

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The Mango Season by Amulya Malladi tells the story of Priya Rao, a 27-year-old Indian woman who faces various forms of oppression upon returning to her homeland. Based on the analysis and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the novel effectively highlights the oppression of Indian women within a patriarchal society, as well as the rebellion that arises as a response to such oppression. The story reveals how male dominance contributes to the marginalization of women, ultimately driving them to resist traditional roles and expectations.

This oppression stems from deeply rooted patriarchal norms that create a significant divide between the lives of men and women in India. The novel explores the many ways Indian women experience this oppression, such as unequal treatment within the family, how they are perceived by society, and the enforcement of gender-specific roles. To break down the patriarchy in Indian society, Walby classifies patriarchy into public patriarchy and private patriarchy. One major issue addressed in the novel is forced marriage, where many young girls are married off—often to much older men—without having any say in the matter. This practice strips them of the opportunity to pursue education, build a career, or make independent life choices. Even for women who marry later in life, they are often expected to prioritize their husbands and in-laws over their own personal goals and desires.

However, the novel also shows how women begin to push back against these expectations. Based on Beauvoir's theory of existential feminism there are several ways to break off "the otherness" which Indian women apply in this novel, that are women can go to work, women have the potential to become intellectual, women have the potential to reshape society, and the last one is refusing to internalize other. After years of being silenced by their families and society, they start to speak out and fight for their right to be treated equally. They challenge male authority, demand respect, and assert their voices. In the end, this resistance leads to progress, as both men and women begin to move toward a more equal and just society.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the findings of this research, several suggestions can be offered for future studies. Other researchers may consider exploring similar themes related to gender roles and the unequal treatment of women in literature. It would also be valuable to examine literary works from different cultural backgrounds or historical periods to observe how patriarchal systems are portrayed in various contexts. Comparative studies between Eastern and Western literature could help reveal which gender-related issues are universally experienced and which are specific to particular cultural or societal settings.