dhritrashtra become the protector of Draupadi.

**Scar:** This chapter depicts that all kings failed to lift the bow. After all kings, Karn came on the behalf of Duryodhan. But Panchaali intercepts Karn and says that I can't marry with lower class person. Duryodhan didn't accept this. And thought that it is the affront of my friend Karna.

**Brinjal:** This chapter depicts that The Pandavas came back to their hut with winning gift Draupadi as a wife. But before entered the hut Pandavas mother Kunti said that whatever you brought should be shared equally for all of you.

**Lac:** This chapter depicts about what types of palaces of kings Draupad's palace had eight gates, Krishan's palace on Dwarika and also the Varnavat palace which had the conspiracy of Kauravas to kill Pandavas by the help of Purochan.

**Boon:** This chapter depicts about the Drupad reactions for this flagrant act by Pandavas. He felt insulted to this act and want to take revenge but Vyasa sent a prompt verdict that Draupadi should marry with all five Pandavas at a time.

**Grand Father:** This chapter depicts about Bheeshma and Shikhandi thoughts come in mind of Draupadi. and also the Pandavas returning to Hastinapur in triumph.

**River:** This chapter depicts that Bheeshma was the son of goddess Ganga and he vowed that he celibate in his whole life and he always protected the throne of Hastinapur for his father's wellbeing.

**Palace:** This chapter depicts about the Khandav forest after few months the wilderness of Khandav became Indraprasth, and this Indraprasth palace made by allure or magic. Each and every pillars of this palace is full of spells.

**Wives:** This chapter depicts about the different wives of different Pandavas, apart from Draupadi, Hidimba- Bheema, Kali (another name of Draupadi), Devika- Yudhisthir, Balandhara- Bheema, Chirangada- Arjun, Ulupi- Arjun, Karunamati -Nakul.

**Afterlife:** This chapter depicts that different types of abodes depends on their (persons) deeds. All humans go after death. These names like, Brahmaloaka, Indraloka, the courts of the God of death or Sun and Moon, and there are one hundred and thirty-six levels of hell.

**Discus:** This chapter depicts about the celebration on Indraprasth for Yudhisthir crowned as the greatest king of Bharat. Krishna was the guest of honor, and Sisupal was slaughtered on this court by Krishna.

**Lake:** This chapter depicts about the surrender (weapons) of Kauraravs on the reason of that the Kauravas crossed the decorum of court. Duryodhan felt that it is the biggest insult in front of all kings.

**Games:** This chapter depicts that how does Duryodhan and Sakuni made a plan to invite pandavas for playing the gamble (game of dice) on Hastinapur. It is the biggest conspiracy on Indian History.

**Sari:** This chapter depicts about the biggest offence was done by the court, and it is the worst suffering by Draupadi or any woman. Because it dishonored all womenfolk.

**Rice:** This chapter depicts about the twelve years of exile for Pandavas and one-year anonymity. Sage Durvasa came to their hut with his disciples and they were hungry. It is the biggest challenge for Draupadi to fill the all stomachs of them.

**Tales:** This chapter depicts about Nishad king Nal and he loved beautiful princess Damyanti. Nishad king lost his Kingdom from his brother Pushkar in a game of dice. Nal requested to his wife please go back to her palace but she would not leave him.

**Lotus:** This chapter depicts about Bheem' childhood that how he was poisoned by Duryodhan and gifted boon by Vasuki. Arjun got lotus in Badri where the Ganga is cold and crystalline. On this time Arjun had to leave his weapons.

**Visitations:** This chapter depicts that how does Arjun get the Pasupat (divine astra) weapon from Lord Shiva, and how did Urvashi fall in love with Arjun but he refused her proposal and Urvashi cursed him. It is the perfect condition to start thirteenth year which is Anonymity for Pandavas.

**Disguise:** This chapter depicts that how do the Pandavas hide in the Matsya Kingdom. They think about to take jobs for the service of king Virat. Arjun hid his Gandive in a sami tree outside the city. Keechak was slayed by Bheem.

**Preparation:** This chapter depicts that how has Pandavas thirteenth years completed and on Hastinapur, they decided that Bheeshma will become the Kauravas commander in chief, and Karna is known about his past truth and the Sun warned him for don't give your gold armor and earrings.

**Field:** This chapter depicts that the time arrived at Kurukshetra. Uttara was in the third month of pregnancy. Abhimanyu and Uttara did not spend much time before this war. Now Kunti much worries about Karna. Because on the war Karna and Pandavas both are in opposite sides.

**Sight:** This chapter depicts that the war has begun and Bheesma is in front of Kaurav army, and Duryodhan wants to kill Sikhandi. King Drupad and Drona both have locked with each other in this war.

**Secrets:** This chapter depicts that the war has reached at mid mark. It is the ninth day, it has the great battle between Arjun and Bheesma. Sikhandi challenged to Bheesma to battle. Sikhandi and Arjun were weeping when Bheesma fell on his bed of arrows.

**Avalanche:** This chapter depicts that Drona is made new commander in chief of Kauravas. Drona's compulsion is that he can't leave his son alone in this battlefield, and Aswatthama (Drona's only son) can't leave Duryodhan's army.

**Wheel:** This chapter depicts that Karna becomes the new commander in chief of Kauravas army, and Abhimanyu has died. Now the seventieth day has come, Arjun and Karna faced to each other. At the end Karna recalls the brahmin's curse and his teacher Parasuram's curse also.

**Owl:** This chapter depicts about the Draupadi assumes that after the Karna death the war has finished. But Duryodhan refuses to give up and after Karna only Aswatthama is survived. Now only four warriors were left: Duryodha, Kripa, Kritavarma and Aswatthama.

**Pyre:** This chapter depicts that all pyres were emerging in the battle field. Draupadi and all women whose husbands and fathers had died in this war they were crying and their trusts on Yudhisthir has lost. Yudhisthir facilitates that women but they curse him.

**Ash:** This chapter depicts that the cremations had happened after the war. Yudhisthir suffered by great depression and wants to some suggestions from Bheesma for becoming a good and fair king for his province. Parikshit was born, at this time.

**Snake:** This chapter depicts that the Hastinapur situation after this war all are forgotten by the public and they live their normal lives and Parikshit also becomes younger and after sometime he will become a king.

One day he goes for haunting but mistakenly he lost the way and he thrusted and hungry a lot. He goes to the sage hut, demands some foods and water but the sage doesn't reply than Parikshit felt that the sage slights him, so he throws the dead snake on the neck of sage. But sage's son cursed him that the he will die after seven days of a snakebite.

**Reed:** This chapter depicts that the message comes to the Hastinapur that Balaram was dead and Yadu clan was razed, and no one knows that where is Krishna. Overnight, Dawarika had turned to be a sorrowful city. It was happened by the Gandhari curse to Krishna and his clan.

**Snow:** This chapter depicts that all the past memories come in the mind of Draupadi because of this is the time of mahaprasthan (the great departure) from this earth. The sages guide them to the base of the Himalayas. Yudhisthir says from others that no need for any food for going towards the great departure.

**Fire:** This chapter depicts that Draupadi only live on his palace and she is setting eyes on her past events in whole life experienced, and also analyzing that what deeds go wrong or and what deeds are right. At the end her body becomes moribund and her soul becomes a firefly at the time of decease.

## Female Oppression in Patriarchal World

In this work there are some important female characters:

**Ganga:** Shantanu's first wife, and Mother of Bheesma. She was suffering from her own curse which had given by Brahma to the Ganga only for this reason Ganga drowned her all seven infant babies on to the river. She wanted to free her babies to Brahma's curse.

**Satyawati:** Shantanu's second wife, and she was the fisherman's daughter. She was the great grandmother of Pandava and Kaurava princes. Her other name is Matsyagandha. She had given birth two children Vichitravirya and Chitrangada. Both these sons had died childless. But she arranged her first son Vyasa to children for the father Vichitravirya of the children of two wives Ambika and Ambalika. Satyawati was also suffering each stage of her life till her death. Firstly, her both children had died childless and after familial internal dispute between Kauravas and Pandavas.

**Ambika:** She was the Vichitravirya's wife (king of Hastinapur) and sister of Amba and Ambalika. These three sisters are the daughters of the Kashi king Kashya. These three sisters Amba, Ambalika, Ambika had taken by force by Bheesma for marrying with Vichitravirya. But Vichitravirya refused to Amba only and both Ambalika and Ambika married with him. When Vyasa visited Ambika, she had seen Vyasa dreadful, forbidding appearance and burning eyes. Only for this reason Dhritrastra was born as blind child, and she did not want to this condition for his child. Whole life she suffered this pain and her son also suffered. At the end Satyawati, Ambika and Ambalika had died with their austerities.

**Ambalika:** She was the second wife of Vichitravirya. Ambalika and Ambika spent seven years with his husband. After seven years Vichitravirya dies from the tuberculosis. Ambalika's son Pandu was taken birth with pale appearance. Because of Ambalika turned her pale in fear.

**Amba:** "I don't have to defeat him; I just have to kill him"- Shikhandi (Divakaruni, 51). She was suffering from the initial stage and also on second birth. When Bheesma refused to marry with her. As we know Bheesma taken from their swayamvara by force and this the biggest indignity of her, and this indignity becomes the revenge and this revenge fulfilled with her second birth as Shikhandini, Draupadi's sister but at war she was taken male body and became Shikhandi, and fulfilled her wish by murdering the Bheesma.

**Gandhari:** She was the main character in the Mahabharata. She suffered a lot from the beginning of her marriage life with Dhritrashtra and she accepted a blindfold cloth on her eyes for whole life. Because of her husband Dhritrashtra was also blind. She had given birth one hundred strong sons. She was the mother of Kauravas. Kauravas are total in one hundred sons and one daughter Dushala. This is the boon of Lord Shiva. She was the great devotee of Lord Shiva.

At the end of the great war of Mahabharat, Bheem slaughtered all the sons of Gandhari and this war was won by Pandavas with the help of Lord Krishna than she cursed Krishna for destroying his clan just like

her clan has destroyed that if my years of devotion to Vishnu are genuine, and if I have remained faithful to my spouse, may I pass away in thirty-six years? I pray that Dwaraka floods and that all of your Yadav kin kill each other to die, just as you made Kuru's kinsmen kill each other. I hope the Yadava people disappear, may they all perish.

**Kunti:** She was the mother of all Pandavas and Karna also. She was the sister of Vasudeva. She was the wife of Pandu. Her birth name was Pritha. Sage Durvasa gives a boon to Kunti, to invoke any god to bear a child. She wants to check this boon works or not and accidentally Karan was born. But it is the biggest mistake of her which she suffered in whole life till end. In Lakshagraha, she and her sons were killed by Shakuni, and only for this reason she didn't want to go back in the palace of Hastinapur because they all become enemies of our lives.

After Arjun won Draupadi in Swayamwar. Arjun and other Pandavas come back to their hut, and said

*"Ma, come and see what we've brought home today."* -Arjun (Divakaruni,106)

Arjuna emerges victorious at Draupadi's swayamvara, but a command from Kunti turns into a predicament for the bride, who suddenly finds herself with five husbands instead of one.

Kunti replied unknowingly:

*"I can't come right now or the food will burn. But as always, whatever you brought should be shared equally amongst all my sons."* Kunti (Divakaruni,107)

Draupadi's Predicament, Arjuna emerges victorious at Draupadi's swayamvara, but a command from Kunti turns into a predicament for the bride, who suddenly finds herself with five husbands instead of one.

It becomes her second mistake is to say Pandavas to share whatever they had brought. She filled with guilty for this mistake and apologies from Panchaali and her sons.

In the game of dice her children lose their palace and themselves also, suffered the pain of exile of twelve years and one year for anonymity.

At the war of Kurushetra she worried about how can her sons Karna and Arjun face to each other. Because she knew they are brothers but Arjun and other Pandavas didn't know about the reality. Karna knew all these but he had taken promise to mother Kunti that please don't disclose it before this war, and this promise made so much harms to Kunti. On seventeenth day of battle Karna was killed by Arjun and Kunti came into in battlefield, she sited near Karna corpse. Arjun and other Pandvas shocked that to know about this reality, and only for this, Yudhisthir cursed to his mother and all women that a woman couldn't maintain secrets.

**Madri:** She was the second wife of king Pandu, and the mother of twin Aswani kumars Nakul and Sahdeva. After triumph of Pandu on swayamvar of Madri. The king Pandu brought Madri back to Hastinapur. At the beginning Kunti faces in trouble with adjustment with her but after sometimes it adjusted already. The king Pandu intercourses with Madri than he died after sometimes because of curse of sage Kindama that when he approaches a woman with carnal desires in his mind, Pandu will die a painful death, just like him.

**Panchaali:** She is the protagonist of the Palace of Illusion, at the starting point of her story till end, she faced so many problems. This book is written by the point of view of Draupadi (Panchaali). Whole book explains her only point of view at any incident. Below one sage quote explains her most of the life's events briefly-

*"You will marry the five greatest heroes of your time. You will be queen of queens, envied even by goddesses. You will be a servant maid. You will be mistress of the most magical of palaces and then lose it. You will be remembered for causing the greatest war of your time. You will bring about the deaths of evil kings- and your children's, and your brother's. A million women will become widows because of you. Yes, indeed, you will leave a mark on history. You will be loved; tough you will not*

*always recognize who loves you. Despite your five husbands, you will die alone, abandoned at the end – and yet not so” –A Sage (Divakaruni,39)*

It is the first problem of Draupadi’s mind because it is continuously running in his mind, five husbands and other prophecies were horrifying in her life and she thought these all are not true. She thought that the sage gave wrong information and she wants to forget these thoughts.

But it is the destiny, which will happen definitely, and in future these all things happened. As we know that each condition and each event contains some advantages and some disadvantages moments. When it happens than we have to suffer with it, and human doesn’t want to see the bad events in his life, so Draupadi also wants to forget these.

At the time of swayamvar all prophecies creep in periodically, and the truth discloses itself. All doubts gradually to be clearly visible, and she had no choice except its acceptance.

After the swayamvar, Pandavas go for their hut and ask from their mother and say-

*“Ma, come and see what we’ve brought home today” - Arjun (Divakaruni, 106)*

Kunti replied for this-

*“Son, I can’t come right now or the food will burn. But as always, whatever you brought should be shared equally amongst all my sons.”* Kunti (Divakaruni, 107)

This is the second biggest problem which faced by Draupadi. In my point of view, it is that main problem for Draupadi which will change her whole life forever. Obviously, Kunti couldn’t say these words deliberately. But it is the game of destiny, so they had to accept all this.

After the crowned of Yudhisthir as the greatest emperor of the Bharat at Indraprastha. Than Indraprastha becomes the main capital of Bharat. Duryodhan irritated on this event.

But after Sisupal slaughtered by Krishna for his one-hundred first sin. Duryodhan got angry to this matter and cross the limit of court rules, so Duryodhan and all his supporters had been said for surrendering in front of emperor Yudhisthir.

Duryodhan and his supporters were going back than at palace, Duryodhan mistakenly fell in the watercress. Then Draupadi’s one maid said:

*“It seems the blind king’s son is also blind” - Panchaali, (Divakaruni, 173)*

Draupadi didn’t say these words but Duryodhan thought that it is the worst indignity in front of all Bharat kings for his whole life, and Duryodhan wanted to take the worst revenge for this.

And after this Duryodhan invited to all Pandavas with Draupadi at the palace of Hastinapur to play the game of dice, and this is the main turning point of Draupadi’s whole life, because it is the worst conspiracy of Duryodhan and Sakuni by dishonoring Draupadi in front of court of Hastinapur, and this conspiracy was to change the Indian history forever.

This worst offence compelled Draupadi to curse to all presented persons in that court:

*“All of you will die in the battle that will weep spawned from this day’s work. Your mothers and wives will weep for more piteously than I’ve wept. This entire kingdom will become a charnel house. Not one Kaurava heir will be left to offer prayers for the dead. All that will remain is the shameful memory of today, what you tried to do to a defenseless woman.” - Panchaali (Divakaruni, 194)*

This is the worst curse in the human history. Concerning to this curse the great war of Mahabharat will happen in our history.

**Subhadra:** She was the half-sister of Krishana, and Arjun’s second wife. The mother of the greatest warrior Abhimanyu in Mahabharat, and the incarnation of mother Durga. She was yogmaya, and the cause of

the wicked Kansa death. When it was decided that her marriage will happen with Duryodhan. Than Subhadra disappointed to listen this matter than Krishna suggested to Arjun to abduct Subhadra. Subhadra grandson Parikshit (Uttara's son) ruled in the Hastinapur till the end of the age of Dwaparyug (third age of man).

**Uttara:** She was the daughter of the king Virata, the ruler of the Matsya kindom and sister of the prince Uttar. She learnt dance from Arjun. Arjun was lived as transgender name is Brihannala. Uttara married with Arjun's son Abhimanyu. At Kurukshetra when Abhimanyu died than she became a widow and she was pregnant. Aswatthama invokes the divine weapon to Uttara's womb to destroy the clan of Pandavas. Lord Krishna saved her womb by his divine power and that child named Parikshit. After teenage Parikshit had become the king of Hastinapur, and after his death his son Janamejaya ruled the kingdom of Hastinapur in prosperous manner.

**Sudeshna:** She was the Uttara's mother and Abhimanyu's mother in law. She was the queen of Matsya kingdom. At the time of exile, Draupadi had become her hairdresser, and Keechaka was the brother of her. Keechak wanted to take advantage of Draupadi because he entranced with Draupadi's beauty. Only for this reason Bheem killed Keechak. Her daughter Uttara becomes the mother of Parikshit, after sometime who ruled at Hastinapur. After the war of Mahabharat, most of homes had widows and children. They are crying and they thought that Yudhisthir was the main reason behind that which they reached this condition. They believed that Yudhisthir was their enemy, and they mistrusted Yudhisthir and cursed him for their condition.

## Optimistic Outlook of Women

All women had optimistic outlook in this work-

**Draupadi (Panchaali):** Each and every problem she faced alone because of her optimistic outlook such that firstly she knew about her prophecy and she thought it is the game of destiny which can do anything with anybody. But Panchaali thought about the positive side of this problem. Hope is the foundation of life and the world.

The destiny oppresses each and every events and incidents but Draupadi endured all these pains. Despite of all this she took her positive attitude for all human-beings. Only for her positive attitude she feels mercy for weak people. Because of it, a positive outlook prevents one from being kind to others. Panchaali thoughts about not only her limited personal indignity. She thoughts about the whole Bharat which kings were choosing the wrong paths and most of them had corrupted and chose the wrong directions. They thought only for their personal self-interests. Selfishness, cruelty, untrue behaviors, ostentation, cupidity became the main duty of all human-beings, and mercy, piety, love became the useless things.

Only for this reason Lord Krishna said that to reestablish the edge, destroying it will continue to descend as sin, ego, and unrighteousness increase on this earth. Above lines showing the main motives of the great war of Mahabharat, and this time Draupadi plays a vital role to happen this war. Without destroyed the unrighteousness we can't established the righteousness for the whole world.

**Kunti:** She also had positive outlook for the incidents. She requested to Bheesma for never confrontation between Arjun and Karna. Because of this she believed that both will alive forever. She also believed that Lord Krishna carried all the things on right way.

**Uttara:** Lord Krishna said about she will become the great reason of new commencement of the new age of man. Her husband Abhimanyu will become the Yug Purush (Man of the Age). That means Abhimanyu will become the main foundation of new age, and her son Parikshit ruled with dharm paraayanata (piety) at Hastinapur.

**Amba:** She had only motive to kill Bheesma because of this, she wanted to take new birth to take revenge. Before she blessed by Lord Shiva. She became the main reason of confrontation of Lord Parshuram and Bheesma, and no one won this battle. But at the end Lord Shiva stopped this battle only for world safety. But Lord Shiva gave the boon for getting new birth to Amba for taking her revenge from Bheesma. The



second birth name was Shikhandi. It is the biggest reason to win the war of Mahabharat. At the starting time Bheesma became the commander-in-chief. It is impossible to outface Kauravas with Bheesma, and Shikhandi is only reason to defeat him. Without death of Bheesma this Mahabharat war could not be won.

## Metamorphosis of Women Characters and Conclusion

We can learn from below characteristics of women characters than definitely change the thinking of modern women and other people also:

**Ganga:** Ganga character depicts that how can we pure our minds for our society to facilitate the other people who felt a lot for this useless discrimination.

**Satyawati:** Satyawati character depicts that how can we protect our clan's decorum and rules of our administration by selecting the right choice at right time.

**Amba:** Amba character depicts that how can we persistent to one goal till its accomplishment.

**Gandhari:** Gandhari character depicts that how can we accompany with our relatives till the end of our lives.

**Kunti:** Kunti character depicts that how can we hide our secrets which can destroy our whole lives, and also hope for future well-being for her and her family.

**Panchaali:** Panchaali was the main character of this novel and her dynamic nature and sensitiveness, which makes the real changes of human thinking for women in society and for women in society in this patriarchal world. As like her character we make our thinking and behavior towards the women, and also we learn about, a female is not a thing which can bet in any game. Her type of character which has the great endurance for all pains. Her type will power also helpful to achieve any type of biggest achievements.

**Subhadra:** Subhadra was also the main character, and also we can learn many things by her personality. She was the main helper of Krishna in the Mahabharat. Without her help Krishna couldn't do anything. She saved the Krishna's life in the prison of Kansa. Bhaktiyog, Karmayog, Gyanyog and Sankhyayog all are happened in the battle field. Arjun able to learn these yog with her blessings.

**Uttara:** Uttara has become the mother of the man of age, Abhimanyu and in her womb has Parikshit who was to become the future king of Hastinapur. She was the main foundation of new clan of Pandavas.

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