What is feminism, who is the feminist writers. Writers whome write about the woman. The exploitation of women, the suffering of a business woman on a global scale, the deteriorating female - male relationship in the spiritual modern era, the importance of a man, the woes of a foreign woman, etc., you will find in women's writings.

Feminism means the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men. One of the earliest work of feminism philosophy is "A vindication of the rights of woman" written by Mary Wollstonecraft. In 17th century first English woman writer was Aphra Behn she became a symbol of woman inspiration. Political figure Eliza Haywood wrote romance novel in late 18th century. 19th century is a golden period of women’s writing Jane Austen wrote about real women position in society. Kate Chopin publish Awakening novel and Mary Shelley wrote about a new horror. Popular Feminism Literature are A Room of One’s Own by Virginia Woolf, Feminism is for Everybody by bell hooks, Gender Outlaw by Kate Bornstein, Bad Feminist by Roxane Gay, Little Women by Louisa May Alcott, Men Explain Things to Me by Rebecca Solnit, Redefining Realness by Janet Mock, Sister Outsider by Audre Lorde, The Bell Jar by Sylvia Plath, The Bloody, Chamber by Angela Carter, This Bridge Called My Back The Female, Eunuch by Germaine Greer The Vagina, Monologues by Eve Ensler, In Search of Our Mothers’ Gardens by Alice Walker ,The Feminine Mystique by Betty Friedman , The Handmaid’s Tale by Margaret Atwood , The Second Sex by Simone de Beauvoir , Women, Culture, and Politics by Angela Y. Davis, The Golden Notebook by Doris Lessing.

Women’s writing refers to the writing done by women on women or their own writing has been focused on women creators have tried to make themselves more effective. It is clear from the point of view of history that reformist efforts and political movements often travel parallel. Politics also has a socio-cultural perspective. Apart from the biological circumstances of the woman, the psychological aspect is that the consciousness of the woman depends on the social conditions and the society itself. The language of psychoanalysis, embellishing the entire emotional life and consciousness of a woman, actually expresses the events of her individual life. The words glands and tendencies reveal these elements. Dislike and hatred towards women is clearly visible in literature. The exploitation of women, the suffering of a business woman on a global scale, the deteriorating male-female relationship in the spiritual modern era, the importance of a man, the woes of a foreign woman, etc., you will find in women's writings, together with the wide-ranging effect of contemporary conditions. In which political, social, economic, religious, cultural environment is included, which is depicted with great depth in literature.

Women's freedom is dependent on economic earnings. Efforts to identify and reveal the destiny of women in the world context are found in women's writings. In this, the poverty of women's life, exploitation of women, women's pain, torture, helplessness, loneliness, woman's woe, love in poetry, sublime love, unsuccessful love, pain in love and despair etc.

In other dimensions of female life, depictions of working women, women suffering from western influence, suffering of upper class women, pain of hunger and poverty, fear of terror, suffocation of urban life, as well as various forms of nature can be seen. No good writing ever comes from within; it demands hard work and also wants to carve.
In the center of their fiction works, the authors have placed female identity, the role of women in society and family, male-female relations, female body, exploitation of women, women and women. Giving place to important issues like economics and changing mindset of women, success has been achieved in the direction of giving a new dimension to fiction, due to which many important aspects related to women's life are demanding major discussion in literature today.

The author has revealed many aspects of his life in a very bold and bold way, which are not only shocking but also compel one to think seriously on many issues related to life.

The Indian women writers who expressed their views and agony through their writings in the Post-colonial times for two major reasons. First, both patriarchy and imperialism could be seen to exert different forms of domination over those subordinate to them. Because of this, it was important for the experiences of women under the patriarchal influence to come out to the forefront and expose the undue cruelty be held on them by men. It was necessary for the women to oppose this male dominance over them. We observe that women continued to define the borders of the community, class and race. They tried to express their agony and dissatisfaction of male dominated attitude through their works. Though the Indian women writers try to depict the women as strong and focused in their vision to succeed in lives, they were, however, ablest to succeed in their lives only in the space allotted to them by the men. However, the Indian women writers who tried to stamp their authority in a male dominated environment as best as it is possible to them. They know very well that it is a very difficult path, as the women had to break through years of male dominance, taboos and beliefs that had heavily impregnated the society. In addition, critics argued that colonialism operated very differently for women and for men. It is so because women are subjected to both general discrimination as colonial toys of subjects and specific discrimination as women addressed as double colonization.

In the contemporary Indian Literary scenario, Indian women writers in English who reflect the truth of Indian reality. They bear numerous responsibilities in the world of literature. They execute with admirable aplomb as the anthropologists, sociologists, novelists, essayists, travel writers, teachers and slip into global responsibility for establishing peace as the ambassadors. They have excelled the global literary standards set by the post-colonial and postmodern writers men and women like Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Vikram Chandra, Sashi Tharoor and Arundhati Roy etc. These have become the colossal central socio literary figures with the substantial bodies of work drawing the global attention. They also have become the only negotiators to mediate the core social and cultural problems of India and other colonized nations. All their major works have enjoyed immense academic attention across the globe and which have invited and produced a great amount of literary criticism especially on feminism. They have created a wide readership and a strong critical endorsement that reflect the attention of serious academicians and scholars. All the post-colonial and postmodern predicaments are wrestled to demonstrate a high level of self-consciousness, which continue, interrogate the social, philosophical, cultural issues of rape and sexual harassment of innocent women in the contemporary society. Their works have initiated the emergence of critique of feminism with nationalism. Their intellectual insights, conceptual, theoretical and textual experiments have engaged and interpreted the complex colonial and post colonial situations. They have also established a peculiar paradox of reading and appreciation eloquently responding to the issues of sexually harassed women both in post-colonial and postmodern issues of rape and exploitation of the women in the contemporary society.

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