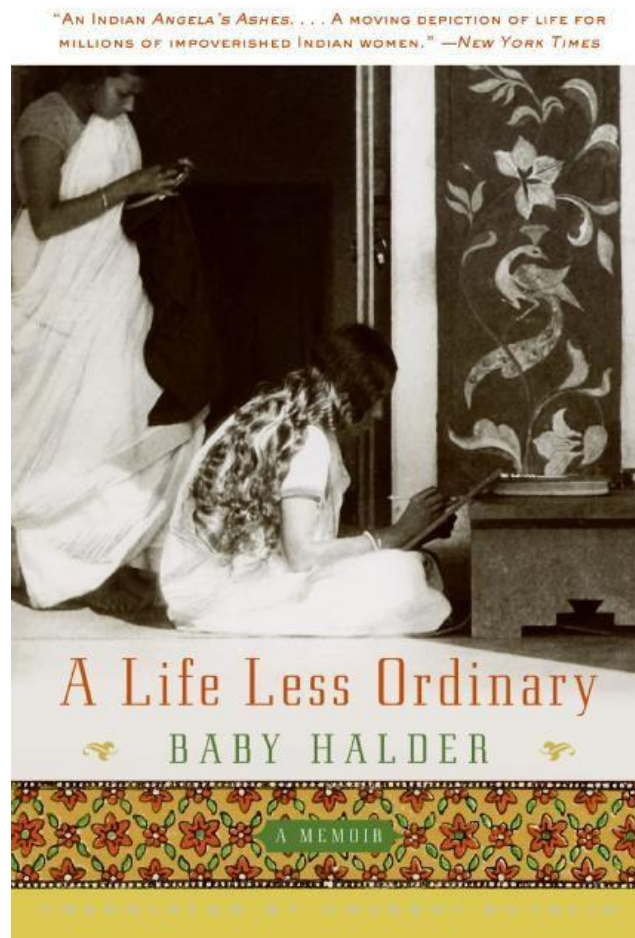


A Life Less Ordinary
Quest for Self: Emergence from the Marginalized Scenario

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Abstract

A Life Less Ordinary is a memoir by Baby Haldar who is an Indian domestic worker leads her childhood days in sad and despair. Born in Kashmir she was forsaken by her mother at age 4 in murshidabad when her father's habitual drinking forced her mother to leave him. She went to school intermittently and married off to a man who was fourteen years senior and a small-time decorator. The autobiography has multiple dimensions, but the two most striking and important insight or clear and deep perception are immediately seen by the readers. The

writer's plight as a woman and the other as a maid is pictured in the work very touchingly. Baby Haldar wrote about her life full of dehumanization and brutalization, her devastating sorrow and despair.

Keywords: Feminism, child marriage, devastation of girl life, constrained social systems.

Voice from the Life of Baby Haldar: A Woman Power in Domestic Sphere

The torment of a girl at her early stage of marriage due to the ignorance of husband is a common matter both in south India and north India. Millions of impoverished women are thus got representation through the work of Baby haldar. Her father did not love her mother not even treated as a human being. He left his wife and children for long days without sending money to them. An acknowledgment of the frightfulness of her new wedded life comes all of a sudden. Before long she is pregnant and two more children pursue; at that point her husband hit her head with a stone when he sees her talking with another man. Baby chooses to leave her marriage. She escapes to Delhi, where, in the same way as other frantic ladies, she looks for work cleaning the homes of the upper-class people. There she escapes dejection by sending her oldest son out as an underage local worker and by working for damaging managers. Her managers treat her brutally, constraining her to secure her kids in the upper room throughout the day while she works. In the capital city before her long struggle there were many ladies escaping destitution and lose hope and plastered spouses are doing and forced to took sick paid work as a household.

Prabodh kumar who is the grandson of munshi Premchand is a man of such a reputation and kind heart to applause the talent of Baby Haldar and he encouraged her to write her memoir. Baby addresses him Tatush with utmost respect. She started to write about her life. Her memoir is a protest towards child marriage and domestic violence. Transporting among residential and scholarly errands, she hasn't had room schedule wise yet, in spite of the numerous solicitations, to connect with associations battling for the privileges of local employers. Prabodh kumar advised Baby to emerge from her dark gut and raise her voice with the help of her weapon, a pen. So she grabbed her pen, with the equivalent inquisitive mix of inauspicious assurance and visually impaired confidence covering the initial couple of pages as carefully as though it was yet one more task in her bustling day. Her first words worked their own enchantment: they opened her past. All her singing, stifled recollections of the mother who surrendered them, the night when the man she wedded moved into her quaint little inn, the sister who was choked by her husband, the fear and torment of delivering her first child at 13, recollections she had never trusted to anybody, streamed out into the paper. Baby was not ceased by anyone. She wrote in the kitchen, propping her notepad between the vegetables and dishes, she wrote in the middle of clearing and swabbing and after the dishes and previously, and late during the evening in the wake of putting her children to bed.

Prabodh was energized however did not confide in his own judgement. He counselled companions Ashok Sekariya and Ramesh Goswamy with whom he shared a typical

enthusiasm for writing. Both were enthused by Baby's composition, hailing it as another Diary of Anne Frank. Probodh was induced to make an interpretation of it into Hindi. '*Aalo Aandhari*' (Light and Darkness) was published then. Millions of impoverished women thus got representation through the work of Baby Haldar.

The condition of Indian women is different from those of other countries. Marriage is what nips many careers in the bud. Most Indian girls are restricted from their career after marriage. If the husband has a good job, then the question arises about the job of a girl. A girl's work depends upon the monthly income of her partner. The challenge to overcome such situation is a crucial task.

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