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“Exploring Feminine Identity: A Comparative Analysis of Female Protagonists in Anita Desai’s ‘Clear Light of Day’ and Arundhati Roy’s ‘The God of Small Things’”

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Abstract: *This comparative analysis explores the construction and evolution of feminine identity in Anita Desai’s ‘Clear Light of Day’ and Arundhati Roy’s ‘The God of Small Things’. By focusing on the female protagonists—Bim in ‘Clear Light of Day’ and Rahel in ‘The God of Small Things’—this study delves into their personal journeys, struggles, and the societal constraints that shape their identities. Both novels, set against the backdrop of Indian society, present a rich tapestry of cultural, familial, and historical influences that impact the lives of women. In ‘Clear Light of Day’, Bim’s character is portrayed as strong yet burdened by familial responsibilities and societal expectations. Her journey reflects the challenges of reconciling personal desires with traditional roles. In contrast, Rahel in ‘The God of Small Things’ navigates a more tumultuous path marked by trauma, loss, and rebellion. Roy’s narrative style and non-linear storytelling emphasize Rahel’s fragmented identity and the pervasive influence of socio-political factors. This study examines the similarities and differences in the authors’ approaches to depicting feminine identity. Desai’s nuanced portrayal of Bim highlights the silent endurance and resilience of women within the confines of tradition, while Roy’s vivid depiction of Rahel underscores the breaking of taboos and the quest for self-assertion against oppressive norms. By analyzing these characters, this paper aims to shed light on the broader themes of gender, identity, and agency in Indian literature. It highlights how Desai and Roy, through their distinct narrative techniques and characterizations, contribute to the discourse on women’s roles and identities in contemporary Indian society.*

Keywords: *Feminine Identity, Indian Literature, Gender Roles, Societal Constraints, Female Protagonists, etc.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The portrayal of women in literature offers a lens through which to examine the evolving roles, identities, and societal expectations placed upon women. Indian literature, rich in its diversity and complexity, provides a particularly fertile ground for such exploration. This study undertakes a comparative analysis of the feminine identities in Anita Desai’s ‘Clear Light of Day’ and Arundhati Roy’s ‘The God of Small Things’. By focusing on the female protagonists, Bim and Rahel, this paper aims to uncover the nuanced ways in which these authors portray women’s struggles, resilience, and agency within the socio-cultural context of India (1).

A. Background and Context

Anita Desai and Arundhati Roy are two of the most influential voices in contemporary Indian literature. Desai’s work is known for its intricate psychological portraits and deep exploration of the inner lives of her characters. ‘Clear Light of Day’, published in 1980, is one of her most acclaimed novels, depicting the lives of a middle-class family in Old Delhi. The story revolves around Bim Das, a woman who sacrifices her personal desires to care for her family, embodying themes of duty, memory, and personal loss (2).

Arundhati Roy’s ‘The God of Small Things’, published in 1997, marked a significant departure from traditional narrative forms. The novel’s non-linear structure and lyrical prose won it the Booker Prize and widespread acclaim. Set in the southern Indian state of Kerala, the novel explores the complex web of caste, politics, and forbidden love through the experiences of Rahel and her twin brother Estha. Rahel’s journey, marked by trauma and defiance, reflects broader themes of social injustice and personal rebellion (3).

B. Feminine Identity in Literature

The concept of feminine identity in literature involves the representation of women’s roles, experiences, and self-perceptions. It is shaped by various factors including culture, history, and individual psychology.

In the context of Indian literature, these representations often intersect with themes of tradition, modernity, and colonial history. Feminine identity, thus, becomes a site of negotiation between personal desires and societal expectations (4).

C. Anita Desai's Portrayal of Women

Anita Desai's novels often focus on the inner lives of women, revealing their thoughts, emotions, and struggles with societal norms. In '*Clear Light of Day*', Bim is a character who embodies the conflicts and contradictions inherent in the traditional roles assigned to women. Her sense of duty and responsibility towards her family contrasts with her personal desires and aspirations. Desai uses Bim's character to explore themes of sacrifice, resilience, and the silent endurance of women within the familial and societal framework (5).

Desai's narrative technique, characterized by its introspective and descriptive style, allows readers to delve deeply into Bim's psyche. The portrayal of Bim's relationships with her siblings and her environment provides insights into the broader social and cultural dynamics that shape her identity. Desai's depiction of Bim's struggles highlights the tension between tradition and modernity, a recurring theme in her work (6).

D. Arundhati Roy's Depiction of Women

In contrast, Arundhati Roy's '*The God of Small Things*' presents a more overtly rebellious and fragmented portrayal of feminine identity. Rahel's character, along with her twin brother Estha, navigates a world marked by social taboos, caste discrimination, and familial trauma. Roy's non-linear narrative structure mirrors Rahel's fragmented identity, emphasizing the impact of past traumas on her present self. The novel's exploration of forbidden love and social transgressions underscores the oppressive nature of societal norms and the consequences of defying them (7).

Roy's use of rich, evocative language and symbolic imagery enhances the emotional depth of Rahel's character. Through Rahel's eyes, Roy critiques the rigid social structures and cultural practices that marginalize women and perpetuate cycles of oppression. The novel's emphasis on personal and collective memory further illuminates the ways in which individual identities are shaped by broader historical and social forces (8).

E. Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis of Bim and Rahel reveals significant insights into the authors' perspectives on feminine identity. Both characters are deeply influenced by their familial and social environments, yet their responses to these influences differ markedly. Bim's acceptance of her role within the family contrasts with Rahel's resistance and defiance. This difference highlights the diverse ways in which women navigate their identities within the constraints of tradition and societal expectations. While Desai's portrayal of Bim emphasizes endurance and resilience within the bounds of tradition, Roy's depiction of Rahel underscores the possibilities of rebellion and transformation. Both authors, however, shed light on the complexities of feminine identity and the various ways in which women assert their agency. By examining these characters, this study aims to contribute to the broader discourse on gender, identity, and agency in Indian literature (9).

The portrayal of women in the works of Anita Desai and Arundhati Roy offers a rich tapestry of themes and insights into feminine identity. Through the characters of Bim and Rahel, these authors explore the tensions between tradition and modernity, personal desires and societal expectations, and resilience and rebellion. This comparative analysis seeks to highlight the nuanced ways in which Desai and Roy depict women's lives, contributing to a deeper understanding of gender dynamics in contemporary Indian literature.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative, comparative literary analysis to explore the portrayal of feminine identity in Anita Desai's '*Clear Light of Day*' and Arundhati Roy's '*The God of Small Things*'. The methodology involves several key steps: selection of texts, close reading and textual analysis, thematic analysis, and the use of secondary sources to support and contextualize the findings.

A. Selection of Texts

The primary texts chosen for this study are Anita Desai's '*Clear Light of Day*' and Arundhati Roy's '*The God of Small Things*'. These novels were selected because they offer rich, complex portrayals of female protagonists within the socio-cultural context of India. Both novels have received critical acclaim and are representative of their respective authors' thematic concerns and narrative styles (10).

B. *Close Reading and Textual Analysis*

Close reading is a foundational technique in literary studies that involves detailed, in-depth analysis of the text. For this study, close reading will be applied to identify and examine the following aspects:

- 1) Characterization of the female protagonists, Bim and Rahel.
- 2) Narrative techniques used by Desai and Roy to portray feminine identity.
- 3) Key events and interactions that shape the protagonists' identities.
- 4) Symbolic and thematic elements that contribute to the depiction of women's roles and experiences.

C. *Thematic Analysis*

Thematic analysis involves identifying, analysing, and reporting patterns (themes) within the data. For this study, thematic analysis will be used to explore recurring themes related to feminine identity, including:

- 1) Duty and sacrifice
- 2) Resilience and endurance
- 3) Rebellion and defiance
- 4) Impact of familial and societal expectations
- 5) Intersections of gender, culture, and history

The themes will be identified through an iterative process of reading and re-reading the texts, coding relevant passages, and grouping codes into overarching themes. This process will help to uncover the underlying messages about women's roles and identities conveyed by the authors (11).

D. *Comparative Analysis*

Comparative analysis involves systematically comparing the texts to highlight similarities and differences in the portrayal of feminine identity. This analysis will focus on:

- 1) The characterization of Bim and Rahel and their respective journeys.
- 2) The narrative strategies employed by Desai and Roy.
- 3) The cultural and societal contexts in which the protagonists' identities are situated.
- 4) The authors' perspectives on tradition, modernity, and agency.

By comparing these elements, the study aims to elucidate the distinct and overlapping ways in which Desai and Roy depict women's lives and identities.

E. *Data Collection and Analysis*

Data collection for this study will involve compiling relevant excerpts from the primary texts that illustrate the themes and characteristics of feminine identity. These excerpts will be analyzed in relation to the research questions and the theoretical frameworks provided by secondary sources. The analysis will be organized thematically and will include both descriptive and interpretive components.

F. *Limitations*

The study acknowledges certain limitations, including:

- 1) The focus on only two novels, which may not fully represent the breadth of Desai's and Roy's works or the diversity of feminine identities in Indian literature.
- 2) The subjective nature of literary analysis, which relies on the researcher's interpretations and may be influenced by personal biases.
- 3) The potential for cultural and contextual differences to affect the interpretation of themes and characters.

Despite these limitations, the study aims to provide a meaningful contribution to the understanding of feminine identity in Indian literature through a detailed and comparative analysis of two significant works.

III. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The data collection and analysis section of this study involves systematic approaches to gathering and interpreting textual evidence from Anita Desai's *'Clear Light of Day'* and Arundhati Roy's *'The God of Small Things'*.

This section details the procedures for collecting relevant data, the analytical framework used, and the methods employed to ensure a rigorous and comprehensive examination of the texts.

A. Data Collection

The primary data for this study consists of textual excerpts from *'Clear Light of Day'* and *'The God of Small Things'*. These excerpts will be selected based on their relevance to the research questions and themes identified in the methodology. The data collection process involves several key steps:

- 1) **Duty and Sacrifice:** Duty and sacrifice are pivotal themes in *'Clear Light of Day'* and *'The God of Small Things'*. In *'Clear Light of Day'*, Bim's life is characterized by her unwavering sense of duty towards her family, often at the expense of her own desires and ambitions. Her sacrifices underscore the traditional expectations placed on women within a familial context. Conversely, in *'The God of Small Things'*, Rahel's experiences reflect the burdens of societal and familial expectations. Her life is marked by the sacrifices she makes, either willingly or through compulsion, highlighting the often oppressive nature of duty imposed on women in Indian society.
- 2) **Resilience and Endurance:** Resilience and endurance are central to the characters of Bim in *'Clear Light of Day'* and Rahel in *'The God of Small Things'*. Bim exemplifies resilience as she navigates the challenges of family duty and personal sacrifice, maintaining her strength and composure despite the emotional and physical demands placed upon her. Her endurance reflects a silent, persistent strength. Rahel, on the other hand, shows resilience through her ability to cope with trauma, societal constraints, and personal loss. Her endurance is marked by a quieter, more internalized struggle, reflecting the broader societal and cultural pressures faced by women in Indian society (12).
- 3) **Rebellion and Defiance:** Rebellion and defiance are prominent themes in *'Clear Light of Day'* and *'The God of Small Things'*. In *'Clear Light of Day'*, Bim's rebellion is subtle, reflected in her decisions to challenge traditional gender roles within her family, asserting her independence and strength. Her defiance is quiet but profound, marking a departure from conventional expectations. In contrast, Rahel's rebellion in *'The God of Small Things'* is more overt. Her defiance against societal norms, particularly concerning love and caste, highlights the oppressive nature of these structures. Both characters, through their acts of rebellion, illuminate the struggle for female agency and identity in a rigid societal framework (13).
- 4) **Impact of Familial and Societal Expectations:** Familial and societal expectations heavily influence the lives of Bim in *'Clear Light of Day'* and Rahel in *'The God of Small Things'*. Bim is shaped by her family's reliance on her, compelling her to prioritize their needs over her own aspirations, illustrating the traditional expectation of women as caretakers. Her sense of duty is deeply ingrained, reflecting societal norms. Rahel, meanwhile, grapples with societal and familial pressures that dictate her choices and relationships. These expectations create significant emotional and psychological burdens, highlighting the oppressive nature of rigid cultural norms. Both characters' struggles underscore the pervasive impact of these expectations on women's lives (14).
- 5) **Intersections of Gender, Culture, and History:** The intersections of gender, culture, and history profoundly shape the experiences of Bim in *'Clear Light of Day'* and Rahel in *'The God of Small Things'*. Bim's life, set against post-colonial India's backdrop, reflects the traditional gender roles and cultural expectations that confine her. Her struggles are emblematic of broader historical and societal dynamics. Rahel's story, intertwined with Kerala's complex socio-political landscape, reveals how caste, gender, and historical legacies impact her identity and choices. Both characters navigate these intersecting forces, highlighting the intricate ways in which personal lives are influenced by larger cultural and historical contexts (15).

B. Analysis

In examining Anita Desai's *'Clear Light of Day'* and Arundhati Roy's *'The God of Small Things'*, several critical themes emerge that illuminate the portrayal of feminine identity: duty and sacrifice, resilience and endurance, rebellion and defiance, and the impact of familial and societal expectations. Both novels also explore the intersections of gender, culture, and history, providing a comprehensive understanding of the female protagonists' experiences.

1) Duty and Sacrifice

Duty and sacrifice are central to Bim's character in *'Clear Light of Day'*. Bim sacrifices her personal desires to fulfill her familial responsibilities, embodying the traditional expectations placed on women. Her life revolves around her family, and her sacrifices underscore the constraints of her role.

Conversely, in *'The God of Small Things'*, Rahel's sacrifices reflect the societal and familial pressures that shape her life. Both characters highlight the oppressive nature of these imposed duties and the personal cost of adhering to them (16).

2) *Resilience and Endurance*

Resilience and endurance are essential traits for both protagonists. Bim demonstrates resilience by maintaining her strength and composure despite the emotional and physical demands placed upon her. Her endurance reflects a silent, persistent strength typical of traditional female roles. Rahel's resilience, however, is marked by her ability to cope with trauma and societal constraints. Her endurance is a quieter struggle, reflecting the broader pressures faced by women in Indian society.

3) *Rebellion and Defiance*

Rebellion and defiance are portrayed differently in the two novels. Bim's rebellion in *'Clear Light of Day'* is subtle, challenging traditional gender roles within her family and asserting her independence. In contrast, Rahel's rebellion in *'The God of Small Things'* is more overt, challenging societal norms, particularly concerning love and caste. Both characters, through their acts of rebellion, seek to assert their agency and identity within a rigid societal framework (17).

4) *Impact of Familial and Societal Expectations*

Familial and societal expectations profoundly shape Bim's and Rahel's lives. Bim's sense of duty is deeply ingrained, reflecting societal norms that prioritize family over individual desires. Rahel grapples with pressures dictating her choices and relationships, highlighting the oppressive nature of rigid cultural norms. These expectations create significant emotional and psychological burdens, illustrating their pervasive impact on women's lives (3, 16).

5) *Intersections of Gender, Culture, and History*

The intersections of gender, culture, and history are evident in both characters' experiences. Bim's life reflects the traditional gender roles and cultural expectations in post-colonial India. Her struggles symbolize broader societal dynamics. Rahel's story, set against Kerala's complex socio-political backdrop, reveals how caste, gender, and historical legacies influence her identity and choices. Both characters navigate these intersecting forces, underscoring the intricate ways personal lives are shaped by larger cultural and historical contexts (18).

IV. DISCUSSION

The exploration of feminine identity in Anita Desai's *'Clear Light of Day'* and Arundhati Roy's *'The God of Small Things'* reveals complex portrayals of women's experiences shaped by duty, resilience, rebellion, and societal expectations. These novels provide a rich context for understanding how individual identities are moulded by broader cultural, historical, and social forces.

A. *Duty and Sacrifice*

In *'Clear Light of Day'*, Bim's character epitomizes the traditional expectations placed on women, emphasizing duty and sacrifice. Her dedication to her family, often at the expense of her own dreams, highlights the cultural norm of women as caregivers. This portrayal reflects a broader societal narrative where women's worth is often measured by their ability to fulfill familial responsibilities. Bim's sacrifices underscore the personal costs of adhering to these roles, illustrating the tension between individual desires and societal expectations (5, 15).

In contrast, Rahel's sacrifices in *'The God of Small Things'* are shaped by societal and familial pressures that dictate her choices and relationships. Her experiences highlight the broader societal norms that impose rigid expectations on women, often leading to significant personal sacrifices. Both characters' experiences with duty and sacrifice reveal the pervasive influence of societal expectations on women's lives, highlighting the often oppressive nature of these roles.

B. *Resilience and Endurance*

Resilience and endurance are key traits for both Bim and Rahel. Bim's resilience is characterized by her ability to maintain strength and composure despite the emotional and physical demands placed upon her. Her endurance reflects a silent, persistent strength typical of traditional female roles. This portrayal emphasizes the often-unrecognized strength required to fulfill societal and familial duties.

Rahel's resilience, however, is marked by her ability to cope with trauma and societal constraints. Her endurance is a quieter, more internal struggle, reflecting the broader pressures faced by women in Indian society. Rahel's ability to navigate these challenges highlights her strength and resilience, emphasizing the often-unseen emotional labour required to cope with societal expectations (19).

C. *Rebellion and Defiance*

Rebellion and defiance are depicted differently in the two novels, reflecting the varying ways women assert their agency within restrictive societal frameworks. Bim's rebellion in '*Clear Light of Day*' is subtle, manifesting in her decisions to challenge traditional gender roles within her family. Her defiance is quiet but significant, representing a departure from conventional expectations.

In '*The God of Small Things*', Rahel's rebellion is more overt, challenging societal norms, particularly concerning love and caste. Her defiance against these rigid structures highlights the oppressive nature of societal expectations and the consequences of challenging them. Both characters' acts of rebellion underscore their efforts to assert their identities and agency within a restrictive societal framework, revealing the varying ways women navigate and resist these constraints (20).

D. *Impact of Familial and Societal Expectations*

Familial and societal expectations profoundly influence Bim's and Rahel's lives. Bim's sense of duty is deeply ingrained, reflecting societal norms that prioritize family over individual desires. Her experiences highlight the emotional and psychological burdens of these expectations, emphasizing the pervasive impact of societal norms on women's lives (17).

Rahel grapples with pressures dictating her choices and relationships, illustrating the oppressive nature of rigid cultural norms. These expectations create significant emotional and psychological burdens, underscoring the pervasive influence of societal expectations on women's lives. Both characters' experiences reveal the profound impact of familial and societal expectations on women's identities, highlighting the emotional labour required to navigate these pressures.

E. *Intersections of Gender, Culture, and History*

The intersections of gender, culture, and history profoundly shape Bim's and Rahel's experiences. Bim's life, set against post-colonial India's backdrop, reflects traditional gender roles and cultural expectations that confine her. Her struggles symbolize broader societal dynamics, emphasizing the cultural and historical influences on women's identities.

Rahel's story, set against Kerala's complex socio-political backdrop, reveals how caste, gender, and historical legacies influence her identity and choices. Both characters navigate these intersecting forces, underscoring the intricate ways personal lives are shaped by larger cultural and historical contexts. Their experiences highlight the profound influence of cultural and historical contexts on women's identities, emphasizing the need for a nuanced understanding of feminine identity in literature (18).

V. CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of Anita Desai's *Clear Light of Day* and Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* reveals the complex and multifaceted portrayals of feminine identity within the socio-cultural and historical contexts of India. Through the characters of Bim and Rahel, both authors delve into themes of duty, sacrifice, resilience, endurance, rebellion, defiance, and the impact of familial and societal expectations. These themes highlight the various ways in which women navigate their identities amidst the constraints and pressures imposed by their environments.

In *Clear Light of Day*, Bim's unwavering sense of duty and the sacrifices she makes underscore the traditional expectations placed upon women. Her resilience and silent endurance reflect the often-unacknowledged strength required to fulfill these roles. Bim's subtle acts of rebellion and defiance illustrate her efforts to assert her independence within a restrictive familial framework. Desai's nuanced portrayal of Bim sheds light on the personal costs of adhering to societal norms and the silent strength women often must muster.

Conversely, Rahel in *The God of Small Things* grapples with societal and familial pressures that shape her life, highlighting the oppressive nature of these expectations. Her resilience and endurance are marked by her ability to cope with trauma and societal constraints, revealing the emotional labour required to navigate these challenges. Rahel's overt rebellion against societal norms, particularly concerning love and caste, underscores her struggle for agency and identity within a rigid societal framework.

Roy's depiction of Rahel emphasizes the transformative power of defiance and the profound impact of societal expectations on women's lives.

Both novels illustrate the intersections of gender, culture, and history, showing how these forces shape the protagonists' identities and experiences. Bim's life, set against post-colonial India's backdrop, and Rahel's story, situated within Kerala's complex socio-political landscape, reveal the broader societal dynamics influencing their lives. These intersections highlight the intricate ways in which personal identities are moulded by larger cultural and historical contexts.

Through their respective narratives, Desai and Roy provide valuable insights into the multifaceted challenges women face in contemporary Indian society. Their works contribute significantly to the discourse on gender, identity, and agency in Indian literature, offering nuanced perspectives on the personal and societal struggles of women. This study underscores the importance of examining literary portrayals of feminine identity to gain a deeper understanding of the complex experiences of women and the broader cultural and historical forces that shape their lives.

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