

EXPLORING THE WOMEN'S SAFETY AT WORK OF PINKI VIRANI - A STUDY**¹Kokkiripati Raja Ratna Kumar, ²S. Prasanthi Sri**¹Research Scholar, Department of English, Adikavi Nannaya University, MSN Campus,
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ABSTRACT: In the world's largest democracy and third-largest economy in India, these have made enormous progress in recent decades and still face a number of challenges like political, communal issues, social, economic and ecological. India is facing another significant problem is violence against women according to Pinki Virani. In Indian society, there is an aspect of the injustices against women is an discrimination. The challenging topic in this work is women's safety, which is very simple to avoid. Pinki Virani, wrote a story of Aruna. She is social activist and national award-winning author. She urges modern women to become free from patriarchal conventions make them permanently mute and complicity to exploit them. This paper presents Womanhood exploration in Aruna Shanbaug incident by Pinki Virani. In this study, current context is relevant and should be implemented by feminists and human rights activists in addition to writers. In India, women like Aruna Shanbaug represent an invisible population and their situation is terrible. The aspect of women's lives for a broader audience is neglected before it demonstrates which helps to improve their social condition. She took information from real-life situations for topic of Aruna's Story.

KEYWORDS: Aruna Shanbaug, Pinki Virani, Women, Workplace safety, Violence.

I. INTRODUCTION

Goddess Lakshmi, Durga, Women are regarded as a representation in our Vedas and Puranic texts, and women is stronger and more powerful than men. In every field women are making progress showing their power and spirit and developing their true identity in all aspects of life in these days. The women especially those in working class will faces social and economic challenges with advancements.

The globalization has brought about changes in the economy that have increased. The Indian Constitution, but Pinki Virani's nonfiction book Aruna's Story is ensured by Article 21 for right to live with dignity: Aruna Shanbaug, a nurse at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital (KEM), Bombay, has been denied for the past forty years is challenged in The True Account of a Rape and its Aftermath is the narrator of 'dignity'. While she working as a nurse, she was wildly raped and attacked in the hospital is the real-life tragedy of Aruna Shanbaug that discusses womanhood in this paper. In the hospital, she now 'lives' barely alive, movement but alive to pain, hunger, terror,

treat patients, brain-dead of sight and speech [1]

The campaigns of feminist theory, feminist movements, feminist activists and feminism are rights that fought for women, and they also want equal rights for women in workplace, marriage, education, and law. They changed societies by equal pay, gender neutrality in English, securing women's suffrage, reproductive rights, ability to own property and enter into contracts, feminist movements especially in the West. The sexual assault, sexual harassment, and domestic violence are protected women and girls by feminists. In Indian society, women have endured humiliation, torture, and exploitation that written records of social organization and family life. A few decades ago, women situation was terrible. Now there are gradually recognized as significant, strong, and there are meaningful contributors to men's lives. The institutional practices greatly influences harassment, social standards and ideologies, and some of these behavioral practices are still common. The growth of education, and the gradual economic independence of women are laws that were passed in our society to support them after independence. Many women are still victims of violence, like murdered, burned, raped, beaten, and kidnapped.

The men are officially regarded as the heads of households and also considered to be in charge as fathers or husbands in culture as India is a patriarchal society. Women have grown accustomed to and expect this kind of life because Indian customs and lifestyles remain unchanged from a longtime. Indian

women opportunities are equal as economic, defining, social rights and defending equal political which is goal of Indian feminism. In Indian society, there will be fight for women's rights. Indian feminists work for gender equality, equal access to healthcare and education, and the ability to work for equal rights and which includes equal political rights with global feminist counterparts. The Sati practice of widow immolation and Indian feminists have also opposed culturally specific problems like inheritance laws with India's patriarchal society. In modern India, advancements are made by Indian feminist movements, discrimination against women. Indian women do not fully utilize their constitutional rights because there didn't have awareness or complete information regarding that. The woman is caught between family and career, freedom and loneliness, tradition and modernity and self-realization and self-aggrandizement in India.

Pinki Virani was born to Gujarati Muslim parents in Mumbai, India, and her mother was an housewife, and her father ran store. Her schooling was done in Mussoorie, Pune, and Mumbai. She studied master's degree in journalism at Columbia University in United States on a scholarship from the Aga Khan Foundation. She covered the British race riots in great detail at time of her internship at "The Sunday Times". After going back to Mumbai she started working as an editor at "MID DAY", and Mumbai publication after starting out as a typist at the age of 17. She worked on social development and women's empowerment and it is recognized by Indian government

recently. In the Indian subcontinent, she wrote the first and only book on child sex abuse as a victim of incest herself. "Aruna's Story: The True Account of a Rape and its Aftermath," "Once was Bombay," are four best-selling books of her and others have received recognition from reviewers. She received national awards for both "Deaf Heaven" and "Bitter Chocolate: Child Sexual Abuse in India", and her initial work of fiction and fourth book is Deaf Heaven.

Pinki Virani's single-handed work gives voice to those who have none, and it is one of India's best-selling authors. The most vulnerable times in a person's life for human dignity has resulted in landmark laws for two of her constant campaigning: when they are a child and terminally ill. The Indian Parliament in May 2012 passed law against child sexual abuse and Protection of Children against Sexual Offences, as a result of Pinki Virani's constant campaigns since 2000. Some of her books were cited in a determining by the Madras High Court, as law incorporates four of her recommendations to the Standing Committee as well as several recommendations from her book "Bitter Chocolate: Child Sexual Abuse in India." A historic judgement permitting passive euthanasia in the country is issued by Supreme Court of India in March 2011. In december 2009, Pinki Virani's plea to the highest court for same historic ruling has the corollary of potentially increasing organ donations. This made a benefit for millions of Indians once more.

II. SAFETY OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

At work place providing safety for women is an issue yet, that is very simple to avoid. Working woman is facing undoubtedly risk and physical or sexual violence. The women are still faces challenges in settings like hospitals where they work alongside men in a variety of roles, including coworkers, patients, and patients' companions according to nature of their jobs and the pervasive gender role norms. The most common type of criminal activity involving female employees is sexual violence. The crime for fear of damaging their reputation for significance of women's "sexual purity" in our society, the sexual nature of the violence deters women from reporting [2].

The way of sexual harassment and other crimes are recognized and reported shows a significant impact in work place of women hierarchy and organizational structure of hospital or others. The perpetrator rather than the harassed person determines whether or not to seek redress and find solutions to the problem according to their position, status, and power.

Daily, sexual harassment of female hospital employees has been widely reported. Women are less confident about their physical safety at work than their male coworkers though they are from a various social backgrounds, whether they are highly skilled professionals or just trying to make their living with limited opportunities for advancement at time of interview.

She is working in hospitals fieldwork over a decade, and also provides examples of the

everyday effects of gendered living in the workplace. The hospitals are public spaces are workplaces that different from one another in a number of ways. It demonstrates a sense of urgency in this setting of both patients and employees, regardless of their personal circumstances or working hours. In the absence of other medical personnel nurses provide patient care in latter groups. Finally, at work they expected to hold enormous power and any hospital is the majority part of it [3]. Though numerical majority could reduce some of this insecurity but nurses still feel insecure at work

The job is considered as feminine and neglected and caring, and nurses lack the attributes of a "worker" and nursing is a highly gendered profession. According to many nurses who reported physical body violations or attempts at them, whether they were of their own bodies or those of other nurses they knew and attack happened just because they are female. She told that sexual violence is a manifestation of power that learned from many cases through interviews undoubtedly. The workers from plumbing or electrical work to representatives of management, superior or subordinate colleagues, and patients and their companions will be attackers from anyone of these contract workers. It is intolerance towards her official superiority and affirmation of their male supremacy, and also men of lower professional status attack a woman of higher designation [4].

III. WOMANHOOD IN ARUNA SHANBAUG'S INCIDENT

She said undoubtedly that learned from numerous cases and interviews that sexual violence is an expression of power. The companions, superior or subordinate coworkers, management representatives, and plumbing or electrical workers from any of these contract workers will attack patients. It is intolerance for her to be officially superior and an affirmation of their male supremacy, along with men of lower professional status attacking a woman of higher designation [4].

Aruna shows interests in studying and earning money with her own to live a respectable life. Her mother believes she should marry her. She hired as a nurse at the King Edward Memorial Hospital (KEM), which is run by the Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC) though she don't have family member's response, but she applied, take tests and finally hired. She couldn't be content with her job alone, so she even plans to fly to England to continue her education. Sundeep Sardesai, a fellow physician at the same hospital, so, she started dating within a week of this terrible event and the two are expected to get married. Because of her mischievous behavior, she warn SohanlalBarthaWalmiki about stealing milk and mutton intended for innocent dogs as she fearlessness, bravery, and even responsibility.

The dogs that are brought to the hospital for experiments as Sohanlal Bartha Walmiki sweeper in KEM Hospital is a very malicious person. Sohanlal's have an arrogant attitude, doesn't talk much, and he doesn't even keep up good relations with anyone in the hospital. So, sister Aruna

Shanbaug hates his attitude. Because of arrogant appearance, she couldn't even stand, he does not bother their hunger by stealing their food. Even though she didn't feel anything for the dogs howl for food. Aruna repeatedly could not stand it and warned him about this, and he occasionally asks her not to tell higher authorities about this. Aruna chooses to file a formal complaint against him and issues another warning after hearing the helpless dogs' extended cries of hunger one day. Aruna Shanbaug ended a woman's life that led him to engage in a brutal attack and he was greatly insulted by an innocent warning.

Act of power and patriarchy of male chauvinistic and rape is deliberate and conscious. It psychologically and physically affects people with special kind of crime. The immense amount of strength and energy for the victim of sexual violence must use to fight for their life with shock, dissociation, and numerous other involuntary reactions. Trauma is caused and turns a person into a living dead, and it shock continues for a while in the body, mind, and spirit in a variety of other ways.

Aruna is one of the victims of male chauvinism, and she was so brutally attacked that she nearly died. He attacks her is so tight that it consumes her, reducing off the oxygen flow to her brain and causing it to die in a fraction of seconds with dog chain that uses to hold it. Her hands and knees now at the back, he kept tightly the dog chain around her neck. The chain is choked and twisted. She gags, her head lolls, and fluids pour out of her mouth and nose. She is

menstruating and he pushes folded fabric, pulls down her panties. The chain ends in one hand, applies pressure, and feels for her other opening.

Aruna has consequently developed cortical blindness. The images are unable to capture her brain and meaning that although her eyes can see. The brain stem is contusion injury and cervical cord injury is diagnosed and she is unable to speak, express herself, move her limbs, or control her muscles. The unfortunate Aruna lies unconscious until morning in a pool of blood and he gives up her on the bare floor. She is completely to her bed, and at the same time police investigation and medical care are proceeding. The doctors are fully involved in the situation as it occurred in the hospital. Because of their inaction they're not prepared to accept responsibility. In the beginning Aruna's condition improves quickly and it stops suddenly six months later. She required being fed by someone and unable to react by looking, speaking, or moving by the time

At once she laughs, weeps, and yells at all. By recognizing the sound she can react. Even though she frustrated by loud noises frequently and feels interesting to note that occasionally. They were caring for Aruna and pay close attention to what other nurses were saying about someone while. She uses the pleasant, melodic music to calm herself as appears and the state that ultimately left her half-death, Half-life, and she will never be able to recover. Because of cruel behavior men made her a lifelong victim and

they idea that women are not in any way better than men.

With the tragic event involving the Aruna, four years of time have passed and there were numerous problems with Aruna's hospital stay during these four years. The hospital staff asked her family members and relatives to take her to their house and it also determined that she was no longer able to recover. In Aruna's family, there doesn't appear to be a lot of familial bondage, and left her a long time ago. They were married before she even knew them as the youngest of her siblings and so it was clear from the start. The little affection they had disappeared even after she experienced this incident. In the hospital, this might have caused them to abandon her to face her fate even though they promised to compensate her and pay her a monthly salary plus extra bonuses. The financial difficulties are motivated by their actions along with social taboo associated with rape.

By the Bhoiwada police had to be entered as a complainant on sub-inspector's name. The fear of the situation that could destroy their personal lives, but in a sense, it also reduces to the individual and motivates every person's actions. The truth because of the social stigma associated with the rape didn't been able to reveal. Sohanlal was arrested, despite the fact that there was no official complainant on November 29, the year of the brutal incident. The case was filed as "attack on nurse with intention to rob" as no one came forward to report "not one doctor, nurse, or relative-to add attempt to rape or outraging of modesty." He attempted murder

and taken into custody on charges of robbery.

As she was raped in a way that was unusual (sodomized), even the court did not classify her case as sexually abused (rape), despite the fact that it is more brutal than any other. Aruna's story is the ambiguity between her permanent punishments for the mistake is saddest aspect. She faces from the person who stole her gold chain and attempted to kill her but not by sodomizing her or brutally raping her and she made and the six years of retribution. The accused is said to have been released a year earlier because of his good behavior during his punishment. She was sodomized at the time, no one was prepared to file a formal complaint against the crime despite being aware. The Indian government does not yet view sodomy or any other form of sexual assault as being as serious as rape and deserving of harsher punishment and perpetrator received very little punishment, which is understandable. Aruna's hymen was intact, so it need not be regarded as rape, according to medical reports.

Aruna Shanbaug is essentially dead, paralyzed, and in persistent vegetative state in her sixties. She is practically vegetable as a result of brain stem contusion injuries. It is related cervical cord injuries and also thought to be brain dead. Not even brain cells can regenerate and also lacks all aspects of human life, including the ability to speak, hear, and see. She suffers greatly from feather weight, putrefied teeth, and fragile bones and in a terrible state. Her skin is simply stretched across her skeleton, and

even under her lighter body weight. Her wrists are twisted inward and brittle bones are prone to breaking. The only thing she can do is sense touch, which is a problem because she trembles and yells when someone she doesn't know touches her nurses forcefully feed Aruna mashed food. Between death and life are completely shifted. The Supreme Court's March 9, 2018, ruling that everyone has the right to die with dignity with permitted by Aruna's passive euthanasia. During in a comatose state, court stated that Aruna cannot be permitted to endure suffering.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, Womanhood exploration in Aruna Shanbaug incident by Pinki Virani. Pinki Virani written Aruna's Story by social activist and national award-winning author. It exhorts modern women to break free from patriarchal norms and render them permanently silent that conspire to exploit them. The challenging topic that is very simple to avoid women's safety at work. To gain political power, aim of women's collective resistance and solidarity. In both legislative and executive bodies and influence policy and decision-making, so that women can actively participate. In the hospital where she worked as a nurse, the paper discusses womanhood about real-life tragedy of Aruna Shanbaug, who was brutally raped and attacked. She used to treat patients, brain dead of sight, she now 'lives' barely alive, speech, and movement but alive to pain, hunger, and terror in the hospital. Indian settings have been proposed by nurses themselves by some measures that are unique. To assign non-medical personnel

to handle housekeeping and administration by one way to reduce the non-medical load on them. To guarantee proper staffing patterns and security measures and it is crucial to implement administrative procedures.

V. REFERENCES

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