

ABSTRACT

Literature does not grow by spontaneous action. It is product of men and women who made it out of their lives. Every writer is the product of his age and environments to a certain extent, his works are a reflection of the spirit of the time and space. It involves the objective and subjective outlook of the writer. He observes humanity and makes the subjective approach to it. It is a device for the representation of family within the social context and depicts the status of the men and the women.

The Urdu literature of 19th and 20th century highlights the interaction of colonizers and the colonized. It also reflects the dwindled and depressed out look of the Indians particularly with respect to the status of women. Women were deprived of the basic needs and fundamental rights at the end of I 8th century and in the beginning of 19th century. Then the literature published in 19th and 20th century about women a new spirit among them, a number of reformers launched the organizations and associations for the improvement of women status, even the women themselves contributed to achieve that purpose. This is the theme and central idea of my research work, and I tried my best to prove it with the primary and secondary sources which are concerned to times of the colonial India.