This book presents an overview of the varied experiences and representations of motherhood in India from ancient to modern times. The thrust of the arguments made by the various contributors is that the centrality of motherhood as an ideology in a woman's life is manufactured. This is demonstrated by analysing various institutional structures of society—language, religion, media, law, and technology. The articles in this book are chronologically arranged, tracing the different stages that motherhood as a concept has traversed in India—from goddess worship to nationalism, to being a vehicle of reproduction of women's subjugation to men. The state, with its role in facilitating the dialectics between these stages, is central to the argument. The book argues that modernity in postcolonial India has been synonymous with catastrophe and crisis. Focusing on the literary works of the 1943 Bengal Famine, the 1967–72 Naxalbari Movement, and the 1975–77 Indian Emergency, it shows that there is a long-term, colonially-engineered agrarian crisis enabling these catastrophic events. Novelists such as Bhabani Bhattacharya, Mahasweta Devi, Salman Rushdie, Rohinton Mistry, Nabarun Bhattacharya, and Nayantara Sahgal, among others, have captured the relationship between the long-term crisis and the catastrophic aspects of the events through their works. These realist modalities are together read here as postcolonial catastrophic realism. Different aesthetic modalities within realism, ranging from analytical-affective, critical realist, quest modes to apparently non-realist ones such as metafictional, urban fantastic, magical realist, and others, are examined. The book emphasizes the role of the state in facilitating the dialectics between the different stages of motherhood. It also discusses the rejection of Eurocentric theories and the importance of embracing another, richer and non-parochial form of universalism. Through readings of texts by writers such as Jhumpa Lahiri, the book argues that the rejection of Eurocentric theories can be complemented by embracing another, richer and non-parochial form of universalism. The book also addresses the exoticization of the South, and argues that the rejection of Eurocentric theories can be complemented by embracing another, richer and non-parochial form of universalism. The book is a welcome addition to the ever-increasing repertoire of the academic world. It contains some twenty-two papers on diverse authors, themes, and trends. The authors treated in it are Girish Karnad, Mahesh Dattani, Badal Sircar, Rabindranath Tagore (chronologically, Tagore should have been placed first), and Vijay Tendulkar. The themes dealt with include Indian English Drama, Western Drama, drama in South Asia, and the National Theatre of India.
Access Free Mother Of 1084 Mahasweta Devi

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The book presents an overview of heterogeneous and homogeneous exemplifications of the concept of motherhood from ancient times until the present day. It discusses the centrality of motherhood in women's lives, and considers the ways in which the ideology of motherhood and the concept of ideal motherhood are manufactured. This is validated through analysis of various institutional structures of society, including archetypes, religion, and media. The first section of the book locates motherhood in its historical context, and rereads the myths surrounding it as overarching social constructs. The second part explores the different theories, which have developed around motherhood, in order to outline and understand the concept. The section also looks at the lived reality of motherhood.

The present book, while making a close study of the thematic concerns in Mahasweta Devi's five plays, attempts to show the uniqueness of her dramatic vision and her artistic excellence in the treatment of unusual themes that bring home to us the different modes of exploitation prevalent in both urban and rural world.

The book explores the many insights of Indian and western feminists analyses of motherhood both as ideology and as practice. Interrogating Motherhood, the fourth title in the Theorizing Feminism Series, reveals that this is a problem that has persisted throughout history. It considers the ways in which the ideology of motherhood has been used to maintain patriarchal power structures, and examines the ways in which women have resisted and subverted this ideology.

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The book compares the political contexts of women's entry into war now with their prior, twentieth-century contributions to wars in other cultural settings and then uses this comparison to show a counter-offensive. The women's participation in combat is not just a U.S. event but global and therefore has a deeper historical range than current sociological accounts imply. The book also actively changing the story of gender and thus the structure of power that is constructed through gender. Moreover, this book unveils a new narrative of care that affects economic relations more broadly.

Whistling in the Dark: Twenty-one Queer Interviews focuses on issues like sexuality, sexual identity, marriage, gay marriage, heteronormativity, gay utopia, gay activism, gay bashing, police atrocities and the experiences through story and literary traditions that carry meaning into present practices. Goodman shows that women in combat are not just entering and being victimized in "male institutions," but are also actively changing the story of gender and thus the structure of power that is constructed through gender.

The book provides a rare insight into the private lives of the respondents. Besides being a must read for gay activists and organisations, the book will also be a useful resource for post-graduate students and academics working in the fields of sexuality studies, feminism and alternative literature.

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Indian English Drama: Themes & Techniques is a volume of research articles on contemporary Indian dramatists and their works starting from Rabindranath Tagore to nearly all present generation of Indian English playwrights. The book will give many ground breaking concepts and ideas on Indian English drama and is useful for both researchers and learners. It will be helpful in giving critical insight to understand the art and vision of contemporary Indian dramatists both from thematic and technical points of view. The introductory chapter of the book is very rich in terms of content. The book features the works of dramatists like Girish Karnad, Vijay Tendulkar, Mahesh Dattani, Badal Sirkar, Habib Tanvir, Utpal Dutt, Mahasweta Devi, Usha Ganguli, Manjula Padmanabhan, Mahesh Elkunchwar and Manoj Mitra. The book is a valuable resource for students, researchers, and scholars interested in Indian English drama. It provides an overview of the major playwrights and their works, along with critical analysis and commentary. The contributors to the book include Indian dramatists like Girish Karnad, Vijay Tendulkar, Mahesh Dattani, Badal Sirkar, Habib Tanvir, Utpal Dutt, Mahasweta Devi, Usha Ganguli, Mahesh Elkunchwar, and Manoj Mitra. The book is a valuable resource for students, researchers, and scholars interested in Indian English drama. It provides an overview of the major playwrights and their works, along with critical analysis and commentary. The contributors to the book include Indian dramatists like Girish Karnad, Vijay Tendulkar, Mahesh Dattani, Badal Sirkar, Habib Tanvir, Utpal Dutt, Mahasweta Devi, Usha Ganguli, Mahesh Elkunchwar, and Manoj Mitra.
Access Free Mother Of 1084 Mahasweta Devi

An overview of drama focusing on Western countries covers the history of theater from 500 B.C. to the present, the contributions of different countries, specific plays, and theatrical techniques. This book is a valuable tool for studying our own and other worlds of culture.

In this classic work, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, one of the leading and most influential cultural theorists working today, analyzes the relationship between language, women and culture in both Western and non-Western contexts. Developing an original integration of powerful contemporary methodologies – deconstruction, Marxism and feminism – Spivak turns this new model on major debates in the study of

In the seventies, Mahasweta Devi dramatized one of her major novels, Mother of 1084, and four of her finest stories, convinced that as plays they would be more accessible to the largely illiterate audience she wanted to reach. In the five plays in this anthology, the mother of a Naxalite martyr discovers her son (and in the process her self) a year after his death; a slave enslaved by an ancient bond discovers too late that the bond has turned to dust years ago; a ventriloquist intensely in love with his speaking doll loses his voice to throat cancer; a son, too late, acknowledges his mother who has been outcast and branded that the bond has turned to dust years ago; a ventriloquist intensely in love with his speaking doll loses his voice to throat cancer; a son, too late, acknowledges his mother who has been outcast and branded

Mridula Ghosh

MOYNA...AND HER MONGOOSE!

Moyna Lives In A Little Tribal Village. She Cannot Go To School Because She Has To Tend The Goats, Collect The Firewood, Fetch The Water & But She Is So Full Of Questions That The Postmaster Calls Her The

Moyna Herself Learns To Read. Some Of The Translations Have Been Done By Well-Known Writers: Malayalam By Paul

‘Why-Why Girl’! Mahasweta Devi Is One Of India’S Foremost Writers. In This Delightful Story, Her First Picture Book, And The Only Children’S Book She Has Written In English, She Tells Us How She Meets Moyna

– hij verdwijnt en laat alleen een briefje achter. In het ouderlijk huis valt zijn familie, bestaande uit de grootouders, vijf volwassen kinderen en hun kinderen, uiteen. Tussen de verschillende gezinsleden

n het Calcutta van 1967 raakt Supratik, zonder dat zijn familie het doorheeft, betrokken bij een radicale politieke groepering. In de ban van zijn idealen wil hij zijn leven en de wereld om hem heen veranderen

To give the reader a more expansive idea of the complex dominant socio-political thematics of the time and its effect on urbanism along with historical data from various resources, followed by an analysis of contemporaneously significant literary works-- novel,