

Since ages, the man-woman relationship in Indian society has played a crucial role in the endurance and preservation of humanity. In Indian English fiction, by women writers, which is often described as a replication of society man-woman relationships have been demarcated either as a virtuous companionship between two individuals or as an unpolished requirement for sexual satisfaction. Conventionally the baggage of honour, chastity and strictness was expediently laid on the shoulders of the wife while the husband savoured the freedom of the external world. Thus, in literature too, women were depicted as characters who were primarily preoccupied with guaranteeing domestic tranquillity. The writings presented no inner details of the female characters and they were merely relative to men. However, with the growing awareness about gender discernment, reproductive rights, and enablement of women, man-woman relationships underwent a complete transformation. The male characters of Kapur's novels affect the psychology of women but they do not fit in the mould of a hero. On the other hand, the women characters qualify as heroes because they directly or indirectly surpass the societal restrictions forced upon them by the agents of patriarchy. Her women characters are meticulously cognizant of their position in family and society which leads to their search for individuality and freedom. They are characters of flesh and blood who prefer to dismiss unhappy relationships with men and are ready to bear the weight of their moral uncertainty and decisions. Men in her novels are represented as bigoted and adamant and are forever confused by the rebellious attitude of the women. The concern of the protagonists of Kapur's novels is not to seek equality with men but to reflect upon their situation essentially as women. Thus, a different aspect of relationships is one of the central concerns of the novels of Manju Kapur, particularly regarding "*The Immigrant*."