

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

A Female Resistance against Patriarchy in Defoe's *Moll Flanders*

**A Thesis Submitted to the Central Department of English in partial fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in English**

By

Deependra Poudel

Central Department of English

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

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Letter of Recommendation

Deependra Poudel has completed his thesis entitled, “A Female Resistance against Patriarchy in Defoe's *Moll Flanders*” under my supervision. He carried out his research work from 2013 to 2014. I hereby recommend his thesis be submitted for viva voce.

Khem Raj Khanal

Supervisor

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Letter of Approval

This thesis titled "Female Resistance against Patriarchy in Defoe's *Moll Flanders* submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University, by Deependra Poudel has been approved by the undersigned members of the research committee.

Members of the Research Committee

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Abstract

This project focuses on a Female Resistance against Patriarchy in Defoe's *Moll Flanders*. While analyzing his novel through the feminist perspective particularly Simone de Beauvoir, the major character, Moll Flanders seems to be very determined to resist patriarchal norms and values. She challenges patriarchy with her male like activities. She grows up as an orphan but with strong determination. She gets shelter on the service given by old nurse. She refuses to be servant in the house of a rich family. She makes the choice of living on her own rather than by serving the rich people. She decides to be gentle and independent woman. She gets married to more than five men but does not give up her goal of being a gentle woman. Finally, she involves herself in a criminal world and thrilling activities. Her vises actions bracket the male assumption. Finally she gets her goal of being independent. She lives happy a life at her later days.

Contents	Page No.
Acknowledgements	
Abstract	
I. Defoe's Moll Flanders and Women's Status	1-16
II. A Female Resistance against Patriarchy in Defoe's <i>Moll Flanders</i>	17-31
III. Conclusion: Self – Discover for Equality	32-39
Works Cited	

I. Defoe's *Moll Flanders* and Women's Status

This project looks into on Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders* from the perspective of feminism. Particularly Simon de Beauvoir's concepts of Second Sex (otherness), subjectivity, recognition of potentiality, ideas of economic independence and resistance have been critical perspective to analyze the text. *Moll Flanders* presents the story of an orphan child, who embarks on romantic relationship and money business in mid life. Moll Flanders, the protagonist of Defoe's narrative was born to a mother at New Gate (prison) who has been convicted of a felony and who is transported to America soon after her birth. As an infant, Moll lives on public charity, under the care of a widow who teaches her manners and needle work. She grows into a beautiful teenager and is seduced at an early age. Abandoned by her first lover, she is compelled to marry his younger brother. He dies after a few years and she marries a businessman who soon flees the country as fugitive from the law. She marries yet again and moves to America, only to find out her husband is to be actually her half – brother. She leaves in a disgust and returns to England, where she becomes the mistress of a man whose wife has gone insane. He renounces his affairs with Moll after a religious experience. Moll does next marry to a banker, whose wife has been cheating him. Moll agrees to marry him, he can obtain a divorce, and meanwhile she travels to the country with rich man in Lancashire. This man turns out to be fraud. He is as poor as she is. Moll returns to marry the banker, who by this time succeeded in divorcing his wife. He dies soon. She lives in poverty for several years, and begins the life of criminal which shows way to her towards the prison house.

However, Moll seems determined in her childhood decision of being a gentle woman merely to avoid going into services of rich families. Moll makes clear her own aim in life is "To be able to work for myself and get enough to keep me without going

to service” (Defoe 12) for her own advantages, she plays marries game as males do in the patriarchal society. Moll involves in crime for her own sake who defies normal feminine characteristics. Drawing upon the feminist theories developed in till recent days in the field of critical feminism particularly of Simone de Beauvoir, and her concept of the second sex (otherness), subjectivity, recognition of own potentiality, ideas of independence and resistance this research asserts that Moll Flanders resists the patriarchal norms and values of the then society.

Daniel Defoe is best known by *Robinson Crusoe* among the readers and literary critics. Defoe was born in north London in 1660. His father was a butcher and candle merchant, he attended an academy for “dissenters” from the church of England- Defoe’s family was pres- byterian – in order to prepare for a life as minister. However, after three years he left the academy an entered the merchant world marrying the daughter of a wealthy business man. Defoe’s ambition eventually resulted in enormous debt which haunted him all his life and he took refuge from debt collectors in white friary where thieves and prostitutes hid from the police. He then secured a position in a brick factory. It was at this time that he became politically active and began to publish his first essays by the turn of the century, Defoe’s political activity had intensified and after the death of king William he published a satire of Troy leaders entitled “*Shortest Way with the Dissenters*”(1702) that outraged the government and led to the Defoe’s arrest. He was sent to the pillory and sent six month in jail before he was pardoned by Queen Anne. Troubled by lingering financial problems and perhaps feelings betrayed by his allies in the ‘wine party’ , Defoe then begin politics career with Tory government becoming the sole writer of the propagandist journal ‘ *The Review*’ (1704 – 1713). His political activity shifted with the collapse of the Tory government in 1714; by 1716 he was working as a secret

agent for the wings and continued to do so for 15 years meanwhile, the years 1719 to 1724 marked the most profitable time in Defoe's career. It was during this period that he published his entire best known novel including *Robinson Crusoe* and *Moll Flanders*. Defoe continued to write novels history, handbooks an essay until his death in 1731.

As it a central text in an English cannon, *Moll Flanders* has inspired debate and analysis on issues such as Christian moral virtue, capitalism, legal reform misogyny and feminism. Part of the reason for the novel's importance is its extraordinarily vivid and compelling female protagonist. The text portrays Moll Flanders as a strong female character that had been ever printed in literary text by male character. Major debate was on representation of female voice. Some critics speaks about text misogyny aspect and other critics speaks about feminism. Though, here Defoe creates a novel uniquely fascinating among his works for both readers' critics alike. The ambiguity of the novels themes and the implications of the text fostered a vigorous debate in the first decades of the 20th century and critics continue to advanced new perspective on *Moll Flanders* in light of recent literary theories.

R.T. Jones a literary critic of English literary focuses on the dimensions of the novel, while reviving the text. In the *Introduction* of the book, he highlights the didactic purpose of the book. According to him, Defoe wants to deliver the knowledge and moral values to the readers through the major character, Moll. He states, "It seems to be mainly a matter of reporting moll's experience of the ways of the world and especially her knowledge of the ways of wicked. By tracing the life history of the imaginary moll in the real world, Defoe was able to pass on useful knowledge of the world he knows. (introduction- 4)" R. T Jones emphasizes on the purpose of Defoe's writing. Defoe has presented an imaginary story of Moll Flanders.

She is born in prison named 'new gate'. She grows up with public care and help of widow nurse who taught her needle works. She dies later, and her bad days begin. In the shelter of rich family, she lives on, unfortunately, son's of this family lead her towards prostitution. Her character falls into crisis as she keeps on involving in love, marriage, divorces, in her life, she marries five times. She lives in poverty for long time. She involves in the crimes for her living. Further, R.T. Jones in this regard remarks, Moll's warning, it seem, have more to do with the wisdom of the streets and with the advisability of keeping on the right side of the law if one can and convening ones traces of one can't , then with Christian virtue (9). He praises Defoe for perfect sincerity while writing book to keep Christian virtue intact. One of the critics who views as R.T. Jones on *Moll Flanders* is Duchene Caudill who has evaluated this as brilliantly made for morality. Focusing on pedagogical aspect of the novel, he remarks:

The novel strikes me as book that instructs readers on how to behave. I thing Defoe intended for the book to have a didactic value and his pedagogy in words is delivered by Moll, who is one of the most complex trenchers I have ever encountered in books. And, her I want to emphasize that Moll is one of the most intriguing characters in English literature. She is so of life in character, with discover fragments of ourselves and bit of others. Every sentences of the novel exhales the breath of the believable, we have to just to inhale, it is especially after reflecting up on a reading of this book that this thought takes hold.(2)

Chandelle suggests that, this book contains different useful preaching he regards Defoe as a great teacher. He presents hi moral lessons through character Moll Flanker.

Though the aforementioned critics observed and interpreted *Moll Flanders* from different critical perspective. This research has observed it from feminist perspective particularly 'female resistance'. Without proper study of this novel from this perspective, the meaning of novel will be incomplete. Therefore, the present researcher proposes to carry out the study on *Moll Flanders's* from feminist perspective particularly of Simon de Beauvoir concept of '*Second sex*' or '*Otherness*'. Considerably resistance is a kind of struggle, weapon, reformation and energetic power to achieve the right. It dominates all the traditional values, system and brings the enlightenment and light in the mind of women. Therefore, it is a way of revolution to achieve the right and value of women.

Resistance refers to the revolt against the unjust and established evilness of patriarchal society. It brings the new, things breaking the traditional systems for the justification of women's to right. It is the term, which is similar to the revolution and helps to fight with notions thoughts and ideas to dig out the traditional thoughts. Therefore, it is major kind of fight with thoughts to invent the new system, only the knowledgeable women can resist the established society.

Mainly the resistance focuses on changes of the society and so it is a revolution to patriarchal law. When there are only males in the society, country and universe will collapse. Only with the power of resistance, female finds the right in the society.

The person who can resist is social rebel; significantly, it creates the new tradition in society and in the right of women. It is a kind of fight, revolt and revolution, a new kind of energy, weapon and strength. Resistance is a kind of natural instinct that it helps to bring the change in established society to create the female

framework. The invention of strong ideas comes in female's resistance and in it; the people have opposed the rules of rooted society that they are wishing to the transition in human world, through the human history, silencing and protesting have been going on but female societies have been marginalized. In this regard, M.A.R habits in his book, *A History of Literary Criticism and the Theory* asserts: "For the most of this long history women were not only deprived of education and financial independence they also had to struggle against a male ideology condemning them to virtually silent and obedience as well as male literary establishment that power scorn as their literary endeavors" (667). As habits argues, those women are always silent and they perceive obedience where as they strongly need to oppose male ideological oppression and should search for their accessibility in education and finance.

Definitely women would resist by challenging conventional society for their education; knowledge and conscious soul help them more over, education and knowledge teach them to be conscious for the equal right and to be self- dependent. Thoughtfully, women resist for the justification of rights of females. It orders the females whatever it likes. But females who have strong spirit cannot endure and do resist such bad immoral patriarchy makes them resist. Knowledge with conscious soul and education helps to resist. At the age of Moll Flanders patriarchy society fixed female low kind of work, domestic work and secondary roles. Moll didn't accept any roles. She was called to be the assistance in rich family, but she rejected and live her on own way.

Women resist for achieving the equal rights in a civilized society. The origin of patriarchy has created the blind and narrow society, which has suppressed women. The untouchable social codes don't have justice. It has dominated female voice so women are compelled to resist: words are the strongest weapons to resist. Women

resist bringing the equal right as of male. Really, they want to change the mythical rules of patriarchy. Therefore, they go to bring the power of female phase and they resist. Any female who is going to resist the evil society does struggle hardly to achieve the success in life up this period, women are in dark care. When they are conscious to reality they resist reaching in light, the sun (knowledge, truth). Women resist, raising the voice in language, culture and society. They every rule which is made unjustly for the female, should be changed to survive as good human.

The female who can resist the unjust law and wins at last is a strong female and she can survive in this world with her strong power. The female who does not sell herself to achieve her success is good female, who will be praised even by patriarchal society. We see males in this society victimize females. Therefore, the females should be stronger to achieve the right. Those who are powerful and prove can find the path successful to live in this world. Such females cannot endure the codes of patriarchal society and wait to replace it with new rules. Those females who are stronger don't tempt to the money or they are not greedy.

The female who can go or oppose against the bad matter of patriarchy can resist. She cannot endure and fight with notions of thoughts. These rules have suppressed the females. The females who go against patriarchal notions of society are brilliant women. Only the powerful and strong spirited women can raise voice against the society. If brings kindness, love and knowledge, which are essential segments of human life. Such segments are the signs and symbols of civilized human. When any person is uneducated like savage who lacks to understand others thought only the uneducated persons does the work dishonestly and unjustly. Any female who wants to resist the society, world the restriction imposed upon her, she doesn't value the material beauty, virtuous and good female can't endure the speech or doing of liar.

Here, we view the society, it is not fully developed. People are in the dark side. So the education affects according to the society. From the very beginning, female are dominated in the society. The female who wants good and virtuous life are dominated. The patriarchal society has not given the focus on the logic, reason, ideas and thought full mind with truth. It is covered with the tyrannical rule. Only those intellectual males, who respect the female, can found rarely. It is the strange concepts of male .the males who have not the good intellectual mind have anger and rude system. Patriarchy has snatched the right of women. Only with the power of female the world will live for long time.

Feminism is modern literary commentary polemic devoted to the defense of women's writing of fiction all female characters against the condescension of a predominantly male literary establishment. It was inaugurated in the late 1960s, as a distinctive roles and achievement and their social and political rights. Such books as Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, Jones Stuart Mill's, *The Subjection of Woman* and Margaret Fuller's *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* marked this theory has developed and diversified in a number of ways and is now characterized by a global perspective, feminism come after a rise of number of social, cultural and political movements theories and moral philosophical concerned with gender inequalities and this ideology focuses on quality of the sexes. It is the part of women's movement, formulated to develop their personalities and to make them aware of their deteriorating existence in a patriarchal society. The establishment of this movement was obviously to examine the ways I which literature, alongside other cultural production reinforce or undermined the economic, political, social and psychological oppression of women. In this regard with the end of movement; J.A. Cud Don argues: "It questions the long standing dominate male phallogocentric

ideology patriarchal attitudes and male interpretation in literature. It makes male notions of values in literature by offering critiques of male authors and representation of men in literature and by providing women writer It challenges traditional norms and accepted male ideas about how women feel, act and think ” (315). Thus, the feminist movement endeavors to disrupt and dismantle the hitherto male rooted domination in all spheres of lives. It questions the numerous prejudices and assumptions about women made by male writer not let any tendency to cast women in stock character roles. In this way Argonne defines the movement as: “feminism was to elevate the equal rights and human right status of women of race, language or religious, in order to achieve equality with men in all fields of human enterprise and eliminate all discriminating against women” (44). Fraser also focuses on the male domination and discrimination upon women and the way, feminist movement has secured to disrupt this ideology.

Feminism as a movement came in response to the long domination upon women by men. Since the human civilization, women have been regarded as inferior and secondary while men have been perceived as the superior and primary beings. Because of her supposed inferiority, she has been assigned subordinate peripheral, marginalized and secondary position in the society. It is believed that women were made to serve the men’s purpose. They were supposed to men physically, sexually and mentally. They have always been dominated, violated and subjected to male supremacist ideology. To this end, in *Letters on Quality of Sexes* and *The condition of Women* Grim keys asserts; “the history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation on the part of men towards having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her” (37).

Since the ancient time, women have been relegated to an insignificant position. The society formulated certain restrictions and dedicated certain rules over sexes, and consequently men continued showing their leadership by imposing his authority over female. However, we can't discern any rules or restriction to justify the hierarchy. By quoting Arish Total, seldom remarks that 'female by the virtue of a certain lack of qualities' (134). To strengthen their ideas, seldom, he writes, ' In pre-Mandolin days men regarded their superman the active seeds which give form to the waiting ovum which lacks identity till he receives male's sperm' (134). Through these statements seldom shows the way women's marginal position fed and watered in the very beginning of the century.

Feminism is that product of western civilization which is entirely patriarchal, male centered and designed in such a way that women are trapped to male subordination in various forms: family, religion, political, economic, social and legal. It is the voice against inadequacy, the distortion and the fake ideology that the males have created to their benefit. The feminist writer's accentuated the woman's rights and emancipate. It concerns itself with the sub ordination and marginalization of all women and makes efforts to rid them off. They show their disagreement over the inferior role inflicted up on them by the patriarchal culture. Guerin in, *A Hand Book of Critical Approaches to Literature*, explains the term 'feminism' as a matter of absence rather than what is present. Feminist literary critics try to explain how power imbalances due to gender in a given culture reflected in or challenged by the literary text (196).

Feminist scholars have divided feminism history into three waves each with the different aspect of the same feminist issues. The first wave refers to the feminist movement of the 19th century through early 20th century, which dealt mainly with the

'suffrage movement' the second wave, which inclusively concentrated on the equality of laws and culture, refers to the period from 1960 to 1980s and continues, it is seen as both a continuation and a response to the perceived failures of the second wave.

In the same way, we find the voices of women against the male in three phases. Women from the past gave revolted against the male dominated in their own way depending on time and context. In women writing and writing about women (1979). Showalter has distinguished three phases of modern women's literary development: feminine phase (1800-1880), feminist phase (1880-1920) and female phase (1920- present). In the first phase, women imitated masculine tradition and in this era women writers have constructed a very narrow notion because their efforts were only to imitate and parallel the male values and achievement. They were not radical feminist in that they were confined in narrow structure of the male entrapment; women of this period performed their traditional roles. Elizabeth Gaskell and George Elliot was the famous writer of the phase. Likewise in the second phase women become conscious of their position and rights and right in the society many literary works were constructed to oppose the myth of the patriarchy. Women writers have come out to directly protest against the unjust treatment through literature. It means they search their position, subjectivity and agency undermined by male's religion.

Major female writers like Showalter, Wolf, and Elizabeth Robins are famous figures of this phase. In addition, finally it is the female phase in which their own antonymous female perspective is expressed. It is the period of self-discovery where new and innovative writings were created against the patriarchy. They dealt with their own-created knowledge .They search the separate identity and language within the cultures to give expression to their oneness. They want to know about who they are

through the self-created knowledge. Therefore, the self created knowledge is the focus of the phase. Rebecca West, Katherine Mansfield and Dorothy Richardson are the prominent figures of the period.

It is only after the beginning of the twentieth century that women started bringing out revolting voices through writings. Until then, they weren't courageous enough to face male violation. Feminism itself comprises of repression and resistance whereas the resistance came about quite late that is after nineteenth and early twentieth century. The writers like Virginia Woolf, Mary Wollstonecraft, Simone de Beauvoir, Showalter, Sandra M. Gilbert and Susan Gubar emerged with both nature of patriarchy and the revolting voices against it. However, until now revolt found expression only in writing. Virginia Woolf an important precursor of feminism has depicted the situation of women writers throughout modern history, her most popular works, *A Room of One's Own*, *Three Guineas*, Woolf's feminism always displayed its own kind of dependence. She concerns herself with men's anger misunderstanding between the sexes and above all "the psychological conditions which women and men were brought up" (Adams 817). Adams further adds: Woolf addresses the question of why a sister of Shakespeare wouldn't likely to have been able to write anything, let alone a play, she wouldn't have had none of the material resources...breath of human experiences, money to do so. She would have had discourages by everyone woolf held for radical changes that would or should occur as woman's freedom and their suppressed value began to affect conceptions of power, family and social life (817). Thus woolf not only touches on the woman writers but also on all the women's condition of the time and hopes that if they would culminate in equality.

Another important figure is Mary Wollstonecraft, who also severely condemns the constructed framework of women. She was the first woman to write

about women's rights issue. In her book *A Vindication of the Rights of the Women*, she advocates;

That it is essential for women to acquire rights and she thinks that men are responsible for woman debridement and subordination for her women should be allowed to freely exercise and use their knowledge and abilities to govern their own conduct. To clarify these statements Adam asserts; fundamentals principles enunciated are that the mind doesn't know the sex and that as Claire tolling has remarked society is wasting its assets if it retains women in the role of convenient domestic slaves and alluring mistress, seines them economic independence and encourage them to be docile and attentive to their looks to the exclusion of all also.' (394)

French critic like Simony de Beauvoir has established the fundamental work, *the second sex*. She holds that men have assigned the term of inferiority to women and the oppressions of women have resulted from that very idea. Men have always ignored the abstract 'notion of equality; The basic view is that the cultural construction of the women as the inferiority is the problem. In this connection, seldom argues, "When a woman tries to define herself, she starts by saying 'I am woman'. No woman would do so. This fact reveal the basics symmetry between the terms 'masculine and feminine" (135).

In the present time, silence has also been one major issue in the study of feminism. In the past, it was regarded as the weakness or lack of capacity on the part of women. Many writers have attempted to 'silence by the traditional male canon (seldom 171). Therefore, it was never studied but recently critics have spoken about.

Silence has become women's cultivated weapon for resistance. In this regard, Steiner says; "silence has another speech than ordinary saying, but it is meaningful nevertheless" (72). Silence as a part of communicative interaction can be one of the forms of speech that speaks meaningfully, but differently.

Moll moves on her will. She returns to London intending to find the banker, who has been writing her letters weekly and who knows nothing of her marriage to Jimmy. When she realizes she is pregnant, however, she has to tell her husband to be so as not to give care of a street-wise woman whom she will call later governess. This woman manages to detach the infant from Moll so that she can arrange time for meeting and marrying banker. Moll is then free to marry her banker, who in the meantime has succeeded in divorcing his wife. She arranges to meet the banker outside of London in order to preserve appearance that she is just returning from Lancashire. He persuades her to marry him that very night. About the marriage, she remarks:

My landlord, an officious though well-meaning fellow had sent away for the neighboring clergyman; and when my gentleman began to speak of it to him and talk of sending for him, sir, says he to him, my friend is in the house; so without any more words he brought them together: when he came to the minister, he asked him if he would venture to marry a couple of strangers that were both willing? The parson said that Mr. had said something to him of it; that he hoped it was no clandestine business that he seemed to be a grave gentleman and he supposed madam was not a girl so that the consent of friends should be wanted; to put you out of doubt of that, says my gentleman, read this paper, and out he pulls the license; I am satisfied, says the

minister, where is the lady? You shall see her presently, says my gentle man. (144)

Moll returns to London with her new husband, where got well furnished room and all possessions. They lead a pleasant and comfortable existence.

Moll's happiness could not last long, after five years, her husband lose a great deal of money in a financial speculation, falls into despair, and eventually dies. Moll is left alone and impoverished once again, further she further says;

We lived in as uninterrupted course of ease and content for five years, when a sudden blow from an almost invisible hand, blasted all my happiness and turned me out into the world in a condition the reverse of all that had been before it [...] but my case was indeed deplorable, for I was left perfectly friendly friendless and helpless, and the loss my husband had sustained had reduced his circumstances so low, that though indeed I was not in debt, yet I could easily foresee that what was left would not support me long; that while it lasted daily for subsistence, I had no way to increase it one shilling, so that it would be soon all spent, and then I saw nothing before me but the utmost distress. (147)

Moll falls into despair and dies soon afterwards. Moll is helpless and friendless. But she is not at all. She is determined. She can bring out the solutions easily but her solution does not last long. She has been utilizing males for her purpose.

Moll lives for two years in hopeless and lonely state of ever increasing poverty. One night she wanders out with no particular aim and happens upon an unguarded package. She steal the package, she narrates.

It is impossible to express the horror of my soul all the while I did it : when I went away I had no heart to run, or scarce to mend my pace; I crossed the street indeed and went through so many ways and turning that I could never tell which way it was, her where I went, for I felt not the ground, I splint on and the further I was out of danger the faster I went, till tried to sit down on a little bench at a door and then I began to recover, and found I was got into Thames street near Billion's gate. I rested me a little and went on, my blood was all in a fire, my heart beat 'as if I was in a sudden fight: in short, I was under such surprise that I still knew not whiter I was going, or what to do (149).

Moll gets an idea for her survival and dependence. While wandering aimlessly, the package of unguarded thing gave the idea of stealing. She steals it but very difficult her to save from being caught, she feels very terror at her heart. Her blood was burning very hot. She gets the experience of stealing first time. Her severe poverty soon reconciles her to the act, however, and she becomes a regular thief. Moll has a particular eye for an opportunity and quite good luck as well and soon has a substantial store of stolen goods. Not knowing where to market them, she returns to her 'old governess' who has since fallen on hard times and become a pawn broker. Regarding he act, she further narrates: " I had pretty good luck thus far, and I made several adventures more, though with but small purchase; yet with good success, but I went in daily dread that some mischief would befall me, and that I should

certainly, come to be hanged at last: the impression this made on me was too strong to be light, and it kept me from making attempt that for ought I know might have been very safely performed; but one thing I can't omit, which was to bait me many a day. I walked frequently out into the villages round the town to see if nothing would fall in my way there.

To sum up, this research work has been divided into major three chapters. The first section of this research includes introduction, and his writing technique, literature review, departure made by this research and brief introduction of whole project. The second chapter is all about critical analysis of the text from the feminist view point. This research works utilizes the concepts forwarded by Simone Beauvoir in the development of feminist literary criticism. Her idea of second sex (otherness), recognition of female subjectivity provides the theoretical framework to analyze research text. Her ideas of resistance and independence support further in carrying out research. Finally, third section includes the conclusion of this research work.

II. A Female Resistance against Patriarchy in Defoe's *Moll Flanders*

The *Moll Flanders* presents the reality of patriarchy that the male codes are embedded within the society. Therefore, it should be replaced by the intellect of female values and for this females should take 'protest strategy' as a weapon for the issues of feminism where his female character 'Moll Flanders' resisting the existed patriarchal prejudices independently create her own position in the society of Britain. Defoe actually allows the female voice to speak louder than ever creating intelligent protagonist in the history of, English literature of the 18th century. Having been born in prison and left to live on public, without male's coordination, Moll independently achieves prosperity in her life. Her courage to set off on the way of marriage market and crimes for the sake of her determined aim of being gentle- woman without going in the service of rich families is the corner stone for the females of the world.

However, Moll copes up with patriarchal structure of the society; she becomes able to give subservient role to the males. Moll engages into love affairs and marriages with more than five males but all males' appear to be subservient to her. Although she kept sensual relationship with them, it is her just biological being. Her affairs, marriages and interaction with males are just for facilitating in upgrading her position her taking on a live of thievery is lendable as a strategy of resisting.

Women are always guided by male's ideologies. They are always silenced and made dumb and doll because the society is patriarchal. They have no personal vision and perspective to judge anything and take decision independently. The society is always against women that watches each and every activity of women from the perspective of males women have become victim of male counter parts because culture is constructed in such a way that woman must always be guided by male . They are not independent and secure economically, socially and sexually in the

society. But Moll Flanders with her own personal vision and decision seeks to establish independent economic and social position.

Moll Flanders contests ideas her embodied capacities at the patriarchal society uses sexual deference to deprive women of their 'can do' bodies. Defoe tries his hardest to create a life for his heroine wherein she can transcend female dependence upon men; it is because of this that Defoe makes Moll into a thief. She adopts the habit of professional thievery for 12 years. Moll has difficulty relinquishing her desire for man's assistance, substituting lovers with husbands and husbands with lover. She intentionally ends her relationships made through marriages or affairs. After all she becomes able to care of herself without depending on men. Moll develops stealing into an art form.

Moll demonstrates reversed gender roles. Her story of life is a story of ventured success. Her wishes and actions bracket the male assumption. As a child, she determines not to involve in services, whereas in her time most of women were getting livelihood through such services.

She is born in Newgate prison to a mother who is a convicted felon. Her mother had 'pleaded her belly' so was granted a reprieve until her child was born. When Moll is six months old her mother is transported to America as a punishment for her crime, leaving her infant daughter "a poor desolate girl without friends without clothes, without helper in the world". Moll's earliest childhood memory is of wandering with a band of gypsies at the age of three. She separates herself from the gypsies in Colchester, where she is taken up by the town magistrates as a charity case. They place her with a nurse, a local woman who gets her living caring such desolate children in this regard, Moll asserts:

I was now in away to be provided for; for though' I was not a parish charge upon this or that part of the town by law, get as my case came to be known, and that I was too young to do any work being not above three years old, compassion moved the magistrate of the town to order some cake to be taken of me and I became one of the their won, as much as if I had been born in the place. In the provision they made for me, it was my good had to be put to nurse, as they call it to a woman who was indeed poor but had been circumstances, and who got a little livelihood by taking such as I was supposed to be (8).

This honest and kind woman provides Moll with a fairly good upbringing, and gives her a rudimentary education. Magistrate leaves her into the care of muse with the provision. It is the service she has to be involved in after certain age. Here magistrate's provision was the male assumptions that have framed the roles of Moll she has to perform as being a woman.

When Moll reaches the age (eight years) at which she is supposed to seek employment as a servant, she protests tearfully that she would rather stay with her current mistress. She could era her keep doing needle work she treats, explaining that she wants to be "gentle woman" (10). About her resistance Moll further asserts:

when I was terrified with the news that the magistrates, as I thick they call's them , had ordered that I should where ever I was to go, except it was to run of Errands [...] I told her that if she would keep me , I would work for her ,and I would work very hard. I tall's to her almost every day of working hard; I talk's to her almost every day working hard; and in short, I did nothing but work and cry all day, which grief's the good kind woman so much , that at last she began to be concerned

she began to talk to me: thou foolish child, what dot put me to service
 ,and I can't work house...work; well child, says she, but though you
 can't [...] you will learn it in time [...] and then I cry's again, till I
 couldn't speak any more to her(9).

Moll resists presenting her unwilling of going into the services. She cries and doesn't speak anything. In the feminist perspective crying and silence its silence is taken as the ways of resistance. Moll, from her childhood is not imposed whatever the society says, rather she determines and fixes her ways to walk. She strongly opposes the plan of this unreasonable ambition amuses her mistress and neighbor to no end, and she actually becomes something of a local celebrity. She is allowed to continue in her current situation, and several rich ladies begin to acts as her benefactor, occasionally giving her money and clothes when the nurse dies, Moll (now 14 years old) goes o live with one of these prominent families. She continues her education alongside the daughters of this family, learning to sing, dance and speak French.

Moll is growing into a very beautiful young woman she takes a lots of advantage in that nurse. She learns singing, playing and dancing, she is more talented that the daughter of that house. The two sons of her adopted family begin to take notice of Moll, what at this time is known as Mars Betty, the eldest son is of a worldly and dissolute character. He flatters and flirts with Moll and eventually seduces her. Patriarchal society perpetuates traditional gender roles. Patriarchy privileges man as subject, absolute whereas woman is taken as object of other. On the basis of gender distinction, gender roles have been used very successfully to justify inequalities, which still occur today, such as excluding women from equal access to leadership and decision making position. Women are excluded in the family, society, nation and whole work patriarchy treats woman according to biological differences between two

sexes. Patriarchy regard woman innately inferior to men. Attaching such so called in born inferiority, man overlooks the strength and ages of woman. Woman are confine within domestic norms, child bearing, caring etc. their roles aren't taken importunately mules in patriarchy concerning the biological bodies of females fix the gender role. Women are taken as objects for sexual relationship. Thus, women position is relegated to the status of sexual object or doll. Moreover, males try to commodity the body of female exchanging with money. Defoe presents the reality of co modifying of female at his time. Moll happens to fall into the trap of the sons of adopted family. Elder son of the family treat Moll as object whom he attracts by giving dollars and false promise of making mistress. He is one of the agents of patriarchy who being guided by male ideologies of the society takes advantage of miserable Moll Flanders. Moll's circumstances compel her to fall in love with elder son of the family. This man of patriarchy fulfills his passion of sexual relationship and abandons her later. In this regard Moll remarks:

But that which I was too vain of, was my ruin, or rather my vanity was the cause of it. The lady in the house where I had two sons, it was my misfortune to be very well with them both but they managed themselves with me in a quite different manner. The eldest, a guy gentleman that he know the town as well as the country and two's he had levity enough to do an ill natured thing, yet had too much judgment of thing to pay too dear for his pleasures, he began with that unhappy snare to all women,(via) taking notice upon all occasions how pretty I was, as he calls it: how agreeable, how well marriage and the like; and this he contrived so subtly, as if he had known as well how to catch a woman in his net(16).

Moll's narration of ill natured man shows that he is really bad man. Elder son of family is much guided by the norms of patriarchy. He skillfully traps the woman in his trap for his mere pleasure. He with the unhappy snaring begins to take notice of beautiful Moll and finally becomes able to take advantage. He is good play maker. Seeing innocent girl, he flirts with her enjoys sexual pleasure. About his behavior she further says:

However as it were, tired with that kind of work, we sat down, and there he talks with me a great while; he said, he was charm's with me, and that he couldn't rest night or day till he had told me how he was in love with one; and if I was able to love him again, and would make him happy, I should be the saving of his life; and many such fine things. I said little to him again, but easily discord that I was a fool and that I didn't in the least perceive what he meant. Then he walked about the room and taking me by the hand, I walk's with him; and by and by, taking his advantage, he threw me down upon the bed and kissed me there most violently; to me, only kiss's me a great while {..} threw me upon the bed again; but then being both well warm's [. . .]he stay's but a little while; but he put almost a handful of gold in my hand and left me (20).

Elder son lures Moll with gold and money. This act suggests that he has bought Moll's body for sexual intercourse. He makes promise of her bright future, pretends of love and lover and fulfils his desire.

Moreover, younger brother called Robert makes her a marriage proposal. Robert captivated by Moll's beauty, wants to wed her immediately and without regard for the certain disapproval of his family and friends .He is quite different than elder

brother. He didn't try to purchase Moll instead he talked matter of their marriage in front of all family members. He is no more selfish. In this Moll asserts;

But before this half year was expired ,his younger brother ,of whom I have made some mention in the beginning of the story ,falls to work with me; and he finding me alone in the garden one evening ,begins a save land of story to me, made honest professions of being in love with me, and in short ,proposes fairly and honorably to marry me, and that before he made any other offer to me at all(24).

Moll consults with the elder brother about how to handle the situation. Much to her suspense her current lover whom she is sure to marry, encourages her to accept the Robert's proposal. Then only Moll understands the real intention of elder son of the family. She knows that he is buying her with money and gold. Elder brother finds this occasion as an essay way of extricating himself from a potentially embracing happing .Moll is however aghast at this suggestion; she feels herself bonded to the elder indissolubly and she admonishes him "to remember the long discourse you have had with me, and the many hours pains you have taken to persuade me to believe myself and honest women that I was your wife intentionally ,though not in the eye of the world ,and that it was as effectual a marriage that had pass's between us as if we had been publicly wedded by the person of the parish(26)" she realizes that if she marries the younger brother, she will have been nothing but a prostitute to the elder . To convince him she pleads; "if I have been persuaded to believe that I'm really, and in the essence of the thing your wife, shall I now give the Lye to all those arguments and call myself your whore or mistress, which is the same thing? (26).

The shock of this series of development throws Moll into a fever, from which she takes five weeks to recover the family's concern over their younger sores

attachment to Moll becomes increasingly obvious during this period and they interrogate her repeatedly about his advances and her own intentions. She first claims that Robert is not serious, and then declares that she would never marry him against the family wishes. Robert presses his family for their consent, believing that then Moll will marry him. His older brother aids in this campaign, urging both Moll and his mother to agree to the marriage. He tries to convince her that he will have nothing more to do with her in the future. When eventually mother consent, she marries Robert dies and her two children go to stay with their grandparents.

Moll couldn't do what she wanted. Basically patriarchal society does not allow women to do whatever they want. Female characters can't move according to their desires and wishes. Male formed norms and values lead the woman. Moll truly loves elder brother. She has no doubt in the beginning. So, Elder brother gets all the freedom over her body. But later she realizes herself being pools by one of the ages of patriarchy. She tries to convince but elder brother escapes from being trapped into embracing relationship. Generally, female's strength and potentiality and underestimated, so they have merely taken for the source of sexual pleasure. The case is her legal husband .she has been bold facing this kind of injustice of patriarchy, so she determines to resist avoiding males with the game of marriage and love affairs. She takes the strategy of making herself strong through financial achievement.

Moll suddenly finds herself a wealthy widow (she has save 1200 pounds of the money her first lover gave her) alone in London, and still young and handsome. She is courted by several men before she marries a draper, a tradesman who strikes her as being something of a gentle woman too. His extravagant expenditures soon cat them into poverty, however. He is arrested and then escapes from prison and flees to France. This leaves Moll in a strange predicament. Moll reflects on the extreme

disadvantage women are at in the marriage market. Her own situation is so worse again. She with the help of acquaintance marries plantation owner late who turns to be her own half brother. Plantation owner marries her thinking of getting her property but late he hears the news that she is poor, then, she forces to return to Virginia where he had Plantation, mother and sister live. Moll agrees to go to Virginia to love in plantation. Unfortunately, her husband turns to be half brother from her own mother by birth. Appalled in this moment of recognition, she hesitates to reveal her discovery to her husband; she decides not to continue in the marriage. She insists on being allowed to return to England without giving a reason and her husband refuses. They quarrel regularly. Moll further says:

I had now such a load on my mind that if kept me perpetually walking; to reveal it , which would have been some ease to me , I could not find old be to any purpose, and yet to conceal it would be next to impossible; hay , I did not doubt but I should talk of it in my sleep, and tell my husband of it whether I would or no : if I discovered it , the least thing I could expect was to lose my husband , for he was too nice too honest a man to have continue my husband after he had known I had been his sister, so that I was perplexed to the last degree. (69)

Moll dissolves this marriage and comes back to London. Gender is a complex social construct based upon biological sex, but it is not the same sex. I can also be argued that gender alone drives us, and that sex is an incidental feature. Gender facilitates sexual interaction and reproduction. Gender is intertwined with identity, expression, presentation, relationship, child bearing, societal role, structure, and exoticism. We are sexually dimorphic species, where physical appearance is the number one gender maker. Gender becomes fixed in infancy, but it remains remarkably fluid, fuel of

twists, and surprise. Generally, gender is defined in terms of role and relationship of man and woman in our society. Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women that are created in our families, society and our culture. The concept of gender also includes characteristic, attitudes, and behaviors of man and woman. Gender roles and expectation are learned that may vary and change. System of social differentiation such as political status, class, ethnicity, physical and mental disability, age and more modify gender roles. The concept of gender is vital because, applied to social analysis. It reveals how women's subordination (or men's domination is socially constructed)

Daniel Defoe brilliantly death with concept of gender formed in Britain at his time. Moll Flanders challenges those roles and responsibilities. She has been bent towards money rather than being subordinate being intelligent wife. She does marriage with various because of her biological urgency of sex. It is became she wants to transcend the fixed gender roles given by the then society. She has already been neither of children but that motherhood had not stopped in her mission of freedom and self dependent. Basically, women can't go beyond the boundary of patriarchy. They remain intelligent wife, after the death of husband they remain within the boundary for the sake of children. But Moll has gone far beyond the motherhood and marries with the suitable one who can bring her money for her self reliance. Most the women are shattered at the break off divorce with the husband but Moll has been confident in this regard.

Moll arrives in London but finds the some of her possessions have been destroyed in transit. With those goods, she sets up residence at bath, which turns own to be a place where males look for wife. She has just her assets of personal beauty are in decline, she know what she wants. She wants to be placed in a settled state of living

but it is very hard to attain that end. What she really means is that no easy opportunity presents itself and so she sets out to create an opportunity. Moll trickily plays the game of searching opportunity. Moll again allows people to think she is richer than she is; she meets and befriends a woman who carries herself like a gentlewoman. Who encourages Moll to move to the north noun try, where the cost of living is lower and where, she hints, there are plenty of rich husbands to be found. Moll decides to take her up on this offer, except that she needs someone to look after her finances in London she is referred to a banker, who offers to handle her money for her and then offers to marry her in the bargain. He is married already, as it turns out, but his wife has been cheating on him. He is wealthy and congenial and Moll agrees to consider his proposal if and when he can obtain a legal divorce. In the meantime, she still means to travel north in Lancashire, Moll is introduced to Jimmy, who supposedly has a great estate in Ireland. He understands from his sister that Moll has a fortune. He courts her in grand style and at great personal expense. Basically, males whom Moll encounters try to marry her for the money. Patriarchal society privileges over the money than the wife. This suggests that woman has got secondary status. Regarding to the greed of money, Moll asserts:

I will confess the whole scheme to you as I had laid I; I purposed her to ask your something about your estate, as you see I did, and when you, as I expected you had entree into some account with me of the particular I would have made an excuse to you, to have put off our voyage to Ireland for some time, and to have gone first towards London. (188)

Jimmy does not possess any estates in Ireland he tries to take amount deposited in the account of Moll. So he prepares to set off towards London showing lot of the

problems to be settled before going to London regarding to his estates in Ireland. This Lancashire husband flees leaving Moll alone. Moll in this regard asserts; “we parted at last though with the utmost reluctance on my side, and indeed he took his leave very unwilling too, but necessity obliged him, for his reasons were very good why he would not come to London, as I understood more fully sometimes afterwards”. (124)

Moll rejected the design of earning money and setting in Ireland including Moll’s amount as investment in plantation. Moll is truly more conscious about her amount in the bank. She is far-sighted. She is well alert about male’s intention and behavior. So she became ready to return to London leaving for husband forever. Jimmy was very nice husband in her perspective, she says, I could bring him to nothing further than this; however, those consultations entertain us near a month, during which I enjoyed his company which indeed was the most entertained that ever I met, with in my life before. In this time he let me into the whole story of his own life, which was indeed surprising and full of an infinite variety sufficient to fill up a much brighter history for its adventures and incidents, than any I ever saw in print; but I shall have occasion to say more of him there after”. Moll’s step of leaving husband indirectly hints that she is ready to bear miserable condition rather than enjoy with minor happiness engaging into patriarchal society, as Simone de Beauvoir views, freedom of choice is most important. Woman should dare to make their choice whatever or not they should fall into the ditch of problems.

Woman can achieve the fulfillment but women should be pleased with their alienated status. Moll stands for the woman figure as advocated by Simone de Beauvoir. For her woman should be happy in her isolated status than the patriarchal society. Beauvoir in his book *Second Sex* argues, “women’ exploitation is historical and therefore amendable to change” (220). Therefore women have responsibility to

change. Liberation must be women's work. Like Moll Flanders, Defoe's protagonist should act rather than following males for the support. Moll Flanders seeks her freedom; she rejects the bad faith temptations of happiness and discovers the pleasure of freedom in exchange and change's of husband. She does not sacrifice her freedom in the service of husband. Though jimmy was rich, she left him and returns to London concealing his temptation of plantation project.

Moll moves on her will. She turns to London intending to find the banker, who has been writing her letters and who knows nothing of her marriage to Jimmy. When she realizes she is pregnant however, she has to tell her husband – to be shown as not to give herself away. During this inconvenient pregnancy Moll falls under the care of a street – wise woman whom she will call later Governess. This woman manages to detach the infant from Moll so that she can arrange time for meeting and marrying banker. Moll is the free to marry her banker, who in the mean time has succeeded in divorcing his wife. She arranges to meet the banker outside of London intruder to preserver appearance that she is just returning from Lancashire. He persuades her to marry him that very night. About the marriage, she remarks:

My landlord, an officious though well meaning fellow, had sent away for the neighboring clergy man; and when my gentleman began to speak of it to him, and talk of sending for him, sir, says he to him, my friend ids in the house; so without any more words he brought them together when he came to the minister, he asked him if he would venture to marry a couple of strangers that were both willing? The parson said that Mr. had said something to him of it; that he hoped it was no clandestine business that he seemed to be grave gentle man and he supposed madam was no a girls so that the consent of friends should

be wanted; to put you out of doubt of that, says my gentleman, read this paper and out he pulls the license; I am satisfied, says the minister where is the lady? You shall see her presently, says my gentleman
(144)

Moll returns to London with her new husband, where got well furnished room and all possession. They lead a pleasant and comfortable existence. Moll's happiness could not last long, after five years her husband loses a great deal of money in a financial speculation, falls into despair, and eventually dies. Moll is left along and impoverished once again, further she says.

We lived in an uninterrupted course of ease and content for five years, when a sudden blow from an almost invisible hand, blasted all my happiness and turned me out into the world in a condition the reverse of all that had been before it (.) but my case was indeed deplorable, for I was left perfectly friendless and helpless, and the loss my husband had sustained had reduced hid circum stances so low, that though indeed I was not in dept, yet I could easily foresee that what was left would not support me long; that while it wasted daily for subsistence, I had no way to increase it one shilling so that it would be soon all spent and then I saw nothing before me the utmost distress
(147).

Moll falls into crisis again. Her husband could not manage the business deal, he loses large amount of money, falls into despaired and dies soon after wards. Moll is helpless and friendless. But she is not hopeless at all. She is determined. She can bring out the solution easily but her solution does not last long. She has been utilizing males for her purpose.

Moll lives for two years in hopeless and lonely state of ever increasing poverty. One night she wanders out with no particular aim and happens upon an unguarded package. She steals the package, she narrate.

It is impossible when I went away I had no heart to run, or scarce to mend my ways and turnings that I could never tell who way it was, her where I went, for I felt not the ground, I splint on, and the further I was out of danger the faster I went, till tired and out of breath, was forced to sit down on a little bench at a door and then I began to recover, and found I was got into Thames street near Billings Gate. I rested me a little and went on, my blood was all in a fine my heart beat as if I was in a sudden frighten in short I was under such surprise that I still knew not whither I was going, or what to do. (149)

Moll gets idea for her survival and dependence. Which wandering aimlessly the package of unguarded thing gave the idea of stealing. She steals it but very difficult her to save from being caught, she feels very terror at her heart. Her blood was burning very hot. She gets the experience of stating first time. Her serve poverty soon reconciles her to the act, however, and she becomes a regular thief. Moll has a particular eye for an opportunity and quite good luck as well and soon has a substantial store of stolen goods. Not knowing where to market them, she returns to her 'old governess' who has since fallen on hard times and become a pawn broker. Regarding her act, she further narrates:

I had pretty good luck thus far, and I made several adventure more, though with but small purchase; yet with good success, but I went in daily dared that some mischief would befall me and that I should certainly come to be hanged at last: the impression this made on me

was too strong to be slighted, and it kept me from making attempts that for ought I know might have been very safely performed; but one thing I can't omit, which was a bait to me many a day. I walked frequently out into the villages round the town to see if nothing would fall in my way there: and going by a house near steepen, I saw on the window board two rings, one a small diamond ring, and the other a plain in gold ring; to be sure laid there by some thoughtless lady, that had more money than forecast perhaps only till she washed her hands. (152)

Moll enchains the hope that her governess might be able to help her find some honest employment, but here she was deficient honest business didn't come within her reach. She does finally find a little sewing work, but still feels the periodic urge to walk out on studding expeditions it becomes plain that she has begun to enjoy them. After becoming the mistress of a baronet for a brief period, Moll returns to crime. She soon begins to shell out openly with her staling and becomes acquainted with her other local criminal as well. She learns a few tricks of the trade from veteran thieves and picks pockets, and her skill quickly surpasses their own. Moll Flanders stops her profession of staling for the time being but ultimately falls in to the profession robbery. Her living standard was very miserable at that time. Her little decent work didn't wasn't to bow down her property. As she didn't wasn't to bow down her head in patriarchal society, she early took the advice of her governess. In this regard, she remarks "I had a little work, and nothing to live on, and know not ahead curve to take; she laughed and told me I must go again and try my fortune; it might be that I might meet with another piece of plate" (156). Governess told school mistress, a local thief to help Moll Flanders. She taught her, she got acquaintance among local tribe. She further says, " The comrade she helped me to don't in there sorts of shop letting,

studding of shop Books and pocket Book and taking off gold watches from the ladies sides” (156). Moll didn't learn all their skill and tricks from the male's professionals. She first helps from the lady, governess whom she called. She managed other expert woman thieves. As she found her this start of trade very lucrative, she gained the confidence to solve her present circumstances.

Moll Flanders's involvement in criminal world, dominant issues for the feminist scholars, stir the .status-and situation a male's ever breaking Chainlike at of jollification of female in deep rooted patriarchal society. While watching from the angle of feminism, Moll's per suit of independence is likely to be just reverses of domination of male. She encounters and battles with mode's domination. She experiences victory. She gains more confidence and never feels exhausted in her long run struggle for in dependence.

Throughout the early human civilization woman if fighting for existence and to save her existence crisis as woman is even the creator of man. But made is treating her like a doll. Woman is suppressed by male psychic. Woman is fighting for herself and for the proper place in the society. But ironically even after thousand of centuries she has not been able to get herself the place she deserves.

In the male dominated society her derive, to be equally important, valued, powerful and respectful like men, were suppressed. And even today in well educated modern world it can be seem. Although liberty is there for them and they are being given opportunities in most of countries. Till today made and female are not equally treated and respected. The male psyche is enjoying menacing women doll. Dulcification can be ... to describe exactly what's accruing in the hunter's imagination.

Dolls are desire of human beings. Dulcification is the process of desire for doll to get pleasure mentally or physically. Dolls are imaginations fulfill the desire in habited is spent of anyone. Dulcification is objectification and sub services of human beings which is constructed in mind of a master to be an owner of doll for his satisfaction. Dolls live in the deadly world for peace. Dolls are emerged in the chaotic boundary of living and non living world which Supremes individuality. Male always dominate society and society is constructed by super psychic of male where women are being recombined suppressed. But in *Moll Flanders* major character is its exception. She doesn't stay in boundary live, rather, she remains in the centre and acts like male characters different male agent hang around her. She manipulates her own ideologies. She puts most of the male characters in her own she low. She gets manned with different males but she did all in her own mercy.

Moll's society tries its best to undermine the famine dignity but moll is not dump and silent. Basically, women are always guided by male's ideologies. They are always silenced, and made dumb and doll it becomes the society is her own care tacking of mother, mayors and other male characters try to stop Moll to peruse her own willingness. They lure with different attractions but moll Flanders remits whole hearted, women have no personal vision and perspective to judge anything and take decision in dependently. Moll from her childhood makes her own decision thought the life. Till her last boys, she judged the things in her own vision and perspective. Because of her vision and perspective for the decisions of in dependence for the decision of in dependence in patriarchal society sterilizes her as a revisionary woman, Physically, Moll Flanders is so beautiful, thus, physically appending female subject may become jollified when desirable human psychic qualitative are projected into her by an admires, thus admirer projects psychological profile on to her in order to

establish certain social and emotional relation between self and doll that is highly personal. Indeed, through imagination, the admiration can conjure up a designed degree of passive felicity in the subject to render her more or less lovely than before. Thus within this figurative status of mind her physical appeal is combined with greater lesser to seduce and, Moll Flanders mined on her own free-will in her whole life. At the children, she could decide what to do and whatnot to do. She practiced her idea about free-will in her whole life. She narrates. " However, I did come away, and lived almost a year more with my honest old woman, and began now to be very helpful to her, for I was almost fourteen years old, was taught of my age, and looked a little womanish; but I had such a taste of gentle living at the leads house, that not so easy in my old quarters as I need to be, and I thought it was fine to be a gentle woman indeed, for I had quite there notions of gentleman now than I had before, and as I thought, I say that it was fine to be a gentle woman, so I loved to be among gentle there again(13). She is very determined to more according to her free-will. Though patriarchal society would be more dominating to the helps females, she decides her future to live as ' gentle women she means to say that she wants to live her life on her own. She doesn't allow any male character to make her a doll despite her bad circumstances. This is all her resistance against the patriarchy.

In patriarchal society, female can't promulgate their struggle for their identity and space but Moll Flanders does everything dramatically. Despite all those bondage of patriarchal society, she grows up only taking support from the woman. She is totally a orphan at her later days too, for her last battle with patriarchy takes help from female whom with she calls own governess. Her association with female provides a insight for the woman who are fighting for gender equality in their society. Women can't get succeeded if they don't unite for their sole purpose. Basically patriarchal agents

whether males or female shake the ground on which being based women fight for freedom, justice and equality. Moll Flanders was about to be reduced to a position of a normal woman whose identity is collapsed with in male suppression. Mayors and other land ladies were trying best limit with the position of female servant.

While resisting male subordination on Moll, she plays the game of marriages. She takes marriage as the weapon to take benefit for her plan. She wants to get independence for the patriarchal society. As she gets married more than five males, she doesn't become hopeless. Basically, woman should be empowered with economic strength. Moll is approached different male for her money but Moll does not reduce a penny to for them. She appears stronger in divorce with her husband. She does not expend her hands in front of them. At her letter, life she involve in a criminal world. She performs her trick in her occupation. She handles her profession more skillfully criminals. In the feminist view point criminal activities are meant for counter attack against male tyranny, as Virginia Woolf perceives suicide as the resistance against patriarchal society. Thus, Moll's criminal psychology and its expression is her resistance against patriarchy. Moll safely lands her criminal life into blissful and happy life. This indicates that Moll gets victory over patriarchy. Moll demonstrates reversed gender role. Her life in full of ups and down but ends with her intended goal. Her life story is story of ventured success. Her vises and actions bracket the male assumption. By moving on her free - will, she encounters male domination. And she herself discovering of female ability contributes to resist male society.

III. Self –Discovery for Equality

Male is trying to suppress the females in different forms such as culturally, socially, politically and legally even though female is believed as creator. Women are even made to believe as second sex: a marginalized group. The patriarchal construct is deeply rooted in the society by which women's potentiality is always undermined. Thus, they are always, relegated to periphery. They have been given minimum role which are not prestigious for males to do.

Human history present long suppression of women, but Defoe takes step to present history of suppressive patriarchy. Moll Flanders challenges the patriarchy by not obeying norms and values formed by patriarchy. She rejects to go into the service in her childhood, begins her revolt against male dominated society. She involves in various affairs, marriages which is not supposed to be expected from the side of woman in male guided society. She moves and runs her life according to her wish/will. In that particular time, no women could dare to run their life in their own wish/will. Moll Flanders is uniquely presented by Defoe who leads the males on her will. In the beginning, when she is taking shelter in the rich family, she has been commoditized by step brother but she takes advantage collecting certain amount in the future. She consciously fights with patriarchal norms and values and she does not let herself to suppress by male hands. She searches out the solution before being suppressed.

Women are compelled to perform the roles just confined by male practice. Thus, women are unable to cross the boundary and remain the victim of subordination patriarchal rules. But Moll Flanders without giving preference of settling family with husband and children and relatives, makes her free from all sorts of bondages. She does not plead men for her freedom, instead she becomes strong and

acts according for her liberates. She has left lots of happy opportunities for her liberation. Thus, she can be taken as a rebel of feminism.

She accepts her miserable condition rather than happiness resulting with engagement in patriarchal society. She prefers her alienation instead of suppressive association with males, which Simone de behavior advocates for the freedom of women. For instance, she quits her marriage relationship with Jimmy and half brother in pressure of her liberation. Therefore, she becomes able to get free will in the future. She does not become sad while departing with Jimmy whom she really likes and heartily praises. She takes such step which makes her a woman resisting for the sake of woman freedom.

Most importantly, Moll Flanders discovers her potentiality and thus she gets liberation as she wishes. First, she decides to be gentle woman, in her understanding depending on her own legs. It suggests becoming financially strong. Her discovery of her own potentiality boosts her confidence so she involves in the crime. By means of criminal activities she shows her male society that she is equal to male. She develops the stealing art which is the outcome of her own self recognition. Women can't get equality until they recognize themselves as equal. Women should not evaluate themselves within the form given by males. Moll Flanders evaluates her by her own standards and finally builds her career. Moreover, she is librated from the patriarchal society with her actions after recognition of her own potentiality.

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