



ABSTRACTS

Of the papers submitted for presentation in

TWO-DAY

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

WEBINAR

on

LOOKING AT GENDER THROUGH VARYING LENSES

Organized by

GENDER SENSITIZATION COMMITTEE, SILIGURI B.Ed. COLLEGE

IN COLLABORATION WITH

IQAC, SILIGURI B.Ed. COLLEGE

Date: 8TH & 9TH OCTOBER, 2020

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Theme: Sex vs Gender

Gender Concerns in Education and Democracy

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ABSTRACT

Girls around the world are experiencing gender discrimination from the age of just seven years old, with one in ten primary schoolgirls reported being unhappy being a girl, doubling to one in five by the time they reach secondary school. This contrasts with less than 1% of boys at primary school and less than 3% of boys at secondary school. Research shows many differences in the way boys and girls are treated in the classroom and shows that differences in treatment by teachers and other school personnel may be both conscious and subconscious. Women not only face considerable conditions of subordination in society but poor, indigenous, and Afro-descendent women encounter even greater marginalization.

Keywords: Gender, Gender equality, Teacher, Democracy

“Not only must there be no gender discrimination in education but we must pressurise for education systems that foster overall gender equity in broader society.”

Camilla Croso, GCE President

Role of Education in Gender Equality in the Indian Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Gender inequality in India refers to all kinds of inequalities like health, education, economic, social and political between man and women. Gender inequality is a complicated issue not only in India but everywhere that inquietude man and women alike. There is an unending continuous controversy for measuring the highest position of man and women in every sphere of society. Though in the present era the concept of gender is not confined within the man and women only but extended as different gender identities, including male, female, transgender, gender neutral, non-binary, agender, pangender, genderqueer, two-spirit, third gender etc. India is the largest democratic country in the world as a result the issue has been addressed through Constitution. Social justice is the fundamental issue in the Indian Constitution. However, gender equality is a rights based approach in India. But in reality, scenario is different because there is no single day without gender discrimination in India. Now the question is where the problem is actually lies? Answer may be multiple but attitude is pertinent one of them. Still we have a negative attitude

towards opposite and others gender. In the light of this, Gender inequality, analyses the international conventions and constitutional mandate along with statutory mechanism to tackle the discrimination based on sex in the most significant matter that is education. Hence, the attempt has been made through this discourse to analyze the Role of Education in Gender Equality in the Indian Perspective.

Keywords: Education, Gender, Equality

Impact of Self-concept and Locus of control on academic achievement of Secondary school students with relation to their Gender

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: In present day society's concern and interest for academic achievement, especially among the adolescents has increased, which is the combination of ability and effort. A good academic achievement gain by a student plays a pivotal role for his/her good career and for social, cultural and economic development. The present study examined the impact of self-concept and academic achievement of secondary school students with relation to their gender of Coochbehar district.

METHOD: The study included 300 adolescents from age group ranged between 14 and 18 drawn 10 state government aided secondary school. Dr. R. K. Saraswat's self-concept questionnaire (inventory) and Roma Pal's locus of control inventory used to elicit response from the participants. Mean, Standard deviation, Standard error of mean, T-test, Pearson's correlation coefficient etc are used to analysis the data and tested the hypothesis.

RESULT AND CONCLUSION: The study revealed that there was a significant different between boys and girls self-concept of secondary students of Coochbehar district. On the other hand boys and girls locus of control has no significant different. The study also transpired that a weak positive relationship between self-concept and locus of control and academic achievement ($r=0.072$ and $r=0.0868$ respectively), whereas boys self-concept is more positively related than girls self-concept with academic achievement ($r=0.2158$ and 0.0395 respectively).

KEY WORDS: *Self-concept, Locus of Control, Academic achievement, Gender*

Relation between Vocational Aspiration and Socioeconomic Status of Higher Secondary Students of Darjeeling District: A Gender-wise Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Vocational aspiration is great desire to do something for a living. Research concerning the vocational aspiration of boys has been much more comprehensive than for girls. Many studies find that there are differences between the aspirations and expectations of boys and girls. This study is very important as during adolescence, aspirations are especially important because they allow teenagers to evaluate the degree to which various choices help or hinder their chances of attaining desired goals. The present study is descriptive in nature. This study was undertaken to assess the vocational aspirations of 100 adolescent boys and girls of xi class in relation to Socio-economic Status in Darjeeling district. The mean score of vocational aspirations of boys was found little higher than the mean score of girls which reveal that there is the difference in the vocational aspirations of boys and girls. The mean scores of high and low socio-economic statuses of boys are not significant which reveals that there is no difference in the vocational aspiration of high and low socio-economic status of boys. The mean scores of high and low socio-economic statuses of girls are significant which reveals that there is difference in the vocational aspiration of high and low Socio-economic

Status of girls. The study further reveals that there exists a positive and significant correlation between vocational aspiration and socio-economic status of adolescents of higher secondary students of Darjeeling district. Data were subjected to statistical treatment by applying percentages and 't' values. The results revealed some significant differences of vocational aspiration on the basis of gender and socio-economic status under investigation.

Keywords: Gender, Vocational aspiration, Socio-economic Status, Analysis

Women Participation in Higher Education in West Bengal

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ABSTRACT

Women in India constitute 50% of the human resources and their contribution are the vital for the nation's progress. Women's development is regarded as an important approach to raise the level of productivity and to break the vicious circle of poverty, for which better health and education are important, this factor not only improve the physical wellbeing of an individual's directly, but also enhance their productivity and ability to contribute to the 'National income'. The constitution of India guarantees the right to equality to all Indian women without discrimination. In spite of certain outstanding examples of individual achievements, and a definite improvement in their general condition over the years, it remains true that Indian women still constitute a large body of under-privileged citizen. Women of course do not form a homogenous group in class or caste terms. Nevertheless, they face distinctive problems that call for special attention. And for the reason the aims of the present study is to discuss the present status and conditions of women education in west Bengal with special reference to their enrolment ratio in higher education. Educational equality is another area of discussion in which women's equality has shown a major improvement as a result of adult literacy programs and higher participation of women in literacy campaigns. Simultaneously in this paper it will be highlighted the progress towards gender parity and equality in higher education. The above parameters will be explained on the basis of the data collected from All India Survey on Higher Education.

Key Word: Women, Higher education, Enrolment, Population, Gender.

Sex versus Gender: As a Sociological Study

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ABSTRACT

Every man and woman is simply associated with the sex of the physical body we are born with. But the nature of maleness and femaleness are not so easily classified in common terms. In order to examine the origins of differences between men and women, we need to make an important distinction, between sex and gender. In general, sociologists used the term sex to refer to the anatomical and physiological differences that define male and female bodies. Gender, by contrast, concerns the psychological, social and cultural differences between males and females. Gender is linked to socially constructed notions of masculinity and femininity, it is not, it is not necessarily a direct product of an individual's biological sex. The distinction between sex and gender is a fundamental one, since many differences between males and females are not biological in origin. Sociological interpretation of gender differences and inequalities has taken contrasting positions on these questions of sex and gender. Therefore to conclude, that the scholars believe that both gender and sex have no socially constructed ideas.

KEYWORDS: *Sociological interpretation, biological differences, sex, femaleness, inequality.*

Sex versus Gender: A Social Dystopia

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ABSTRACT

Although the terms sex and gender are sometimes used interchangeably and do in fact complement each other, they nonetheless refer to different aspects of what it means to be a woman or man in any society. If sex is a biological concept, then gender is a social concept. It refers to the social and cultural differences a society assigns to people based on their (biological) sex. A related concept, gender roles, refers to a society's expectations of people's behaviour and attitudes based on whether they are females or males. As we grow up, we learn these expectations as we develop our gender identity, or our beliefs about ourselves as females or males. These expectations are called femininity and masculinity. Sexual identity and behaviour are challenging issues for individuals, families, and society. The resulting tensions can be particularly trying when an idealized concept of normal denies the sexual variation that exists within every population.

Key words : Biological concept, Social concept, Gender identity, Sexual identity.

লিঙ্গঃ সমাজ - রাজনীতি - তাত্ত্বিক পরিক্রমা

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গবেষণাপত্রের সংক্ষিপ্তসার

সামাজিক পরিচয়ে নারী পুরুষ লিঙ্গ চিহ্নায়িত হয়। নারী হয়ে কেউ জন্মায় না। সমাজ প্রতিনিয়ত বিশেষ প্রান্তিক দৃষ্টি কোন বেড়াজালে আবদ্ধ করে নারী হিসেবে গড়ে তোলে। পুরুষের দৃষ্টিতে নারী অর্ধেক কল্পনা, মানুষ হিসেবে তার পরিচয় আধখানা। সমাজ ধর্ম সবক্ষেত্রেই প্রান্তিক বৈশিষ্ট্য চিহ্ন নিয়ে প্রতীয়মান নারী। পুরুষের বিপরীতে তাদের অবস্থান ফ্যাকাসে, ম্লান অর্ধ-প্রস্ফুটিত। পুরুষ দায়িত্ব নিয়ে নারীকে করেছে দ্বিতীয় লিঙ্গ। দিয়েছে তার পদবী পরিচয়। এমনকি নারীবাদ শব্দের উৎপত্তিতে পুরুষ প্রসঙ্গ বর্তমান। নানা সামাজিক নৈতিক ধর্মীয় বিধিনিষেধের বেড়াজালে আবদ্ধ থেকে নারী বিস্মৃত হয় তার আত্মপরিচয়। নারী আসলে নিরাশ্রয় অবলম্বনহীন। নারীর ক্ষমতায়নে রাষ্ট্রশক্তি তৎপর হলেও কার্যত তা বিফলতায় পর্যবসিত। কারণ সেখানেও নেতা পুরুষ। নিজের অধিকার ক্ষমতা ত্যাগ করে নারীকে প্রতিষ্ঠিত করার মহৎ উদ্দেশ্য ও মানসিকতা নেই বললেই চলে। তাই উইমেন এমপাওয়ারমেন্ট বাস্তবায়িত হয় না। রাজনীতিতে অংশগ্রহণ সুগম হয় না। প্রতিনিয়ত প্রতিকূল পরিবেশে স্বাধীকার প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্ভব হয় না। নারী প্রথমত মনে করে সমাজ তার বিপক্ষ। কখনো আবার সামগ্রিক অধিকার প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য লড়াই করে। আদিম সাম্যবাদী সমাজ নারীকে এমন লিঙ্গায়িত, গুরুত্বহীন বহির্জগতের আলো থেকে বঞ্চিত করেনি। সভ্যতার জন্মের আঁতুড়ঘর থেকে নারীর বন্দিদশা শুভ সূচনা হয়। অত্যন্ত দুঃখের হলেও বাস্তব সমাজ নারীকে একটি ভোগ্যপণ্য হিসেবে মনে করে।

সামাজিক লিঙ্গ বিষয়ক সচেতনতাই বর্তমান বি.এড. পাঠ্যক্রমের ভূমিকা

সদর সেখ

সহকারী অধ্যাপক

শিলিগুড়ি শিক্ষক শিক্ষণ মহাবিদ্যালয়

সংক্ষিপ্তসার

শিশু জন্মের পর থেকে সমাজের বুকে বেড়ে ওঠে, সমাজ তাকে শেখায় কোনটা ভালো কোনটা মন্দ কোনটা আচরণীয় কোনটা অনআচরণীয় কোনটি সঠিক কোনটা বেঠিক. আর এই বিষয়গুলি শিক্ষাদানের ক্ষেত্রে সমাজ মাথায় রাখে সামাজিক অবস্থান. সেটি অর্থনৈতিক কিংবা ধর্মীয় কিংবা বর্ণ তান্ত্রিক যে কোন কিছু হতে পারে. তবে ভাবার বিষয় এটাই সমাজের প্রাথমিক বিভেদ বা বৈষম্য যেটি সমাজের বুকে নেমে আসে সেটি হলো লিঙ্গ কত বৈষম্য। সে দিক থেকে দেখতে গেলে মানুষ মূলত তিন প্রকার নারী পুরুষ এবং তৃতীয় লিঙ্গ. মানুষের মনোবৈজ্ঞানিক দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে বিচার করলে দেখা যাবে যে সামাজিক লিঙ্গ আরও বেশি বৈচিত্র্যপূর্ণ. এতদিন পর্যন্ত আমাদের সমাজ মূলত দুটি স্রোতে প্রবাহিত হয়েছে যথা পুরুষতন্ত্র ও নারীতন্ত্র যেখানে পুরুষতন্ত্রের আধিপত্য প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়েছে. বর্তমান বি.এড. পাঠ্যক্রমে সামাজিক লিঙ্গ বিষয়টি অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে. এই প্রবন্ধে সামাজিক লিঙ্গ পাঠ্যক্রমে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করার পর প্রশিক্ষণার্থীদের এই বিষয়ে সচেতনতা বেড়েছে. যার ফলে প্রশিক্ষণার্থীদের লিঙ্গ বিষয়ে সামাজিক গ্রহণযোগ্যতা বাড়বে.

জৈবিক লিঙ্গ বনাম সামাজিক লিঙ্গ

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ঐতিহাসিকভাবে “জৈবিক লিঙ্গ” এবং “সামাজিক লিঙ্গ” শব্দটি আন্তঃবিস্মরণীয়ভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে, তবে তাদের ব্যবহার ক্রমে স্বতন্ত্র হয়ে উঠছে, তাই বর্তমান সামাজিক-রাজনৈতিক প্রেক্ষাপটে উভয়ের মধ্যে পার্থক্য বোঝা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। এই নিবন্ধটি “জৈবিক লিঙ্গ”-এর অর্থ এবং লিঙ্গগুলির মধ্যে পার্থক্যগুলি দেখবে। এটি “লিঙ্গ”-এর অর্থ এবং লিঙ্গ ভূমিকার ধারণাগুলি, লিঙ্গ পরিচয় এবং লিঙ্গ প্রকাশের দিকেও নজর দেবে। সাধারণ ভাষায়, “জৈবিক লিঙ্গ” বলতে যৌনাঙ্গ এবং জেনেটিক পার্থক্যগুলির মতো পুরুষ এবং স্ত্রীদের মধ্যে জৈবিক পার্থক্য বোঝায়। “সামাজিক লিঙ্গ” সংজ্ঞায়িত করা আরও বেশি কঠিন তবে এটি লিঙ্গ ভূমিকা হিসাবে পরিচিত। সমাজে একজন পুরুষ বা মহিলার ভূমিকা বা নিজের প্রতি নিজের ধারণাকে ইঙ্গিত করতে পারে। কখনও কখনও, কোনও ব্যক্তির জেনেটিক্যালি অর্পিত লিঙ্গ তাদের লিঙ্গ পরিচয়ের সাথে মিল রাখে না। এই ব্যক্তিরা তাদেরকে হিজড়া, নন-বাইনারি, লিঙ্গ-নন-কনফর্মিং, ইত্যাদি হিসাবে উল্লেখ করতে পারে। ভারতবর্ষে বেশিরভাগ মানুষই যৌনতা ও লিঙ্গ সম্পর্কে বেশ সরল ধারণা নিয়ে বেড়ে উঠেছে। যথা, নর এবং নারী দুটি জৈবিক লিঙ্গ রয়েছে এবং তারা উভয় পুরুষ এবং মহিলা এই দুই সামাজিক লিঙ্গ দ্বারা শ্রেণিবদ্ধ হয়। কিন্তু হিজড়া, লিঙ্গহীন-কনফর্মিং, ননবাইনারি ইত্যাদি লোকের বর্ধিত দৃশ্যমানতার সাথে অনেক লোক বুঝতে শুরু করেছে যে লিঙ্গ এবং লিঙ্গের বিভাগগুলি আরও জটিল। এই নিবন্ধে, আমরা প্রতিটি লিখিত শর্ত আসলে কী বোঝায় সে সম্পর্কে আরও ভাল ধারণা পাওয়ার জন্য জৈবিক লিঙ্গ এবং সামাজিক লিঙ্গের মধ্যে পার্থক্যকে ভেঙে দেখব।

Theme: Historical evolution of gender thought

Praxis of Gender Equity in Curriculum Transaction: A Transformative Pedagogy

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ABSTRACT

The term 'Gender' symbolizes a social construct that is an internal sense of self, behavior, ability, roles, status, expectations, earning capability and activities within society that human has evolved. The term 'gender' is used in place of 'sex' because, while 'sex' refers to the binary division between males and females in terms of biological discrimination based on their chromosomes, hormones and secondary sexual characteristics etc. Inequality of gender is evidenced in the curriculum of primary, secondary and higher secondary institutions. Mainly there are two types of curriculum i.e. formal and informal. Formal curriculum introduced by Govt. or institutions. They are defined as sets of objectives, context, resources and assessment. Informal curriculum, also defined as hidden or unofficial, refer to attitudes, values, beliefs, assumptions, behaviors and undeclared agendas underlying the learning process. These are formulated by individuals, families, societies, religions, cultures and traditions. When our society was established, some high profile as well as high ranked people set some rules regarding gender division and lifestyle of male and female. These conventional rules have been repeated generation to generation.

Consequently, the female has been oppressed, humiliated and brutalized era after era. Various social activists and reformers have come forward to remove the stereotype system of gender inequality as well as discrimination of works which are varied between male and female. Active feminists are giving their best effort to promote the concept of gender inequality and division of work. Their tireless effort has proved to be a great impact in school curriculum and textbooks. Many inspiring life stories of heroic bodies have been made as contexts in school syllabus as well as curriculum. In this socio cultural platform the teachers or educators has a great role to clarify all these gender issues and make a way to their learning outcomes. Praxis of gender equity is to be exercised judiciously and strategically through reflective practice on the part of the teachers so that the question of gender equity may be justified. This paper aims at sensitizing the teachers about the need and importance of a gender friendly approach in curriculum transaction in both scholastic and co-scholastic areas of academic pursuits.

Key Words: *Praxis, Gender equity, Curriculum transaction, Gender stereotype, Role of teachers*

In Search of a Gender Inclusive Curriculum: A Journey

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ABSTRACT

The terms *sex* and *gender*, although often used interchangeably, are defined differently. *Sex* refers to the biological and genetic traits—a binary used to label someone a man or a woman, though it fails to create a space for *intersex* people, or those born with reproductive or sexual anatomy that is both, or neither male nor female by definition. *Gender* refers to the socially constructed rules and roles that exist to define what it means to be masculine or feminine. Over the past several decades, gender rules and roles have been challenged and changed to some extent, largely in the name of equality and inclusion. In order to construct a gender inclusive curriculum, the gender bias, stereotypes and discriminations need to be removed from the society in general and curriculum in particular.

The proposed paper intends to review the recommendations made by various education commissions from time to time, NCF 2005 and NEP 2020, to analyze the core and hidden curriculum to show the extent to which the gendered curriculum has gradually moved towards a gender inclusive curriculum, though the complete inclusion is yet to be achieved.

Key Words: Gender, sex, gender inclusive curriculum

Engagement at Undergraduate Programme in Physics: Does Gender Matters ?

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ABSTRACT

It is well known that the women are less likely in science, especially in physics at the undergraduate level. Physics is the subject which has the highest gender gap in science. A study [1] says that it will take more than two centuries to equalise the number of female and male researcher in physics. Most of the countries have the gender biases in science stream, especially in physics or chemistry honours at the undergraduate level implicitly. But few countries have, its open and explicit nature [2, 3]. In this present study I shall give a bird's-eye-view on the participation of women students at the undergraduate level (Physics (Hons)) in Bankura Christian College for last five years and try to find out the probable causes of this gender biases.

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SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS AMONG SC AND ST WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF RURAL AREAS IN ASSAM

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ABSTRACTS

This paper identifies and attempts to analyses the social constraints among SC and ST women in the rural area of Assam. Today the women participate in the all aspects of the society. Women playing remarkable role within the family as a mother, child caretaker, home maker etc. also they playing as a secretary, manager, executives, political leader etc. in the organisations. The study revealed that women are still faced many social constraints specially among the SC and ST community in the study area. This study tries to find out the various social constraints associate with the SC and ST women in the rural area of study. This study also identifies the role and contributions of women for the family as well as for the society. This study was confined to the rural women in the Assam. The study was conducted under the Lakhimpur and Dhemaji district on the north bank of river Brahmaputra. the study was based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected among 120 (2 x 60 = 120) respondents, 60 number were randomly selected from each district.

***Keywords:* Community, social constraints, SC and ST women.**

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SOCIAL RECOGNITION OF WOMEN: Historical Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The position of women depicts the social, economic and mental conditions of the nation. In Vedic period child marriage was unknown. Love marriages known as Gandharva Vivaha. Monogamy was a general rule. Polygamy was almost unknown. Remarriage of widows depicted as Niyoga. Kautilya gave detailed rules of divorce. About BC300 to the beginning of the Christian era led to curtailment of freedom of women. In the Medieval era imposition of Brahminical rules and rigid restrictions imposed by caste system and joint family system were the main reasons for lowering of status of women. Impact of Muslim culture with Mughals further narrowed it. In this period, female infanticide, child marriage, purdah system, sati and slavery were the main social evils affecting the position of women. Women education was almost banned. During the period of British rule some substantial progress was achieved in eliminating inequalities between men and women in matters of education, employment, social and property rights and so forth. Post independence, laws and acts though continued to protect women but the medieval psychology also remained somewhere in the society that resulted in increase of rape, murder, acid attack and domestic violence.

Keywords: *Exploited, Independent, Sexual harassment, Responsibility, Women education*

Position of Women in Modern Society

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In the most Civilization and societies in history women did not have the same right as men, but were barred from the public sphere of politics and economy to a very large extent. Their place at home and their task was to raise children and attend their husband and their masters. Of course in the early period of Vedic time women enjoyed a respectable position in the society. The British rule had brought a revolution in the social status of Indian women. When India contact with foreign countries in Modern Times, the women Liberation Movement in other countries their claims of equality with men, their dress, their thoughts and their jobs etc, also helped in the emancipation of Indian women because they inspire them to struggle for their betterment. In Modern Times Indian women are doctors, engineers, teachers, political leader etc, Several women's organization and NGO are also working for upliftment and protection of the rights of women. So women are the backbone of the society into a compassionate and peaceful place to live in.

Key Words: women, Civilization, raise children, respectable position, Society, Liberation, betterment.

Role of Human Rights Education in Creating Awareness among Women in North- East Region.

Rupamay Sarma & Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Sarangi

ABSTRACT

Education is a liberating force cutting the barriers of cast and class, smoothing out inequalities imposed by birth and other circumstances to the development of human society. It is the beginning not only of individual knowledge, information and awareness, but also a holistic strategy for development and change. The issue of class, race, ethnicity and cast have been central to the educational discourse. So major emphasis has been laid on promoting equality through educating different class, race, ethnic group and caste across the length and breadth of the country. Gradually gender added a new dimension to this educational equality paradigm. Feminist vehemently criticise the differential attitude towards women because of which women have lagged behind in the field of education. It is being argued that equality among human being across and within society can be attained by providing different opportunities for better health and education to the girl and women. Primary education is important for enabling women to break through many traditional and social barriers, thus, promoting social development, while higher education plays a significant role in the promotion of vertical and occupational mobility, personality development, intellectual development as well as economical development to reduce gender disparity. In this pattern effort has been made by the paper presenter, how to reduce the disparity among the men and women for overall growth of society.

Nature of Women-Centric Bengali Television Serials and Its Negative Impact

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ABSTRACT

Kolkata based television serial production houses now-a-days highly endeavour to grab attention, particularly at the evening time, from a massive number of people from Bengali society by producing women-centred television serials. It is perceived that, the people from various economic backgrounds are taking interest in Bengali Television serials and spending a considerable amount of time experiencing multidimensional role of the women as projected through television channels like Zee Bangla and Star Jalsha especially. Widely projected themes are: a woman is a good daughter, a good wife, a good mother, a good life companion etc. Current Bengali Television Serials mostly highlight love and affection, marriage, divorce, remarriage, conspiracy, extra-marital affairs, deprivation, success and failure etc. centering round the life of women. Therefore, watching the Bengali TV serials, the viewers are, perhaps, concerned about the problems of family life but people are not conscious about several post-modern issues like abortion, prostitution, pre-marriage motherhood etc. The paper is a modest attempt to highlight the salient features of women-centric Bengali Television Serials and its negative impact.

Keywords: Bengali Television Serials, Women, Society, Culture, Television Channel

Position of Women in Modern Society

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ABSTRACT

Women are the most adorable, meaningful and satisfying of God's creations. They are vital element of society. A society's progress largely depends on women, and therefore, they need to be considered as important pillar not only of domestic life but also in social life. She, undoubtedly, has a supreme role to play in the life's drama. In understanding that and playing it to perfection lies her true emancipation. Otherwise, society stands to suffer and humanity will lose its delicate balance. From the very beginning, the women in various societies of the world are exploited in many ways. Since woman has a strong will to improve their position in the society, they have managed to make a very suitable position for themselves in today's society. Also there are some elements in the society who have helped women to be independent, fight for their rights and injustice against them. Women have succeeded in improving their position and are improving day by day.

KEY WORDS: *Women, Modern Society, Independent, Exploited, Responsibility, Equality.*

Position of Women in Modern Society

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ABSTRACT

The Indian cultural tradition begins with the Vedas. Rig Vedic Women in India enjoyed high status in society. Women started being discriminated against since the Later-Vedic period in education and other rights and facilities. After attaining independence, the Government of India planned to provide women equal status as men by means of developmental programmes. But, despite much efforts Indian women are still ill-treated and occupy a low status as compared to males. In recent years the role and Status of women has undergone some drastic changes due to globalization and commercialism. This paper attempts to analyze the changing status of women in modern India and is based purely on secondary data. Since women had a strong will to improve their status in society, they have managed to make a niche for themselves in-today's society. Also, there are some elements in the society who have helped women to be independent, fight for their rights and injustice against them. Women have succeeded in improving their status and are improving day by day.

Keywords: Society and women, Status of women, gender discrimination

**Emergency of Open Educational Resources for Rural Women
Empowerment in India:
The Possible Roles of Public Libraries for Disseminating
Knowledge**

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ABSTRACT

In the 21st century ICT is becoming ever more deeply and rapidly enhanced in our society. Here knowledge plays a strategically important role in success and continuous growth of our life. Now a day's most of the peoples are using the word digital. So information literacy as well as digital literacy is a key attribute for everyone, irrespective of sex, age or experience. So the initial development of any society is depends mostly on education. Women's are playing a vital role to success and continuous growth of our society .Women's need information for education, health, childcare and recreation. Empowering women has become the focus of considerable discussion and attention all over the world .In rural areas women's are mostly ditched from education for various causes like early marriage etc. Library is a social institution. This paper suggests that public libraries should actively involved in rendering information and it takes a big role to empowering women through open educational resources and can play as an intermediary centre of educational repository for disseminating knowledge to rural women's .This paper also trying to explores that public library can be act as an important part for communal, social and economical development in India.

Keywords: *Women Empowerment, Open Educational Resources, Information Communication Technology, Public library, India.*

Position of Women in Modern Society

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ABSTRACT

Women, whether it has been recognized or not, are just one wing of the society without which the development of the country would remain a far cry. However, due to some unscientific reasons, women over the centuries were subjugated, exploited in the name of gender discrimination. Religion and patriarchy are primarily responsible for that. In every religion including Christianity and Hinduism, women in the name of religion has been subjugated. Our society is patriarchal in nature and even in the age of science and technology women exploitation continues. However, with the advent of science and technology the perspective of the society is changing in every passing day. Women in modern times are very much conscious about their education which is the key to overcome gender discrimination. The policy makers also address women's liberation by emphasizing on women's education. Women in modern society are very much proactive about any kind of exploitation in the name of gender discrimination. Feminism is a case in point. The strategy of my paper is to explicate and examine how the fate and dignity of modern women is gradually becoming enriched from the perspective of justice and humanity. It needs better policy, constant revision of the religious sanctions and above all the attitude of men towards women from the perspective of dignity and humanity.

Key words: *gender discrimination, religious sanction, education, justice, dignity, humanity, patriarchies.*

Position of Women in Modern Society

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ABSTRACT

Swami Vivekananda has also said, "It is impossible to think about the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved." In Rig Vedic period women in India enjoyed high status in society and their condition was good. Even the women were provided opportunity to attain high intellectual and spiritual standard. There was no sati system or early marriage at that time. But from enjoying free and esteemed positions in the Rig-Vedic society, in the later-vedic period women started being discriminated in education and other rights and facilities. Child marriage, widow burning, the purdah and polygamy further worsened the women's position. After attaining independence, the government of India planned to provide women equal status as men by means of developmental programmes. But, despite many efforts Indian women are still ill treated and occupy a low status as compared to males. In recent years the role and Status of women has undergone some drastic changes due to globalization and commercialism. This paper attempts to analyze the changing position of women in modern Indian society.

Keywords : Society, women, education, empowerment.

Education and the Changing Status of Women in West Bengal

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ABSTRACT

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”

-Nelson Mandela.

This article reveals that how the role of education affects in the changing status of women in West Bengal, India. This article tries to discuss about the women's education as a powerful tool in their development and empowerment. Education increase the women's opportunities and life chances available to them. The status of women in India has been obstructed for centuries and depriving from their basic facilities. After independence, considerable development initiatives have taken place for betterment of women's lives. Women's empowerment encompasses a multitude of constructs – control of household resources and assets, position in society, decision making and implementing capability and so on. The present study is based on how education increases women capabilities towards their challenges and problems and to confront to change their traditional role and lives in West Bengal.

Keywords: Education, Women Empowerment, traditional role.

Position Of Woman In Modern Society

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ABSTRACT

Basically there are two main pillars of human society- man and woman. And both share the equal responsibility in making up of society and hence both are equally valuable to the society. The society has been divided into two sub categories- patriarchal and matriarchal. From the very beginning in patriarchal societies of the world, the women have been exploited and highly dominated in many ways. But the position of women has undergone lots of change during the course of time. Women's struggle for their right and injustice against them began from the very beginning. In earlier times, we can see that the initiatives taken by the great personalities like Raja Rammohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar to uplift the position of Indian women in a society had brought about immense changes. Women have succeeded in improving their status and upgrade their position in society. Now they are getting equal privileges in the sector of every field. At the present time, girls are performing outstandingly in every field of work. The mindset and also the outlook of the people have also changed a lot towards women. Now women are seen with respect, values and affection.

KEYWORDS: *Equal, patriarchal, matriarchal, upheaval, dominant.*

Position Of Women In Modern Society

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ABSTRACT

Women and men are born with equal rights as god's creation. Women and men are two separate parts of the same coin that complement each other .But back in the past , it has been seen that women were once oppressed by the society, by the men, even which is not completely finished yet .But in the present case ,women in the 21st century has undergone tremendous changes in many fields like –education, employment, politics, sports, economy, business. Now women are waking up ,they realise that 'rights 'will not come to their house and for that they have to wake up and they have to demand that rights. This paper attempts to show the gradual change in the status of women ,purely based on secondary data .There are some important elements that work to change women's status. There are also some elements that hinder women for moving forward .But today women have been able to improve that they are no less than men and are able to excel in all fields.

Historical Evolution of Gender

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ABSTRACT

The etymology of the term 'Gender' means 'family', 'birth' or 'nation'. As Judith Butler puts it, "Body is the prisoner of the soul" where the body is the differentiating factor for the female species, but the culture(soul) imprisoned the body. Our hunter gatherer ancestors never differentiated the female species except for the reproductive functions. Before humans evolved to become two-legged species, female and male species co-existed together without any differences in their roles. Once our human species evolved in to two-legged species, it became impossible for the human female to go for hunting carrying the offspring and it was being confined to the caves to protect the offspring which clearly justifies our natural survival instinct. The evolution of human body and brain contributed to the advancements and sophistication of our lives, but it implicitly restricted the growth of women in the world. The actual evolution happened only for male species and naturally they became powerful as Foucault puts it, "Knowledge is Power" which eventually lead them to become the dominating species of the world. This paper aims to examine the historical evolution of gender thought and the operation of culture and power relations on it.

Keywords: *Power, body, soul, culture*

Position of Women from Ancient to Modern Period in India

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The two basic components of our human society are male and female, and they depend upon each other. Women are now marching side by side with men, in every walk of life. But from the ancient period to modern period we find many changes in the position of women in the society. While the early Vedic women could attend assemblies and occupy a high position in the society, the later Vedic women could not be able to gain a high status in society. In the early Vedic period women were encouraged to study the scriptures and were given *Upanayana Samskara*. But in the medieval period the position of the women were gradually deteriorated. They could not enjoy considerable freedom. At that time, the child marriage, *sati* system, polygamy became a part of the Society. And along with this the *Jauhar* and *Purdah pratha* was also introduced at that time. In this Modern Period, Raja Rammohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Jyotiba Phule and many other great men of India fought for women's education, widow remarriage and abolishing *satidaho* pratha.

In this 21st century, the women are continuing their fight for their own rights and position in the society and nowadays we are all introduced with a new word "Feminism". It is a set of movement aimed to defining, establishing and defending equal political, economic and social rights and equal opportunities for women. In this article we can see the position of women in the society, their educational status and how much changes have come in their life during this long time period from ancient to modern Indian society.

Key words: *Position of women, Ancient, Medieval and Modern Period, Marriage, Satidaho Pratha, Women Education*

Historical Evolution on Gender Thought

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, I explore how society were made and later on it transformed into patriarchy system where men were superior and become subject of freedom or ruler on woman and make woman as an object to use as inferior . The paper discusses how male dominance convert into violence against woman on the basis of gender (defined by society) not on the basis of sex (which is biological , based on chromosomes)for that supremacy society use culture, language, religion, cast as a tool to discriminate . Later this paper explores Seneca Falls convention 1848, which started feminism thought and later discuss how First wave of feminism demands for woman's political and legal rights , and in Second wave of feminism sexuality and reproductive rights were dominant issue woman asks for libration and equal social, economic right . The Third wave refers as a reaction of second wave, as seek to challenge the definition of feminism . The Fourth wave of feminism is look up for the Empowerment of woman.

Keywords : *Patriarchy system, Seneca falls convention, wave of feminism, Empowerment of woman.*

Position of Women in modern society

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ABSTRACT

With out significant role of women , a family, a society, a country can not lead or developed purposefully. After the time of British rule, Indian Government should take several initiatives for the development of women. But women are always neglect in masculine society and the status of women are always compared to men. his paper analysis to show the Position of Women in modern society on the basis of secondary data. In present days women's are struggling to increase their societal status and women's are attacking several victims, as like Dowry system, Girl's and women trafficking, Domestic violence, Acid attacking, Sexual harassment. In another side the women made a significant development in every sphere of their life and the present condition of women has improved considerably. Some of the area in the society helped women to make them independent, get them opportunity, pay equal rights, and fighting against their injustice.

Keyword- Development, Victims, Initiative, Equality, Justice

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in India

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ABSTRACT

Gender equality is about equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for women and men, girls and boys. It does not mean that women and man are same. Gender equality is a result of unequal power distribution between women and men. Gender equality has been mentioned in the preambles, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and the directive principles of state policy of the Indian constitution. Not only that, the Indian Constitution empowers the state to take necessary steps for gender equality and empowerment of women. However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the constitution and government policy on the one hand and situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other hand. The main purpose of this paper is to highlight the importance of gender equality in women's empowerment. This paper will also cover gender equality scenario and types of inequality between man and women in India. This paper will conclude with some interesting finding and suggestions aimed at gender equality and women empowerment in India.

Key Words: Gender equality, women empowerment, Indian Constitution

আধুনিক সমাজে নারীদের অবস্থান

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সংক্ষেপ (Abstract) :

ভারতের দ্রুত গতিশীল ভারতীয় নারীরা এখন মধ্যবিত্ত শ্রেণিতে থাকবে পরে আমাদের দেশে অসংখ্য চ্যুতিতে পড়বে প্রত্যাশার দৃষ্টিতে। এই বহুশতাব্দী ধর্মীয় প্রভাবের প্রভ ২০০ বছর বয়সে চলেবেঁধে। ব্রিটিশদের এই শাসন থেকে ১৯৪৭ খ্রিষ্টাব্দের ১৫ই আগস্ট ভারতবর্ষ স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করেছিল। স্বাধীন ভারতবর্ষ ৭১ বছর বয়সী পূর্বক ২৭ গনতান্ত্রিক দেশ। পণ্য মূল্যবোধের প্রভাবের দেশ স্বাধীন উন্নতি মূল্যবোধের দেশ। স্বাধীন প্রাচ্যে এক এটা যে ভারত সরকার নারীদের জাতি ক্ষমতা যথাসাধ্য প্রচেষ্টা চালাবে যাচ্ছে। ভারত সরকার নারীদের ক্ষমতায়নের বিষয়টি নিয়ে মনোনিবেশ করেছে। আর নারী ওবেং হেয়েন থেকে অসংখ্যকর উন্নয়ন সর্বত্র ভারতীয় নারীদের ক্ষমতায়ন।

যদি হোক, এখন আমরা "আধুনিক সমাজে নারীদের অবস্থান" শীর্ষক প্রবন্ধটি বিভিন্ন সময়ে নারীদের আবেদন থেকে শুরু থেকে নারীদের ক্ষমতায়নের লক্ষে ভারত সরকার কর্তৃক গৃহীত পদক্ষেপ সমূহ ও সেই সঙ্গে আধুনিক সমাজে নারীদের যেসব সমস্যা, সেইসব বিষয়ের উপর আলোকপাত করেছে।

Keywords :- তমসাহসন, প্রতাপশালী, রাজত্ব, গনতান্ত্রিক, ক্ষমতায়ন, পদক্ষেপ।

লিঙ্গ সংক্রান্ত ভাবনার ঐতিহাসিক ক্রমবিকাশ এবং আধুনিক সমাজে এর প্রভাব

**(Historical Evolution of Gender Thought and its Impact on
Modern Society)**

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বস্তুসংক্ষেপ

বর্তমান সময়ের ক্রমবর্ধমান সামাজিক অপরাধের উৎস সন্ধান করতে গিয়ে সমাজে নরনারীর পারস্পরিক সম্পর্কের উত্তরণ ঘটতে তাদের সম্পর্কের বোঝাপড়া ও টানাপোড়েনের উপর আলোকপাত করে 'লিঙ্গসংক্রান্ত ভাবনার ঐতিহাসিক ক্রমবিকাশ এবং আধুনিক সমাজে এর প্রভাব'(Historical Evolution of Gender Thought and its Impact on Modern Society) নামাঙ্কিত এই রচনাটি রচিত হয়েছে। সমাজের গভীর সমস্যাগুলি পর্যালোচনা করার জন্য বহুমুখী ভাবনার দৃষ্টিকোন থেকে রচনাটিতে লিঙ্গসংক্রান্ত ভাবনার ঐতিহাসিক ক্রমবিকাশ (Historical Evolution of Gender Thought), ভারতে ঔপনিবেশিক ও পরবর্তী ঔপনিবেশিক যুগের নরনারীর মর্যাদাসূচক অবস্থান (Status and position of Men and Women in colonial and post colonial India), বিপরীত লিঙ্গের পারস্পরিক নেতিবাচক ও হিংসাত্মক সম্পর্কের পরিণতি স্বরূপ ঘটতে থাকা ক্রমবর্ধমান গার্হস্থ্য ও পারিবারিক অপরাধ--- বিবাহ পরবর্তী ধর্ষণ, খুন

(Domestic violence--Marital rape Murder), শৈশব ও কৈশোরের অপরাধ ও পিতামাতার ভূমিকা (Juvenile Crime and role of parents), জীবনের বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রে লিঙ্গগত অবস্থানের ভূমিকা(Role of Gender in different sphere of life), সাহিত্যে বিপরীত লিঙ্গের অবস্থান ও সমাজে এর প্রভাব (Gender issue in literature and its effect on society) বিষয়গুলি নিয়ে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে।

মূল শব্দ :

বীরভোগ্যা বসুন্ধরা, অভ্যস্ত পরাধীনতা, বিবাহোত্তর স্বীকৃত ধর্ষণ, পারিবারিক দমননীতি ,অদৃশ্য বিচারক, বিপজ্জনক স্বাধীনতা।

Status of Women in Modern Society

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বিষয় :- বর্তমানে আধুনিক সমাজে নারীদের অবস্থান

বর্তমানে আধুনিক সমাজে নারীরা বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রেই পুরুষের থেকে গুণিয়ে থাকলেও পুরুষদের যতটা সম্মান নারীদের ক্ষেত্রে ঠিক ততটা সম্মান নেই। নারীদের জীবনে পুরুষ নিজের আধিপত্য বিস্তার করে রেখেছে। প্রতিনিয়ত নারীদের নিজস্ব স্বাধীনতাকে দমন করে রাখার চেষ্টা চলেছে। তাদের স্বাধীনভাবে চলার, বলার, ভাবার, এবং নিজের মতপ্রকাশে বাধা সৃষ্টি করা হচ্ছে। নারীরা পুরুষদের কাছে সন্তান উৎপাদক যন্ত্রে পরিণত হয়েছে, যন্ত্রকে যেভাবে চালনা করা হয়, নারীদেরও ঠিক সেভাবেই চালনা করছে এই পুরুষতান্ত্রিক সমাজব্যবস্থা।

নারীরা পুরুষদের থেকে উপযুক্ত সম্মান ও মর্যাদা পান না। পুরুষদের কাছে নারীরা চরম অবহেলিত ও অবদমিত হচ্ছে। আধুনিক সমাজে নারীদের ভোগ্যপণ্য হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়। সংবিধানে বলা আছে, নারী ও পুরুষের সমান অধিকারের কথা। কিন্তু বর্তমানে তা হয়নি। নারী ও পুরুষ যে সমকক্ষ তা পুরুষরা ভাবতে পারেনা। নারীরা নিজের অধিকার পাবার জন্য প্রতিনিয়ত লড়াই করে চলেছে। বর্তমানে আধুনিক সমাজে ঘটে চলেছে নারী ধর্ষনের মত ন্যাকারজনক ঘটনা। ১৯৭৫ সালে আন্তর্জাতিক নারী দিবস পালন করা হয় এবং প্রতি বছর ৮ই মার্চ নারী দিবসে নারীদের সম্মান জানানো হয়। কিন্তু পরদিনই আবার নারীদের উপর অত্যাচার, নির্যাতন চালানো হয়। সমাজে এখনো কন্যাদায়গ্রস্ত পিতারা রয়েছে, যারা নিজের মেয়ের গায়ের রং কালো বলে বিয়ে দেবার জন্য সর্বস্ব বিলিয়ে নিঃস্ব হয়ে পড়েছে। বর্তমানে আধুনিক সমাজে নারীদের নিজের অবস্থানকে টিকিয়ে রাখতে কঠোর সংগ্রাম করতে হবে, নিজেদের ওপর আস্থা ও বিশ্বাস রাখতে হবে এবং নিজেদের সম্মান ও মর্যাদাকে প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে হবে।

❖ মূল শব্দ :

- ১) আধুনিক সমাজ
- ২) নারীর স্বাধীনতা
- ৩) সন্তান উৎপাদক যন্ত্র
- ৪) পুরুষতান্ত্রিক সমাজব্যবস্থা
- ৫) আন্তর্জাতিক নারী দিবস

Theme: Legal Intervention in Conjugal Life

Pumping and Leaks in the Pink Balloon: Issues of Feminist Development in India

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ABSTRACT

Feminist movements emerged, throughout the world, as a response to the male domination in society and age-old injustice done to the women. In the age of globalization and ideological plurality, feminist movements mostly prioritize radicalism particularly in matters of anti-rape movement, movement for sexual rights, movement for political equality etc. But the consequences of these movements were not always lucrative to the women of contemporary India. Now-a-days, we find a lack of solidarity in the feminist movements to resolve protracted court proceedings on rape cases or sex crimes. Women's Reservation Bill is a pending bill since many years. Lesbian feminism has failed to convince the state institution to legalize the same-sex marriage in the country. According the men's rights activists, a number of cases of the misuse of anti-dowry laws, divorce and child custody have been reported from different parts of India and therefore, women empowerment is a controversial issue in India. The paper tries to explore the limitations of feminist movements in India highlighting some case histories.

Keywords: *Feminism, Men's Rights Movement, Lesbian Feminism, Anti-Rape Movement, Women Empowerment*

Domestic Violence and its Connotations: with reference to India

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ABSTRACT

Violence against women and girls has spread into a global epidemic. It is present across the world cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. Women have inherent ability for compassionate understanding. She is hard working and is bold to take initiative and she produce and nurture the progeny. In spite of multifarious qualities, the women have rarely been treated at par with the men in the patriarchal system. Women face discrimination, exploitation and violence.

The literature on Indian history abounds with contradictory and conflicting views on the status of woman. The social status of the women of a country symbolizes the social spirit of the age. It can properly be understood within the socio cultural condition of the society. The contradictory view about women's status is a cause of the emergence of the ideals of womanhood at different times.

The Status enjoyed by the Indian women cannot easily be assessed. While the 'idol' was worshipped the 'real' was neglected. While one school considers women as the best gift of God to men, the other school considers that the best way to reach God is to avoid women. In practice, however, they were subjected to suppression, many deprivations and were exploited by men. There are recorded evidences to show that for many centuries position of woman continued to be one in which she did not have either legal or social rights to make her independent of the family into which she was born or married. They were denied equal rights in

family, marital, social, educational, economic and political spheres. They were assigned a subordinate status. There are, however greater evidences to show that the contrary was equally true; i.e. woman was not always without rights nor was she constantly in subjection.

Therefore, it may be concluded that the status of women is a complex question and has to be studied as an integral part of the socio-economic structure in which women live. It cannot be dissociated from it. The changes that have taken place in their position are a part of the process of transformation of a traditional society.

The status of women was reduced to the status of a maid, and merely a source of progeny. Every day we hear and read about atrocities inflicted upon women by their own relatives for whom they live and die. The patriarchy dominance was total. The male dominating society would not give women due regard and respect and the system continues to linger in the twenty first century.

Keywords: *domestic violence, status of women, Indian women*

Domestic Sufferings and harassment in passive mode

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is a serious and most highlighted crisis in our country. There are several laws also to protect from the violence. But there are also some hidden types of harassment that women have to suffer in a family. These stories are either unnoticed or ignored consciously.

This study aims to focus on these sufferings of women that faced by them. The data have been collected from social media with the help of survey method for the study.

This is found that even in a highly educated family there exist different kinds of restrictions and mental suppression on women members. Somewhere openly they are stopped to continue their study or passion or even any other hobby. Many women are not allowed to read story books even in their leisure time. Where the family allows women to continue their study after marriage with proud and announcement but not as a right of them, there also in maximum cases women have to carry on their study or passion after managing all household activities, child rearing, etc. They are not supported by other members by sharing their loads of work. In many families, women take very little food or the rest amount of food after satisfying the other members willingly or by force. But the other members do not notice at all what are they taking as their food. There is always some kind of mental pressure on women in passive mode if not directly to suppress them.

There are no such law also to support the women in this matter as these incidents are not identified in maximum cases.

To overcome the situation, it is most important to change the mental status of men and women first. We have to remove the old mental stigma about the status, role and right of women in the society. Above all, the women have to come forward with courage to break the pattern of the family life and fight for their right without any guilt feeling.

Domestic Violence and Legal Rights of Women

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“The more that we choose not to talk about domestic violence, the more we shy away from the issue, the more we lose”-Russell Wilson.

Domestic violence is an universal problem towards women. Domestic violence is describe as any type of force against another person with intent or inflecting harm or exercising power and control over. It is mostly common with married women .It effects women mentally, physically, psychologically and emotionally.

Many efforts have been made(acts, laws) to control this issue but due to pressure from the dominant family member many cases have been dismissed. All this issue will not change until and unless women will aware about themselves and speak for the crime and society. This movement can only be removed when education takes over society.

Thus this paper dealt with, introduction, various types of domestic violence against women, legal provisions, conclusion.

Key words : domestic violence, types of violence ,laws etc.

Stridharma: A Contemporary Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Newspapers have always written about poor helpless woman and the wicked things they do. But it's hard to imagine the bitter despair all these hundreds and thousands of women's must suffer. And many disasters come out of it, because Stridharma hasn't ever been saved just by making people sit at home and control their thoughts. This paper highlights on the fact to what does Stridharma really mean? They were two equally strong compulsions and possibilities -love and pain. Yet, in the absence of shastric or custom-based injunction against polygamy, and given the reluctance among the Hindu revivalist-nationalists to invite reformist legislation, male chastity was fated to remain normative and obligatory, while the women's chastity was not a function of choice or willed consent. The landmark event the Age of Consent debates gave the women's the opportunity to bring onto public prominence their frustration in translating social reform ideals into the domestic sphere. It was precisely their attempt to change their role and which enabled them to create a gendered critique of child marriage and armed them with the knowledge of true nature of Indian Gender Inequality a creation of indigenous conditions they were equally clear about the potential of colonial power to rectify it.

Keywords: *Stridharma, Hindu Revivalist- Nationalism, Age of Consent. Polygamy, Frustration.*

Domestic Violence in Tea Garden Areas and its Adverse Impact

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ABSTRACT

Violence in any form is illegal and immoral. Domestic violence is prevalent among all sections of our society though we try to abstain from talking about it. People in the tea garden areas of North Bengal face acute socio-economic crisis due to poor living condition and low wages even though more than one member of the family earns the living. The effect of domestic violence can be blatantly on the faces of the women folk who try to keep the matter within closed doors. Most of the men folk are alcoholic, which could be a major reason for such incidents. Due to poverty, extra-marital affairs and domestic violence the women migrate to other states for work leaving behind her children in the custody of her drunkard husband or grand parents who are incapable of providing them proper guidance. The children become cases of drop outs and end up as manual labours. Women trafficking have been on a rise in these areas. To end this vicious cycle the government needs to work with the local administration and NGOs to provide better standard of living, job opportunities to pave a way for a better and brighter future.

Keywords: Domestic violence, alcoholic, migrate, trafficking, drop outs, awareness, government.

Women's Right Under the Constitution of India: An Analysis

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ABSTARCT

Women constitute half of the world population.⁵ But women in all sector of life suffers from various forms of discrimination such as exploitation, humiliation, degradation, and the worst of its kind is Sexual harassmt. As I have already stated that women suffers in all sects of her life and we can draw some inferences that women even suffered a lot in this pandemic. Women are worshipped as devi in our country but in reality those Devis are the one to pass through all the sufferings that comes her way. The Constitution is the Supreme Law of the Land, it guarantees equal rights and protects women against all forms of discrimination. In this paper I intend to highlight about the roles of our Indian constitution in protecting the rights of women through some land mark judgements given by our Constitution, and would even highlight about the laws passed by the Parliament for the rights of women in our country

⁵ Report of the United Nations, 1980.

Legal Intervention in Conjugal Life: How Society is Influencing Law to Interfere in a Person's Conjugal Life.

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ABSTRACT

Conjugal life basically depicts the relation between the husband and the wife or is related to marriage life. The institution of marriage is present in every society. Marriage in itself is featured with social norms, regulation, customs, and traditions abide to them by the society. Societal law are more powerful and often overwrite the legal provision. Society provides guidelines and rules for behavior and imposes punishment if the same are violated. Law plays an vital role in shaping the conjugal life. In addition to social customs and values an legal action is available to regulate or control the marriage in the Indian society. In the book of law a marriage is registered only when both the parties sign a legal treaty to keep a record. Law interferes only when harassment, violence, vulgarity or mutual decision of separation is being reported. But in the society according to many orthodox people views this behavior or action as a source of incompetence and lack of mutual understanding. In accordance to this topic a vital example is the movie "thappar" where a women is fighting for her self-respect but the law denies to give her appropriate justice that she deserve even her family does not support her because it does not comes under any vulgarity or violence. Lastly the law holds several sections under of interference in marriage. Our main motive is to highlight the interference of law in Conjugal Life in compared with the society.

বিষয় – কন্যাশ্রম হত্যা ও বাল্য বিবাহ সম্পর্কিত একটি পর্যায়ক্রমিক সমাজতাত্ত্বিক পর্যালোচনা

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Abstract (সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ)

“লিঙ্গ” বা “জেন্ডার” কথাটির মাধ্যমেই আমাদের সমাজের নারী পুরুষের জীবন ধারার একটি পরিচয় পাই, যা নির্ধারণ করে আমাদের সমাজ পুরুষ মানেই বাইরের জগতে কর্মরত আর নারী মানেই অন্তরমহলের কাটানোর আবদ্ধ জীবন, এই ধারণা এখনো অনেকের মধ্যেই মনের মধ্যেই পোষণ করে। যদিও সময়ের সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে নারীরা হয়ে উঠছে শিক্ষিত, কিন্তু সমাজভিত্তিক সমাজ ব্যবস্থা আজও নারী লিঙ্গ বৈষম্যের শিকার, সময়ের সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে নারীরা শিক্ষিত হলেও এই পৃথিবী সমাজব্যবস্থা কখনোই তাদের যোগ্য সম্মান টুকু প্রদান করে না। বরং তাদের উপর চাপিয়ে দেওয়া হয় কিছু অমানবিক নিয়ম-কানুন যেগুলো দ্বারা নারীরা প্রতিনিয়ত বাইরে শোষণের শিকার হতে থাকে। ভারতবর্ষের মধ্যে তৃতীয় বিশ্বের দেশে কন্যাশ্রম হত্যা এমন এক ভয়াবহতার সৃষ্টি করেছে, যা কিনা নীতি প্রণয়ন কারীদের চিন্তার পারদ অনেকাংশে বৃদ্ধি করেছে। শুধুমাত্র কন্যা শ্রমহত্যা নয়, জন্ম কান্ডের ক্ষেত্রে শিশুকন্যা নোপাটের সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে চলেছে অপরদিকে ভারতবর্ষের নাম তৃতীয় বিশ্বের দেশে পিতৃতান্ত্রিক সমাজব্যবস্থায় বাল্যবিবাহ এমন একটি প্রথা হিসেবে প্রচলিত যে সাধারণ মানুষ এই প্রথা অবশ্য কর্তব্য হিসেবে পালন করে। বার দ্বারা খুব অল্প বয়সী মেয়েরা সংসার জীবনে আবদ্ধ হয়ে পড়ে এবং ফল স্বরূপ তাদের জীবনে না ঘটে জ্ঞানের আলোচনা জ্ঞানের আলো না ঘটে মানসিক বিকাশ। পিতৃতান্ত্রিক সমাজ প্রতিনিয়ত নারীদের-কে অবজ্ঞা ও অবমাননা করে চলে। সুতরাং বলা চলে এই একবিংশ শতাব্দীতে দাঁড়িয়ে নারীরা আজও এই কন্যা শ্রম ও শিশুকন্যা গণহত্যা ও বাল্য বিবাহের মত অমানবিক ঘটনার শিকার আর তার ফলস্বরূপ পিতৃতান্ত্রিক সমাজব্যবস্থা সুরক্ষিত নয়।

KEYWORD (মূলশব্দ) : লিঙ্গ, লিঙ্গবৈষম্য , মানবিকতার হ্রাস , বাল্যবিবাহ , শ্রমহত্যা ।

Theme: Impact of Gender in Work Place

Gender Equality and Challenges of Working Women in India

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ABSTRACT

Gender inequality in workplace is a great concern for Indian corporate houses. As it is, India has a women workforce participation rate of 24%, which is the lowest in the world. With a workforce that is only 24 percent female, India has one of the world's lowest rates of female workforce participation. In the past few decades, the role of women in our society has been drastically changing. Women can be seen as fighter-jet pilots, educationists, customer services head, company executives, admin heads, banking, and telecom sector. The challenges of working women are gender based discrimination, domestic restrictions, harassment at work place, lower Pay-scale, negative attitudes of male co-workers, discrimination at work, challenges to safety, life and dignity, non-acceptance of talent, juggling between work, home, relationships and personal life, ego of male counterpart, low dignity and no ownership of her own earning, mental harassment, sexual harassment, **work life imbalance, maternity leaves, lack of role models, acceptance as working professionals, power play, restroom gossips etc.** Women are overcoming the [challenges facing in working places](#) by finding the right work-life balance, overcoming gender discrimination against women in working places, women's jobs issues and political challenges, networks and resources for overcoming women's challenges, Government challenges and resources for women.

Key words: Gender equality, working women, gender discrimination, domestic restrictions.

School as a Workplace: a Peep into Gender Issues with Adolescents

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The World Health Organization (2009) has indicated that schools are very important places where the value of gender equality can be nourished. Also, gender inequality may crop up in the work places. The study has been focused upon whether the students can be offered an environment of work places in the school itself so that they get a chance of being aware about gender inequality. In this paper adolescents of the middle age group of 14-16 have been chosen as the students under study. Sampling followed is a purposive one. Total 240 adolescent students have been selected from the urban and rural schools of West Bengal. For the analysis of data, t-test has been used. It appears that girls have higher peer-interaction motivation in comparison with boys. In this context one can note the literature that women are better in the execution of tasks that requires sincere effort and collaboration. The present author speculates that the above two observations are correlated. The results of the study give scope for further researches as well. The present author is involved with those.

Key words: Gender inequality: Work places: School: Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

Gender inequality in organizations may be a complicated phenomenon which will be seen in organizational structures, processes, and practices. For women, form of the foremost harmful gender inequalities are enacted within human resources (HRs) practices. this is often because HR practices (i.e., policies, decision-making, and their enactment) affect the hiring, training, pay, and promotion of ladies. Gender discrimination at workplace is that the foremost important concern for Human Resource management because it's great impact on the satisfaction & motivation, commitment & enthusiasm, work efficiency & productivity of employees. Gender-based stereotypes have negative effects on men in addition, particularly men who like better to pursue less tradition career choices and people who feel like they have to make the choice between family or profession. Gender stereotyping within the workforce may be a strong sort of discrimination and both men and ladies must face this issue. Gender and also the supposed roles that every gender should be may be a key factor for why there's inequality within the workforce. The concept of traditional gender roles is starting to shift, but not quickly enough to extract the stereotypes that both men and girls face when entering the workforce. During this paper we'll discuss the impact of gender in work place.

Keywords: *Gender Discrimination, Workplace, Gender Bias, Stereotypes*

A General Study on the Role of Gender in Sexual Harassment and Prevention through Education

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ABSTRACT

Sexual harassment is a type of harassment technique that relates to a sexual nature and the unwelcome or inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. Sexual harassment includes a range of actions from mild transgressions to sexual abuse or assault. Harassment can occur in many different social settings such as the workplace, the home, school, churches, etc. harassers or victims may be of any gender (like as male, female or transgender). Sexual harassment by an employer is a form of illegal employment discrimination. For many businesses or organizations, preventing Sexual harassment and defending employees from Sexual harassment charges have become key goals of legal decision-making.

Indian constitution provide equal opportunity to every citizen to grow and attain there potential irrespective of cast, religion or gender. Sexual harassment and assault may be prevented by secondary school, college and workplace education programs. At least one program of fraternity men produced “sustained behavioral change.” Anti- Sexual harassment training programs have little evidence of effectiveness and “some studies suggest that training may in fact backfire, reinforcing gendered stereotypes that place women at a disadvantage.

Keywords: Key sexual harassment cases, area of Sexual harassment, type of Sexual harassment, impact of Sexual harassment, common effects on the victims, prevention.

Gender related Issues in Agricultural Sector: Special Reference to Bangalore Rural District

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ABSTRACT

India's main occupation is agriculture, because more than above 70% of the population lived in village and that population were involved in this sector. Agriculture sector had needed to both (male & female) sex involvement. But, from the patriarchal impacts and authorities are always manipulate & control the system from past to present. Women always neglected, less paid, low status, and their work is invisible in this sector. Because, their work have been considered as unproductive or service oriented. This paper finds that now days because of entering of technology in the sector, it creates many jobs, but, again we can see the gender biasness here. How social barriers, stereotypes are created gender inequalities & gender discrimination in this way? Women are facing inequalities in, wage, work leisure, equal distribution of work opportunities, access of productive resources & different form of harassments during the agriculture sector. Women are more hard-working than men, unfortunately her work is invisible. This paper examine why women position is second? Why she always subjugated by patriarchal mode? & how the gender & social-cultural issues impact on rural women in agriculture?.

Keywords: Agriculture, rural women, gender- social issues

Impact of Gender at Workplace with Special Emphasis on Women

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ABSTRACT

When we broadly talk about the range of identities that do not correspond to establish the ideas of male and female the term gender we often use. Today women are the first movers in workplace with having different difficulties. This paper explores the impact of gender at workplace with special emphasis on women. The whole research is based on different relevant journals, articles and websites. It stresses out the factors that lead to difficulties regarding gender based discriminations of women at work place. It concluded on a note for working sector there is not only basic factor but also human resource policy of the organization itself i.e. special factor can create difficulties for women to work.

Key-Words: gender, environment, difficulties, basic factor, special factor

Impact of Gender in Workplace

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ABSTRACT

Social interaction directly co-related with the major status of society i.e. gender. The modern English word 'gender' comes from the middle English 'gendere', a loan-word from Anglo- roman and middle French gendre. Gender is the range of characteristics pertaining to, and differentiating between muscularity and femininity. It is used to make a distinction between the biologically different male and female and between the socially different man and woman. Gender is more fluid it may or may not depend upon biological traits. More specifically it is a concept that describes how to societies determine and manage sex categories. In Indian society there is always a discrimination between the male and female. Gender inequality, in simple words, may be defined as discrimination against women based on their sex. Women are traditionally considered by the society as weaker sex. Women mainly exploited, degraded, violated and discriminated both in our homes and outside the world specially in work place. The work place has sometimes been referred to as an inhospitable place for women due to the multiple forms of gender inequalities present. Here I want to discuss the impacts of the gender discrimination in the work place of women.

Key Words : Gender, Work place, Impact, Discrimination.

Perception of University Students on Gender Discrimination in the Workplace:

Realism versus Fantasy

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Purpose: As gender disparity persists today, its effects and impacts appear to be overlooked by relevant stakeholders. This paper examines the perceptions of students regarding potential discrimination against gender. Research shows that students consider gender discrimination as negligible and that they are likely to be working in a gender-neutral manner. Such assumptions can impact organisations and workers, but awareness may be used to mitigate such effects.

Design/ Methodology/ Approach: The proposed research shall be descriptive. The scope of the study will be confined to 100 students of universities in India. Purposive sampling will be used to target the respondents using a semi-structured questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS.

Practical Implications: The paper will provide information to ensure that college students are better educated and prepared for gender discrimination in the realities of the workforce and other unequal work activities. Comprehensive efforts could be taken to educate recent college graduates on workplace discrimination through legislation, training and

enforcement, to minimise the impact of the extrinsic effects of gender discrimination.

Originality/value: The study is a novel attempt to measure the perception of students regarding potential discrimination against gender. The results will be very beneficial for future research and will expand the body of scholarly literature.

Keywords: *Gender Discrimination, Students' Perception, University, Women.*

The Gender Pay Gap: Unequal Pay for Equal Work

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ABSTRACT

Research on the gender pay gap has traditionally concentrated on the job of what may be named, sex explicit components, especially sexual orientation contrasts in capabilities and contrasts in the treatment of in any case similarly qualified male and female specialists (i.e., work showcase separation). Wage structure portrays the variety of costs set for different work showcase abilities (estimated and unmeasured) and rents got for work in specific parts of the economy. Compensation structure is conceivably of extensive significance in deciding the family member income of gatherings like ladies who tend on normal to have lower abilities or to be situated in lower paying segments of the economy. In this paper I will initially study about the determinants of gender inequalities, featuring the job of compensation structure. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), Gender pay gaps alludes to the distinction in normal wages between all ladies and all men who are occupied with paid employment. Compensation imbalance stays a genuine test internationally, yet in addition to India's way to accomplishing better than average working conditions and comprehensive development.

Keywords: Gender Pay Gap, Wage Structure, Gender Inequalities.

Gender Role in Workplace: An Effective Study to Bring out Gender Inequality in Indian Society

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ABSTRACT

Gender is 'psychological', 'social' or 'cultural'. In wider perspective, gender is referred to as a socially constructed phenomenon. It has been created to distinguish between men and women on the basis of masculinity and femininity. Concerning the idea of gender, two notable word is evident. These include 'gender-roles' and 'gender inequality'. The former being the role or behavior adapted by an individual in response to existing cultural norms. On the other hand, later being antagonistic to individual's adaptation of customs. It involves creation of socially constructed difference between men and women on grounds of distinction arising from biological, psychological, social and cultural aspects. The Women's Liberation Movement (WLM) emerged during the late 1960s and continued till 1980s. The aim of the movement was to eliminate various forms of oppression against feminine gender. By late nineteenth century, women subverted traditional patriarchal structures. This led to growth of educated middle class woman in profession. But the prospect of women's improvement in employment sectors have been bleak. The objective of this paper is to put out the prevalence of gender inequality in Indian working sectors.

KEY WORDS – *Masculinity, Femininity, Gender-role, Gender-inequality, Antagonistic.*

Gender Inequalities in the Work Place : The Effects of Organizational Structures , Processes , Practices, and Decision Makers' Sexism

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ABSTRACT

Gender inequality in organisations is a complex phenomenon that can be seen in organisational structures, processes and practices. For women some of the most harmful gender inequalities are elected within human resources practices (HRs). This is because HR practices (i.e, policies, decision making and their enactment) affect the hiring, training, pay and promotion of women. We propose a model of gender discrimination in age are that emphasizes the reciprocal nature of gender inequality within organisations. We suggest that gender discrimination in HR-related decision-making and the enactment of HR practices stems for gender inequalities in broader organisational structures, processes and practices. This includes leadership, structure, strategy, culture and organisational climate, as well as HR policies. In addition, organisational decision makers' levels of sexism can affect the likelihood of making gender biased HR-related decisions and /or behaving in sexist manner while enacting HR-practices. Importantly, institutional discrimination in organisational structures, processes and practices play a pre-eminent role because not

only do they affect HR -practices, they also provides a socializing context for organisational decision makers' level of hostile and benevolent sexism. Although we portray gender inequality as a self-reinforcing system that can perpetuate discrimination, important levers for reducing discrimination are identified.

Key Words: Gender-inequality, Institutional- discrimination, HR practice.

The Effects of Gender Discrimination in the Workplace

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ABSTRACT

Due to changes in environment although females are coming in huge number almost in every field for jobs and prefer working as professionals. At workplace there are factors identified as some gender stereotype is existing in the mind of other colleagues or management. Work and family balance is important where females are getting increased support day by day from the side of their families. This study reveals that there are discriminatory issues which have to be dealt on priority as females are also as equal as male which means to enhance employee's orientation towards gender sensitivity for females. Gender discrimination or the gender gap continues to be an immense issue of concern in India despite its achieving high rates of economic growth in recent years. Logistic regression results show that work schedules significantly vary by gender, parental role and experience of workplace discrimination. Gender differences occur in many aspects of person's life whether it is culture, politics, occupations family and relationship or the economy. Gender discrimination is a major problem not only in India but also around the world. The issue of gender equality in employment has given rise to numerous policies in advanced industrial countries, all aimed at tackling gender discrimination regarding recruitment, salary and promotion. Employee is back bone of the organization that performs critical tasks for the survival of the organization and employee productivity affected by gender discrimination. This research paper explores the issue of gender discrimination in workforce and its impacts on the satisfaction and motivation, commitment and enthusiasm and stress level of employee. Gender discrimination in the workplace needs to be addressed because it affects talent utilization in the workplace as well as the equality of employee experiences.

KEYWORDS: *Gender, Discrimination, Workplace, Employee.*

Gender Inequalities in The Workplace: A Sociological Study

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ABSTRACT

"I am not the woman president of Harvard, I'm the president of Harvard"

-Drew Gilpin Faust, President, Harvard University.

This may sound amusing but it is the reality of workplaces even in the 21st century world. Gender inequality is rampant and it will be folly to assume that gender disparity works only through discrimination, it works through a stringent mode of otherization as well. Women are considered the other with men given the power position in the hierarchical structure that corporate and for that matter any workplace politics necessarily enunciates. The workplaces display unabashedly an us vs them policy with a whole range of HR decisions starting from salary to promotions, dignity in the work place to autonomy of decision-making lopsided heavily to men and acutely discriminatory against women. Gender inequality in workplace is thus not isolated or personal, its acutely institutional and organizational. This paper will explore the root causes of this deep entrenched gender inequality in the workplace, it will then move on to describe the disparities gender inequality facilitates, the impact of such discrimination on women and economic productivity of the organization at large. The paper will end with suggesting ways to eradicate this hostile and benevolent sexism at the workplace, while highlighting the multiplicity of benefits of a gender diverse and gender equal workplace. This paper has been written on the basis of interviews taken of 20 working women, assorted across caste, religion, age and sexuality, and their experiences.

Key words: *gender disparity, hostile and benevolent sexism, institutional discrimination, gender diversity*

বিষয় - কর্মক্ষেত্রে লিঙ্গ বৈষম্যঃ একটি সমাজতাত্ত্বিক পর্যালোচনা

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ABSTRACT (সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ):

'লিঙ্গ' বা 'জেন্ডার' (Gender) কথাটির মাধ্যমেই আমরা আমাদের সমাজের নারী - পুরুষের জীবনধারার একটি পরিচয় পাই, যা নির্ধারণ করে দেয় আমাদের সমাজ। পুরুষ মানেই বাইরের জগতে কর্মরত আর নারী মানেই অন্দরমহলে অর্থাৎ ঘরের চারদেওয়ালের মধ্যেই জীবন কাটানো। যদিও আধুনিকতার স্পর্শে, যুগের সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে নারীরা হচ্ছেন শিক্ষিত, কর্মবিমুখ। কিন্তু ভারতবর্ষের মতোন দেশে যেখানে বেকারত্বের হার বেশি, সেখানে নারীর কর্মনিযুক্তির সুযোগ যে সংকুচিত হতে বাধ্য তা বলাই বাহুল্য, নির্দিষ্ট কিছু পেশা নারীদের জন্য থাকলেও (যেমন - নার্স) , পুরুষের পেশা বলে চিহ্নিত প্রাচীর ধীরে ধীরে ভেঙ্গে কর্মক্ষেত্রে নিযুক্ত হলেও, তারা হন - যৌনহেনস্তা, লিঙ্গবৈষম্যের শিকার যা পুরুষদের দ্বারাই সংঘটিত হয়। যদিও সমাজে পুরুষ ও নারী ছাড়াও যে তৃতীয় লিঙ্গের (Third Gender) অস্তিত্ব রয়েছে, তারা সমাজে আজ ও তেমন স্বীকৃতি পায়নি, তাই কর্মক্ষেত্রে ও তাদের উপস্থিতি সংকীর্ণ তা বলার অপেক্ষা রাখেনা। তাই নারী - পুরুষ - তৃতীয় লিঙ্গ নির্বিশেষে মানবতাকে প্রাধান্য দিয়ে কর্মক্ষেত্রে সমান সুযোগ ও সম্মান পাওয়া একান্ত কাম্য।

KEYWORD (মূলশব্দ): লিঙ্গ, কর্মনিযুক্তি, লিঙ্গবৈষম্য, বেকারত্ব এবং মানবতা।

Theme: Gender Issues in Literature

Gender Issues in the Literature

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ABSTRACT

Gender discrimination is a problem centered on the social context in which men and women are discriminated against. The solution lies in embracing different types of demands and focusing on gender discrimination. The outcome depends on the family environment, educational institutions, and place of work. Gender equality is the backbone of the social fabric and society is failing in its duty to teach male children that this is the main reason for this situation to continue to grow in this society even today. It is this gender discrimination that causes women to be denied and hidden their talents even though they have developed in all fields net to men. Therefore, community development is about growing up respecting the rights and contribution of both sexes. This structure is gender equality.

Keywords: Gender, Issues, Literature

Transformative Vision of Gender Issues in Literature

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ABSTRACT

“Before everything else I am a human being” cries Nora in Ibsen’s “A Doll’s House”. Doesn’t this cry find an echo in the heart of every woman? Isn’t it Ironical that from womb to tomb, the noblest and handsomest handiwork of God longs for identity? Since time immemorial woman to man has either been a goddess or wolf. She never enjoyed identity as rational individual. Neither when she was worshipped and adored nor when abused or denigrated. She has been fluctuating, oscillating between pit and pedestal. The veneer on modernity has created more confusion about her role and identity. Gone are the days when man and woman used to be the wheels of the same cart. In this era of e-revolution man should be entitled as hard ware and woman as software. The existing social order exerts a pressure on the inner psychic structure of a woman which constitutes the making of her character and personality. In a disintegrating sociological process of identity formation obscure and collective forces manipulate woman in such a way that her individuality gets dissolved into anonymity. Identity is not something rigid; acquired at the time of birth. It is a flexible term indicating a process of evolution. The identity diffusion and ensuing confusion that follows instigates the use of masks for women to cope with polymorphous versatility that the process demands. This paper is an attempt to assist woman in her abysmal quest for Identity as a human being.

Keywords: *Disintegrate; Identity; Psychic; Diffusion*

Self-assertive female Characters in Indian Epics: A Feminist Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The two greatest epics- the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, have been composed centrally around many women and their stories such as Sita, Satyawati, Kunti, Hidimba, Draupadi. They were torch bearers of women's rights who have only grown more relevant in the modern age. I have tried to analyse some of the aspects of their struggle and story, and understand how the modern day women can relate with them.

While Sita is the epitome of devotion, there is a tendency to dismiss her as the victim of patriarchy. This is a misreading of her; I see Sita not as a victim but a more liberated woman, who lived a complicated, honorable life that many a modern women could relate to.

I think Satyawati is often misrepresented as the woman whose ambition consumed the world, but I think she was so much more than just a greedy woman. She truly stood on the crossroads of history and chose a path to perpetuate her empire, no matter what the costs. Hidimba might be the forgotten queen of the Mahabharata, but she will always remain an integral part of the epic. She is a good example of a woman who goes after what she wants, and in all purity of thought, regardless of her roots. Draupadi was an epitome of feminism and femininity, was never afraid of taking her stand

for truth; She is closer to the times of today. She deserves the attention of the modern women.

So, womanhood is about the personal realisation of self as a female who considers herself as essential as a male. Modernity of a woman is not subjected to her behavioural patterns to life styles and her attire; it is all about the independent thought of her that she should follow and the self-governing attitude of these women should be respected by the society which we can call a modern society.

Key words: feminist, struggle, modern, assertive

The Triangle of Masculinity in Anton Chekhov's *Uncle Vania*

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ABSTRACT

In Anton Chekhov's play, *Uncle Vania* (1898) the retired professor Serebryakov , the doctor Astrov and Uncle Vania form a strong masculine triangle . And like most Chekhovian plays this one too does not reveal anything in a straightforward or simple manner. These three characters become the fulcrum around which the entire play in general and the woman in particular revolve. The purpose of this paper is to complicate the simple easy going manner in which this play is looked upon by us. The purpose is to provide a fresh outlook into the realm of masculinity tacitly employed by Chekhov.

Keywords : Masculine Chekhov Uncle Vania Triangle

The story of the Woman: Exploring the Female Voice in Katherine Mansfield's *The Woman at the Store*

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ABSTRACT

The Edwardian era that was ushering the entry of Katherine Mansfield into the arena of modernist fiction was reformulating itself on multifarious levels of social, political, historical, cultural and economic structures. Mass movements, bearing the causes of the various sections of the society, were being rationalised and executed paving the path for a renovation of the social patterns governing the identities of the units inhabiting the same. Such renovations called for a repositioning of the peripheral voices. An enlightened voice, devoid of any repression, was to emerge from this exercise. Of such peripheral voices, the female voice was one.

Wayne C. Booth in his *Rhetoric of Fiction* points out that a prominent device of a storyteller is to go beneath the surface action to unearth the clandestine chambers of a character's mind. Working by the spirit of the modern age, Katherine Mansfield, more often than not, delved into the depths of female voices to bring them out of a state of paralysis to which they were so far restricted by the patriarchal system of social functioning. Despite her constant vacillation between the desire to reject as well as accept the conventional feminine role, as pointed out by Lucille Cooper in her "Is There a Woman in the Text?", Mansfield is seen to have championed the technique of highlighting the female protagonists reaching an epiphany of self-identification and breaking free from the social as well as domestic bondages. In doing so, Mansfield chose the form of the short story as it allowed her to betray the rare opportune moments of self-expression, so lacking in the longer forms of narration. In this regard, the present paper intends to explore Katherine Mansfield's short fiction, highlighting the piece *The Woman at the Store* which betrays a variant aspect of the search of the feminine voice for identity.

Keyword: women in fiction, women's voice, identity of women

Looking South Asian Women's Fiction Through Ecofeminist Lens

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ABSTRACT

Women has been identified with nature by Patriarchy over the ages and both of them have been treated as the "Other" thus justifying their mastery over the both. These patriarchal forms of oppression created conditions for the emergence of a new critical movement the "ecofeminism"

Ecofeminism presents the idea that women have an inherent connection to nature. This theory equates the feminine hood and ecology in terms of degradation and exploitation of the nature with the oppression and subordination of female. Ecofeminism thus forms a bridge between environmentalism and feminism realizing this bond as instrumental and important for the betterment of both nature and women

The term Ecofeminism was coined by the Francoise d' Eaubonne in her book *Le Feminisme ou la Mort* (1974). She used it "to call upon women to lead an ecological revolution to save the planet" (Merchant). According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, "Ecofeminism is defined as a philosophical and political theory and movement which combines ecological concerns with feminist ones, regarding both as resulting from male domination of society." The central concept of ecofeminism, therefore, is that patriarchal values are harmful to women, children, and environment. Ecofeminists draw Parallels between the abuse of natural environment and women. Their resistance to patriarchal values, ecofeminists believe, necessarily involves their resistance to the plundering and destroying of the earth. They believe that the patriarchal systems thrive on the domination and control of unruly females and unruly wilderness.

The present paper endeavors to study the concept of Ecofeminism in South Asian Women's Fiction. The writers that I have chosen for my study includes Arundhati Roy from India, Kunjang Choden from Bhutan, and Uzma Aslam Khan from Pakistan. These writers highlight the exploitation women and nature under the Patriarchal dominance and the resistance shown by both women and nature towards this dominance in their own ways. Multiple experiences of the female characters of the novels are traced especially in relation to nature and patriarchy. The woman, who was once a victim of patriarchy, became a struggler and near the end appeared to be strong survivor by refusing to accept any sort of domination and inequality.

Keywords: *Dominance, Ecofeminism, Environment, Exploitation, Feminine hood, Patriarchy, South Asian Women writers*

Gender Equality in Sanskrit Literature

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ABSTRACT

Gender is a primary marker of social and economic stratification. Gender inequality means that men and women are not equal and that gender affects an individual's lived experiences. The difference between men and women arise from distinctions in biology, psychology, and cultural norms. It can be defined as allowing people different opportunities due to perceived differences based solely on issues of Gender. In our society unequal attitudes towards women create the importance of conferring tremendous attention on the aspects of gender equality and women empowerment. The holy Vedas have granted very high status to the women in the society. The famous theologian Manu discussed widely the position of women in our ancient society. Manu had a high regard for women. Here Manu says – “na griham grihamityaahu grihini grihamuchyate”-a house is not transformed to a home till the home maker declares it. There are some positive reflections on the women in ancient. In our puranas the male deities are addressed with their spouse's name. be it Sita-Ram, Lakshmi-Narayana, Radhe-Shyam, or Parvati-Parameswara. Wife is referred as Ardhangini or better-half. In the Mahabharata world's most famous epic has powerful, complex women characters that effected the action of Kuru-Pandava in major ways. This epic gives an insight into the values and ethos of the society. Especially the women in the Mahabharata demonstrate a blend of emotion and level-headedness. They exhibit well-balanced emotions and adopt a very humane approach to dealing with situations. In this article I want to prove that ancient Sanskrit literature rendered high respect to women.

Key Words : Gender, Sanskrit Literature, Inequality, Gender Discrimination, Vedas, Puranam, Manusmriti.

Gender Roles in the Fiction of Elizabeth Gaskell

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ABSTRACT

During the nineteenth-century, women and men's roles had become sharply defined. The 'woman was the 'angel in the house', looking after hearth and home, while the man went out to work for a living. Such polarized gender roles gave rise to the concept of the 'separate spheres'. Ostensibly a highly conventional and conservative writer, Elizabeth Gaskell (1810-65) frequently challenged contemporary assumptions about the nature of women – and men – and the dominant patriarchal domestic ideology of the separate spheres.

Several of Gaskell's stories-both short and long- depict transgressive, reconfigured roles for men and women. This paper proposes to discuss Elizabeth Gaskell's short story, 'The Grey Woman', as an attempt to explore, and expose, the gendered heteronormativity that defined the Victorian familial discourse by positing multivalent sexualities. In her own life, Gaskell dreamed of being a "gypsy-bachelor" yet was accorded the dubious distinction of "being all that a woman was expected to be."

Keywords: *gender roles, reconfigured, transgressive, heteronormativity, multivalent-sexualities*

Gender Representations in the Content of 8th Grade Bengali Language Textbook

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ABSTRACT

The nature and phylogenic differences between women and men are universal. The constitution recognizes the equal rights for women and men but the depiction of women's deprivation is evident in many cases from the family to society.

This study investigates the gender representations in Bengali Language Textbook taught to the students of class- VIII for academic year 2019-20 in public schools in West Bengal. Qualitative content analysis approach has been employed for the analysis of the selected textbooks. The findings of the study are that there are gender discrimination and also biases in the textbook in using content and illustrating women and men as well as the discrimination and bias is also noticeable in selection of female writers. Therefore, the study suggests that both genders should be represented in an equalized ratio.

Key Words: Gender Representation, Content Analysis, Textbook.

Arun Barun Kiranmala: A Critical Study of Bengali Fairy Tales from Feminist Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Storytelling has occupied an important place through time in cultures across the globe. The collection in *Thakurmar Jhuli* is classified into four distinct categories—*Tales of adventures (Dudher Sagar)*, *Tales of demons (Roop Tarashi)*, *Animals and Humorous tales (Chang Bang)*, and Poems explaining the ritual of putting the children to sleep at the end of the stories (*Aam Sandesh*). This paper attempts to unveil the underlying structure of the society perpetuated in *Arun ,Barun ,Kiranmala*, a story from the collection of *Thakumar Jhuli*. The issues of social hierarchy, racism, economic deprivation, polygamy, jealousy are deeply embedded in this story. It is high time to rethink these issues in light of contemporary age because we know that what people see and learn in their early days play a vital role in building their ideology and philosophy of life and mainly children are the readers and listeners of these fairy tales.

Keywords: *Fairy tales, Feminism, Racism, Stereotypes, Polygamy, Ideology, Power Structure.*

Approaching Gender Issues of Diasporic Individual in Sunetra Gupta's 'Memories of Rain'

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims at exploring gender issues as projected in the novel of Sunetra Gupta. It mainly focuses on the analysis of her novel to authenticate the critical statements on the issues of gender. Gender issues in the recent global and ideological context, occupy central place in the creative, critical or intellectual literary genres, it is novel that has formal flexibility and spatio-temporal ability to accommodate socio philosophical or polemical issues pertaining to gender approach. Since, the author chosen for in-depth critical explorations is essentially Indian by birth and critical temperament it seems quite reasonable to make an investigation of the Indian novel in English, especially written by women. This investigation will convincingly reveal the facts that gender issues have always been quite vibrant in the creative writings by Indian women. It will also reveal an authentic novelistic tradition in India. In order to understand the complex nature of gender dialectics, it also seems quite plausible to approximate the gender problem in the global perspective. This research aims to locate itself at the intersection of gender and diaspora studies, exploring the multiple ways in which gender is expressed, explored, interpreted, written about, and performed in the literature of the Indian fiction. This research aims to investigate whether her fiction adheres to or deviates from prevailing gendered hierarchies of the mainstream.

Keywords: *Gender, Diaspora and Sunetra Gupta*

Looking at Gender through Varying Lenses

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ABSTRACT

Discussions on gender have become extremely imperative to the cause of social development these days when equality for all is being debated across the world. Gender discriminations have been prevalent in the societies for eons and have robbed many off the opportunities they deserved for their development. Although, feminism and intersectional feminism have paved the way for the oppressed genders, i.e. both heteronormative and non-binary; through achievements of various rights to safeguard their sexual preferences, yet the social acceptance of the same remains pending. Morality is still connected to one's gender identity and this is where the paper shall discuss the importance of open, free-minded conversations where women, in commonality of their plight are able to open up about their oppressions, among a welcoming sisterhood. To forward this discussion, the paper will focus on Marjane Satrapi's *Embroideries* (2003), along with the support provided from the perceptions placed by French thinkers and feminists Hélène Cixous and Simone de Beauvoir; to understand the concepts of control and power that patriarchy practices on everything that it deems inappropriate, chocking the multiplicity of narratives that every individual has to offer separately.

Keywords: *power dynamics, emancipation, female body, sexual expression, sisterhood*

The Position of Women in Urban Society as Presented in the Works of Chetan Bhagat

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ABSTRACT

Subjugation and abnegation are always the fate of women long back from the past. Women are essentially tortured and downtrodden in the name of protection. Women confront oppression, aggression, inequality and discrimination in every walks of lives, be it family, society or the workstations. This phenomenon is not only restricted to rural realm but also in the urban life. Many literary figures have depicted the oppression of women, but now this phenomenon has slightly changed with women education. Chetan Bhagat is a surging face who portrays the women protagonists in a firm temperamental. However, he has brought up the family hierarchical system where senior male member, by tradition, has been endowed with the power of holding purse- string of the family whereas the mother figure, by the old age configuration of patriarchal society, demeans herself to the status of inferior family member. The present paper will investigate and assess the efficacy and the perspicacity of women in the urban society and assert women's final victorious emergence as observed in Chetan's works.

KEYWORDS: *feminism, patriarchal society, women empowerment and women liberation.*

**A Voice of Women ; Urmila Power's ' The Weave of My Life ; Dalit
Woman's Memoirs'**

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ABSTRACT

Urmila Power's Autobiography ' The Weave of My Life ; Dalit Woman's Memoirs pivots round The struggle of the suppressed women trying hardly to step into the mainstream and who is being hindered callously by the mechanism of caste Hierarchy , patriarchy and the stern dominance of inter caste . The narrator belongs to the Mahar family in Maharashtra near Ratnagiri and being very low in class Hierarchy , the people of this community collect woods and sell at Ratnagiri . So as expectation , the narrator's family is inflicted with poverty and In every cases they are subordinated , exploited and oppressed . The narrator ,Urmila faces identity crisis in her way either to pursue her education or as a writer .Both in the class ruled society or in gender based patriarchy , she is suppressed , even there is frankness by the narrator over her proof of virginity by bleeding and her husband's elation over her bleeding at first night .But Urmila defies all the forces and she even continues to wear ' the Mangal sutra ' after her husband's death .Her husband's on behalf of patriarchy does not approve her further education as patriarchy knows very well than empowerment and freedom of woman is a threat to collapse the threads of patriarchy and gender disparity. This paper aims to study how the narrator faces suppression and hindrance by poverty ,class Hierarchy, patriarchy and gender disparity, in her ways to be a independent woman ,free from the clutch of men and a voice of Dalit to show the mainstream's wheel of suppression running over the Dalit .

Key words : *Class Hierarchy , Dalit , Empowerment , Gender disparity , Suppression*

Gender Issues in Some Selected Novels of ShashiDeshpande and Shobha De: A Comparative Study.

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ABSTRACT

Oppression and domination are two deep rooted evil practices in human society. Even in the 21st century, Patriarchy, being the leading force, middle class society has been in its claws and grip which adversely affects the lives of women. Both Shashi Deshpande and Shobha De, two eminent Indian novelists, pay a sincere visit to woman psyche and reflect it truly through their female protagonists. Shashi Deshpande, a spokesperson for the suppressed women of the middle class society, deals with the intricacies of woman's life as a mother, daughter, wife, lover and a victim of circumstances, whereas, Shobha De depicts the woman as an embodiment of struggle, freedom and beauty in her novels. She remarks, "there should be no word like 'compromise' in the dictionary of women." (De 32). Her novels point out the emergence of the New Indian Women ready to challenge defiantly against the moral customs of the male- dominated society. This article attempts to reflect the Gender issues juxtaposing outlooks, thoughts and presentation of both the novelists as depicted in their literary works.

Keywords: *Oppression, domination, patriarchy, intricacies, new Indian women.*

SWORD AND A TIARA: Stereotyping Gender Roles through Toys and Fairy tales

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ABSTRACT

Our childhood is immersed with fascinating tales of fairies, knights and magnificent, splendid toys. While playing an indispensable role in the process of growing up, toys and fairytales portray certain stereotypical gender roles that affect a child's overall perception about gender.

This study aims at depicting common gender stereotypes in such fairytales as "Cinderella", "Snow White" and "Sleeping Beauty". It also shows how the use of specific toys such as barbies and dolls for girls versus guns and cars for boys, inculcate the notion of gender construction in children, in terms of absolute masculinity or femininity.

The study concludes with suggestions on making slight alternations that could help in creating a gender-neutral growth process, giving equal emphasis on us being humans first, before splitting into categories of male or female.

Keywords: *gender-stereotype, masculinity vs femininity, gender-neutral, toys, fairy tales.*

Gender issues in literature: the portrayal of women in literature based on the views of Rabindranath Tagore and Ashapurna Devi.

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ABSTRACT

The study depicts that how Rabindranath Tagore and Ashapurna Devi have raised voices against injustice that has been ascribed for women through the novels. They have highlighted a dilemma that are faced by particular gender which is still relevant in the society. Gender stratification is severe and prominent which is enduring from the ancient to the contemporary time. Rabindranath Tagore in his literary work focused on the intricate and complex nature of human relationship. He condemns all kinds of taboos and unjust customs which deprived women of their rightful freedom and autonomy, confined to live a forlorn colourless life. In his novel "Choker Bali" (1903) he put up the issues of woman's education, child marriage and treatment of widow in the 19TH and 20TH century. Equivalently Ashapurna Devi's writing traced the evolution of women as an enlightened and empowered individual.

struggles against the handcuff of discriminatory norms imposed upon the society. In the novel “Subarnalata” she has escalate how a child marriage takes place and the behaviours of in-laws towards the girl. These novels uplifts the similarities between the portrayed characters and our real life. Though this novels brought up a revolution still negativity exists in the society.

KEY WORDS: *Revolution, Injustice, Taboo, Gender stratification, Freedom.*

Colonized Women in Post- Colonized India: A Discourse on the Constraints of Women through ‘Tara’ and ‘Clear Light of Day’

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ABSTRACT

Although we are independent from the colonial rule and completed our 73 years of independence, but our socio-cultural situation doesn't seem so. The post-colonial women in India, are the silent sufferers of gender discrimination and societal limitations imposed by patriarchy. This paper deals with two Indian authors' texts- 'Tara' by Mahesh Dattani and 'Clear Light of Day' by Anita Desai. These texts explore the social prejudices against women and psychological tension among them in Indian society.

The paper discourses on the given texts from a feminist perspective. It extensively discusses the condition of women in the post-colonial modern time in India and their search for identity in the social realm. Certain-gender roles are expected in the androcentric society and one has to maintain this conformity (Tara). Their needs and satisfaction are always neglected and they suffer from psychological trauma in the house and the outside world too (Clear Light of Day). The predicament of women are skilfully represented in these two texts and this paper sheds light on how women in post-colonial Indian society, though the transition from colonized to post- colonized has been possible, the women remained as the colonized or the subaltern part of the Indian society.

Keywords- *Post- colonial women, Patriarchy, Gender discrimination.*

Gender Issues in Literature

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is the representation of female characters in Literature through ages. Since education was denied to females the males had an upper hand in writing. The female character was presented from males perspective as angelic figure, physically weaker always needed a male supporter to bring her out of danger and was treated nothing less than a household commodity. She was denied the right to speak in political or economic matter.

When women started writing they wrote about the gender issues which they faced. The suppressed desires came out in the form of madness. They even wrote about sex which was considered as taboo especially for women to speak about. The modern writers whether male or female explored the psychology and social roles of women with increasing depths.

Keywords: *female characters, gender issues, modern*

Ascriptions of 'Masculinity', 'Modernity' and 'New woman' in Hardy's Jude the Obscure: an Evaluative study

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ABSTRACT

The term 'Masculinity' refers to the gender relationship and 'Modernity' signifies the intellectual trauma of the modern man. Jude is called 'à la fin de siècle', means 'at the turn of the century'. To talk turkey, the new man (Jude) is forcefully created for the emancipation of new woman (Sue), while the new woman is not willing to be the victim of masculine greed. This paper enucleates, how the concept of 'New woman' is related with sue along with some unconventional and unorthodox views of Sue's character. This paper also interprets that Arabella and Sue in this novel are representing two different types of female sexuality, the scheming seductress and fascinating tantalizing prude that collude to destroy the protagonist Jude, though Jude's modernity is accepted how he negotiated a new woman. The nutate of the novel is the emergence of 'new woman' and the key, there is the unisexual codes and custom and interest

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বিভূতিভূষণের 'পথের পাঁচালী'র নারী চরিত্র

সাথী মুদি, সহশিক্ষিকা

নিম্নাী পাবলিক স্কুল, হাওড়া - বাংলা বিভাগের

সংক্ষিপ্তসার : বিভূতিভূষণ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় বাংলা সাহিত্যের তিন বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় (মনিক, তারাশঙ্কর, বিভূতিভূষণ)-- এর অন্যতম। যে কোন মহৎ কাজ সময়কে ছাপিয়ে যেমন অমর হয়ে যায়, বিভূতিভূষণের সাহিত্যসৃষ্টি আজও অমর হয়ে আছে। পল্লীজীবন, পল্লীগ্রামের মানুষই তাঁর লেখার প্রধান উপজীব্য। প্রকৃতি তাঁর লেখার অন্যতম প্রধান উপাদান। মানুষের মনের সঙ্গে প্রকৃতির যোগসাধনে তিনি অসাধারণ। তাঁর উপন্যাস ও ছোটগল্পগুলিতে প্রকৃতি ও মানুষ বারবার মিশে গেছে। তা মতো অন্যতম তাঁর বিখ্যাত উপন্যাস 'পথের পাঁচালী'।

'পথের পাঁচালী' বিভূতিভূষণের প্রথম প্রকাশিত গ্রন্থ। 'বিচিত্রা' পত্রিকায় দ্বিতীয় বর্ষের প্রথম সংখ্যা থেকে 'পথের পাঁচালী' নিয়মিতভাবে প্রকাশিত হতে থাকে। ১৯২৯ খ্রি এটি গ্রন্থাকারে প্রকাশিত হয়। এই উপন্যাসে উপন্যাসিকের শৈশবের স্মৃতি গুঞ্জে পাওয়া যায়। বিভূতিভূষণ 'পথের পাঁচালী' উপন্যাসটিকে তিনটি খণ্ডে বিভক্ত করেছেন --- 'বল্লালী বালাই', 'আম আঁটির ভেঁপু', 'অতুর সংবাদ'। মানুষের অদেখা জীবনের সাদা কালো ছবিকে সেলুলয়েডের ফিতায় সাজিয়ে 'পথের পাঁচালী'কে পরবর্তীকালে অন্য মাত্রা দিয়েছিলেন আরেক মহারথী সত্যজিৎ রায়। ১৯৫৫ খ্রি. 'পথের পাঁচালী' শ্রেণ্যগৃহে প্রথম প্রদর্শিত হয়। ১৯৫৬ খ্রি. কান আন্তর্জাতিক চলচ্চিত্র উৎসবে 'পথের পাঁচালী' আন্তর্জাতিক পুরস্কার লাভ করে।

বিভূতিভূষণের লেখায় নিষ্ঠুরতা, ক্রুরতা প্রায় নেই বললেই চলে, তবে গ্রাম্য কুটিলতা আছে। তাঁর লেখায় পুরুষ চরিত্রগুলি একটু অতিমাত্রায় ভালো, তুলনামূলকভাবে নারী চরিত্রগুলি অনেক বেশি হাজারিক। বলা যেতেই পারে, এটি নারীকেন্দ্রিক উপন্যাস। ইন্দির ঠাকরণ, দুর্গা, সর্বজয়াই এর প্রধান চরিত্র--- অণু কেবল এক ছটা, ভাষাকার।

উপন্যাসের প্রথম পর্ব 'বল্লালী বালাই'তে ইন্দির ঠাকরণকে হরিহরের সংসারে 'আপদ বালাই' হিসেবে পরিচিত। ঔপনিবেশিক সমাজে কৌলিন্য প্রথার সেই যুগকাল ইন্দির ঠাকরণের মত অসংখ্য নারীরা ছিল সেই নরবলির উপকরণ। ইন্দির ঠাকরণের সমগ্র জীবনে বার তিনেক স্বামীর দর্শন এবং অকালমৃত কন্যা বিশ্বেশ্বরীর বেদনাতুর স্মৃতিই ছিল তার একান্ত নিজস্ব। কৌলিন্য প্রথার বলিস্বরূপ ইন্দির ঠাকরণের মত কুলীন নারীরা শুধুমাত্র সামাজিক স্তরেই নয়, সাংসারিক জীবনেও ছিলেন অব্যাহত।

সর্বজয়া চরিত্রটি উপন্যাসে অপুর মা। বিভূতিভূষণ এক স্থানে বলেছিলেন, "সর্বজয়ার একটা অস্পষ্ট ভিত্তি আছে, আমার মা।" অপুর পিতা হরিহরের ন্যায় বিভূতিভূষণের পিতাও সংসার সম্পর্কে উদাসীন ছিলেন। বিভূতিভূষণের মা ও সর্বজয়া দুজনেই সংসারে অভাব-জনন ও দুঃখ-বেদনার সাথে লড়াই করেছেন। এখানে একাধারে সর্বজয়া মুখরা, ঈর্ষাপরায়ণ এবং নিষ্ঠুর, কিন্তু অপরদিকে তার চরিত্রের মধ্যে প্রখর আত্মসম্মানবোধ লক্ষ্য করা যায়।

অগলপুর্বে থাকার সময় বিভূতিভূষণ তেলহীন রক্ষতুলের একটি মেয়েকে দেখেন। ঐ চরিত্রটির অনুসরণে 'পথের পাঁচালী' উপন্যাসে বিভূতিভূষণ দুর্গা চরিত্রটির অবতারণা করেন। এই বিষয়ে আরও একটি তথ্য জানা যায়, আপন ছোটবোনকে তিনি 'দুর্গা' বলে ডাকতেন। তাঁর বোনও অল্প বয়সে মারা যায়। এই উপন্যাসে ইন্দির ঠাকরণ ও সর্বজয়ার অসহায়ত্ব স্পষ্ট, কিন্তু দুর্গার একাকীত্বটি অত্যন্ত গভীর। এই তিন চরিত্রের মনোজগতের বিভিন্ন দিক প্রাবন্ধিক তার প্রবন্ধে ফুটিয়ে তোলার চেষ্টা করেছেন।

মূল শব্দ : বিভূতিভূষণ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়, পথের পাঁচালী, আত্মসম্মানবোধ, নারীর সামাজিক অবস্থান।

‘বাণী বসুর ছোটোগল্পে পৌরাণিক ও মহাকাব্যিক আখ্যানের নবভাষ্যে নারীবাদী ভাবনার

প্রকাশ’

ইন্দ্রাণী গাঙ্গুলি

পিএইচ.ডি গবেষক। বাংলা বিভাগ। রবীন্দ্রভারতী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।

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গবেষণাপত্রের সংক্ষিপ্তসার

পৃথিবীর ইতিহাসের অন্যতম যুগান্তকারী সংঘটন ফরাসি বিপ্লবের মূল বাণী ‘সাম্য, মৈত্রী এবং স্বাধীনতা’র রেশ ধরে ব্রিটিশ লেখক মেরি ওলস্টোনক্রাফট সমাজে নারীর সমশিক্ষা ও সমমর্যাদার অধিকারের পক্ষে বলিষ্ঠ সওয়াল করেছিলেন) ১৭৯২(। পিতৃতান্ত্রিক সভ্যতার অন্যতম দান লিঙ্গবৈষম্যের বিরুদ্ধে সমতা ও অধিকার অর্জনের লক্ষ্যে উনিশ ও বিশ শতকে পাশ্চাত্যে নারীবাদী আন্দোলনের প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় তরঙ্গ উঠেছিল। নারীবাদী আন্দোলন এবং তত্ত্বে অত্যন্ত গুরুত্ব পেয়েছে আবহমান লিঙ্গবৈষম্যের বিরোধিতা এবং নারীর সম অধিকার ও মর্যাদালাভের পথ সন্ধান। লিঙ্গবৈষম্য এক সামাজিক সমস্যা, তাই তার নিরসনের পথে অগ্রসর হতে হলে জানা প্রয়োজন বিবর্তমান সামাজিক ইতিহাসের ধারা, যার সাক্ষ্য বহন করে সাহিত্য। প্রাগাধুনিক ধর্মকেন্দ্রিক সাহিত্য তৎকালের সামাজিক ইতিহাসের দলিল। অধিকার অর্জনের সংগ্রামে নারীর জয়-পরাজয়, অবমাননার বিবর্তমান আলেখ্য সন্ধান আধুনিক সাহিত্যকারেরা বারবার মহাকাব্য ও পুরাণের নবভাষ্য রচনায় ব্রতী হয়েছেন।

বর্তমান প্রবন্ধের আলোচ্য বিষয় বাণী বসুর ছোটোগল্পে পৌরাণিক ও মহাকাব্যিক আখ্যানের নবভাষ্যে নারীবাদী ভাবনা। আলোচনার বিস্তারে অন্যান্য লেখকদের সমধর্মী রচনার তুলনামূলক বিশ্লেষণ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হয়ে উঠবে।

মূল শব্দ (Key Words) : *লিঙ্গবৈষম্য, নারীবাদ, সমাজ ও সাহিত্য, পুরাণ ও মহাকাব্যের নবভাষ্য, বাণী বসুর ছোটোগল্প*।

English Abstract

From its very beginning, in case of both movements and theories, Feminism gave so much importance on achieving rights and equality for women and protesting against gender inequality in society. As gender

inequality is a social problem, through the journey to achieve equality we must be aware of our evolving social history, which are well reflected in literature. Ancient literary works are the best source of the then social history. That's why modern writers are highly interested to make modern interpretations of old texts from the feminist point of view to understand the tradition of gender inequality.

This research paper will be a critical analysis of the feminist interpretation of ancient epic and religious narratives in Bani Basu's short stories with a comparative study of some similar texts of other writers.

Key Words : Gender inequality, Feminism, Society and Literature, Modern interpretation, Bani Basu's short stories.

অর্পিতা রায়
অর্ধবর্ষ- চতুর্থ
শিলিগুড়ি শিক্ষক শিক্ষণ মহাবিদ্যালয়

সংক্ষিপ্তসার

1

সাহিত্যে নারী-সমাজের প্রতিকৃতি: প্রসঙ্গ
রবীন্দ্রনাথের ‘চোখের বালি’ উপন্যাসের প্রধান দুই
নারী চরিত্র:

বাংলা সমাজ ও সাহিত্যে মাতৃতান্ত্রিক সমাজব্যবস্থা চালু থাকলেও, পুরুষের আধিপত্য সেই ব্যবস্থাকে বেশিদিন ধরে রাখতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছে। যেহেতু, সমাজের প্রতি মেয়েদের অবদানের কোন আর্থিক মূল্য হয় না; তাই তাদের মধ্যে এ ধারণা ঢুকিয়ে দেওয়া হয় যে জননীস্ব রূপেই তাদের সার্থকতা।

সাহিত্যে নারীর অবস্থান সম্পর্কের প্রশ্ন সবসময়েই একটি আলোচিত বিষয়। সমাজজীবনকে কেন্দ্র করেই সাহিত্যের মূল রস আশ্বাদিত হয়। আর এই সমাজের এক মূল স্তম্ভ হল এই নারীসমাজ। সাহিত্য প্রতিফলিত করে সমাজের এই নারী সমাজের জীবনযাপন, তাদের প্রেক্ষাপট, বেঁচে থাকার সামাজিক-অর্থনৈতিক আচার-আচরণ এবং প্রতিফলিত করে জীবনযাপনের প্রথা নির্ধারণের জন্য সাংস্কৃতিক বিন্যাস এবং শুভ-অশুভের ভেদ।

সাহিত্যে একালের নারীসমাজের জীবনবৃত্তান্ত যে লেখকের হাত ধরে অগ্রসর হয়েছে, সেই সর্বপ্রথম প্রবক্তা অবশ্যই রবীন্দ্রনাথ এবং তাঁর ‘চোখের বালি’ সেই সৃষ্টি প্রক্রিয়ার প্রথম ফসল।

রবীন্দ্রনাথ পরিপূর্ণ প্রেমের প্রতি চিরকাল তাঁর অন্তরের পঞ্চশাতিস্থ দেখিয়েছেন। যে প্রেম খণ্ডিত, আত্মকেন্দ্রিকতায় সংকীর্ণ, পারিবারিক কর্তব্যকর্মের মধ্যে যে প্রেম বিকশিত নয় তাকে গ্রীহীন অসম্পূর্ণ প্রেম বলে লেখক কবি মনে করেছেন। আর তাঁর এই ভাবনা থেকে সৃষ্টি আশালতা চরিত্র নিজের অসম্পূর্ণতায় পরিবারের ও নিজের কল্যাণ সাধনে ব্যর্থ হয়েছে। কেবল সারল্যতা থেকেই জীবনে পরিপূর্ণতা অর্জন করা যায় না। আশালতা

পারিপার্শ্বিক কারনে আপন ব্যক্তিত্বের প্রকাশ ঘটাতে পারেনি। উপন্যাসের শেষ পর্বে অবশ্য আবার এই আশালতা চরিত্রই জীবনের অভিজ্ঞতা সঞ্চয় করে নারীত্বের পূর্ণতায় নিজেকে অভিষিক্ত করতে পেরেছে।

অন্যদিকে, এই উপন্যাসের সর্বাধিক চিতাকর্ষক ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ চরিত্র হল বিনোদিনী। বিনোদিনীর অপূর্ণ সংসারজীবন, সাম্ভাব্য জীবন-প্ৰীতিতে দীর্ঘনিঃশ্বাস ফেলে প্রবৃত্তির উন্মাদনায় সংসারকে ছিন্নভিন্ন করে দিয়েছিল। উপন্যাসের কাহিনীবৃত্তে তার বিস্তর বিবরণ আছে। তার মধ্যে যে কল্যাণময়ী প্রেমার্ত নারীমূর্তিটি সংগোপন অবস্থান করছিল, বিরুদ্ধ পরিবেশও তা তাকে আত্মরক্ষার্থে সাহায্য করেছে। বিহারীর ভালোবাসা পেয়ে সে ধন্য, কিন্তু প্রেমের প্রবল বাসনায় সে দায়িত্বকে সমাজ-সংসারে ছোট করতে রাজি নয়; যথার্থ প্রেমের জন্যই তার এই আত্মত্যাগ।

সুতরাং নিঃসন্দেহে বলা যায়, উপন্যাসের এই দুটি নারী চরিত্র ভিন্ন দৃষ্টিভঙ্গির আলোয় গড়ে উঠেছে। এই দুই নারী চরিত্রের মাধ্যমে রবীন্দ্রনাথ সমাজে নারী-ভাবনার একটি প্রচ্ছন্ন আভাসকে তুলে ধরেছেন। প্রেমের পূর্ণতায় অভিষিক্ত করে এই দুই নারীর নারী সত্তার উন্মোচন ঘটিয়েছেন রবীন্দ্রনাথ সমাজের ভিন্ন পরিস্থিতির কষ্টপাথরে যাচাই করে।

মূলশব্দ:-

মাতৃতান্ত্রিক, নারীসমাজ, নারীসত্তা

শরদিন্দুর সাহিত্য-মানসে লিঙ্গ ব্যতিরেকে মানবতাবাদ ঃ বিষয় 'ব্যোমকেশ'

নাম ঃ ইনাশ্রী মণ্ডল ।

চতুর্থ অর্ধবর্ষ, প্রশিক্ষণার্থী ।

শিলিগুড়ি শিক্ষক শিক্ষণ মহাবিদ্যালয় ।

সংক্ষিপ্তসার

সমাজ গঠনের মূল উপাদান মানুষ । মানুষই ঐক্যবদ্ধ হয়ে সভ্যতা ও সমাজ গড়ে তোলে । নারীপুরুষ উভয় মানব প্রজাতির সমন্বয়ে গঠিত হয় সমাজ । এই দুই ধারা ব্যতীত উভলিঙ্গ মানুষরাও রয়েছেন মূল ধারার সমান্তরালে ।

নারীপুরুষের দ্বন্দ্বও চিরন্তন আবার তারা একে অন্যের পরিপূরক । সাহিত্যে বিভিন্ন লেখক বিভিন্ন সময় ও পরিস্থিতির ভিত্তিতে নারীপুরুষের অবস্থানকে একেক দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে তুলে ধরেছেন, কেউ নারীবাদ কেউ পুরুষতান্ত্রিক কেউ মানবতার নিরপেক্ষ পর্যবেক্ষণের ভিত্তিতে।

সাহিত্যিক শরদিন্দু বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের জনপ্রিয় 'ব্যোমকেশ' সিরিজের কাহিনিগুলিতে বহু চরিত্রের আনাগোনা । ব্যোমকেশ, অজিত, সত্যবতীর পাশাপাশি সব চরিত্র উপস্থাপিত হয়েছে মানবতার ভাবনা থেকে । অপরাধীর মনস্তত্ত্ব প্রভাবিত হয়নি কথাও নারী বা পুরুষবাদের দর্শনের দ্বারা । আবার ব্যোমকেশ সত্যবতীর দাম্পত্যে ক্ষুণ্ণ হয়নি ব্যোমকেশের শানিত সত্ত্বা বা সত্যবতীর উজ্জ্বল উপস্থিতি, অজিত-ব্যোমকেশের প্রাধান্যে ঢাকা পরে যায়নি সত্যবতীর গুরুত্ব । সমগ্র সিরিজে নারীপুরুষ চরিত্রের সমতার মাত্রা অসামান্য ভাবে অক্ষুণ্ণ থেকেছে । লেখক কারো গুরুত্ব খর্ব না করে একে অন্যকে পরিপূর্ণ করার অনন্য নজির রেখেছেন এই ধারায়।

মূলশব্দ ঃ পরিপূরক । মানবতাবাদ । নিরপেক্ষ পর্যবেক্ষণ ।

রবীন্দ্র ছোটগল্পে নারীজীবন থেকে উত্তরণের দিশা দুঃখ যজ্ঞা :

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বৈদিক যুগে ঘোষা, অপালা, মৈত্রেয়ী এরা সকলেই ছিলেন শিক্ষিতা নারী । পরবর্তী কালে নারীদের সামাজিক অবস্থানের অবনমন ঘটে । সাহিত্যেও এর প্রতিফলন ঘটেছে। শতাব্দীর পর শতাব্দী ধরে নারী নির্যাতনের বিবিধ চিত্র আমরা পাই ।

বর্তমান প্রবন্ধে রবীন্দ্রনাথের আটটি ছোটগল্পের মাধ্যমে দেখাতে চেষ্টা করা হবে কিভাবে সমাজে নারীদের প্রতি নির্যাতন চলত এবং সময়ের সাথে সাথে সমাজে নারীরা কিভাবে ব্যক্তি স্বাভাবিকবোধ এবং প্রতিবাদ করে বেরিয়ে এসেছে এবং নিজেদের আত্মমর্যাদাবোধে উন্নীত করতে পেরেছে ।

মূল শব্দ : রবীন্দ্র ছোটগল্প ; নারী জীবন ; ব্যক্তি স্বাভাবিকবোধ ; আত্মমর্যাদাবোধ

সাহিত্যে লিঙ্গগত সমস্যা : তৎকালীন সময়ে নারী শিক্ষায় বিদ্যাগার

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ABSTRACT (সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ)

আমাদের দেশ ভারতবর্ষে বহু মনিষী জন্মগ্রহণ করেছিলেন তাদের মধ্যে ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগর মহাশয়(১৮২০-১৮৯১) উনিশ শতকে ভারতের নবজাগরণের অন্যতম মূল অন্যতম ব্যক্তিত্ব। তিনি নারীদের মুখে হাসি ফোটানোর আরেকটি নাম। তার অভূতপূর্ব সাহস ধ্যান ধারণা আজ সকল নারীদের কাছে আদর্শ। সাম্প্রতিককালে তিনি যেভাবে নারীদের পাশে দাঁড়িয়ে, তাদের সম্মান, অধিকার ও মূল্যবোধ সমস্ত কিছুই ওপর আন্দোলন ও প্রতিবাদ করেছেন তার সত্যিই অনস্বীকার্য। নারী জাতির সম্মান, শিক্ষার, সুরক্ষায় অধিকারে আজ যতটা উন্নতি দেখতে পাচ্ছি তার সবার মূলে রয়েছেন ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগর মহাশয়। তিনি মহিলাদের ক্ষমতায়ন এবং লিঙ্গ ন্যায়বিচারের জন্য আন্তরিকভাবে কাজ করেছেন। তিনি বিধবা পুনর্বিবাহ আইন পাসের ক্ষেত্রে অগ্রণী ভূমিকা পালন করে হিন্দু গোঁড়ামিকে চ্যালেঞ্জ করেছিলেন। এছাড়াও মহিলাদের শিক্ষার জন্য এবং বাল্যবিবাহের বর্বর অনুশীলনকে জোরালোভাবে ধিক্কার জানায়। ধর্মশাস্ত্রের সময়কালে এবং পুরাণে মহিলাদের মর্যাদা ধীরে ধীরে হ্রাস পেয়েছে এবং একটি বড় পরিবর্তন হয়েছে। মেয়েরা আনুষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা থেকে বঞ্চিত ছিল। নারীরা বোঝা হিসাবে বিবেচিত হত। নারীদের স্বাধীনতাকে খর্ব করা হয়েছিল। কন্যাদের তুলনায় পুত্রদের বেশি ক্ষমতা দেওয়া হত। সতী, জওহর, পর্দা এবং দেবদাসীর মতো ঐতিহাসিক রীতি, বাল্য বিবাহ এবং বিধবা পুনর্বিবাহের উপর বিধিনিষেধ কায়েম করেছিল। ঐতিহ্যগুলি প্রাচীন এবং মধ্যযুগীয় ভারতীয় সমাজে লিঙ্গ ভারসাম্য প্রতিফলিত করে।

KEYWORDS (মূলশব্দ) : ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগর, নারী শিক্ষা, আন্দোলন, ক্ষমতায়ন, নারী স্বাধীনতা।

Evolution of domestic violence in literature

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সাহিত্যের ক্ষেত্রে গার্হস্থ্য হিংসার বিবর্তিত রূপঃ

পৃথিবীর জটিল থেকে জটিলতর সমস্যার কারণ গার্হস্থ্য হিংসা। এই হিংসা হল কোনো ঘনিষ্ঠ সম্বন্ধের মধ্যে একজন ব্যক্তি দ্বারা অন্য একজন ব্যক্তির প্রতি অন্যায় ও অত্যাচার করা, যা শারীরিক, যৌন, মানসিক বা আবেগজনিত নিগ্রহ হতে পারে। NCRB-র রিপোর্ট অনুযায়ী প্রতি ৫ মিনিটে একটি করে গার্হস্থ্য হিংসার ঘটনা নথিভুক্ত হয়। বর্তমান সময়ে এর বিবিধ রূপ লক্ষ্য করা যায়, যা কালেরস্রোতে বিভিন্নভাবে বিবর্তিত হয়েছে। যেহেতু সাহিত্য সমাজের কথা বলে, তাই সাহিত্যের দিকে দৃকপাত করলে বোঝা যাবে কি ভাবে যুগে যুগে গার্হস্থ্য হিংসার রূপ বিবর্তিত হয়েছে।

বাংলা সাহিত্যের প্রাচীনতম নিদর্শন 'চর্যাপদ'। সেখানে দেখা যায় ঘরে বধু থাকা সত্ত্বেও প্রেমিকার প্রতি আকৃষ্ট হয়ে স্বামী পরিজনকে হত্যা করেছে। আবার 'চর্যাপদে' যে চিত্র ফুটে উঠেছে তার ভিন্ন রূপ লক্ষ্য করা যায় মধ্যযুগের সাহিত্য 'শ্রীকৃষ্ণকীর্তন' এ; সেখানে রাধার ওপর মানসিক অত্যাচার করা হচ্ছে। কিন্তু গার্হস্থ্য হিংসার ভয়াবহরূপ উঠে এসেছে 'মনসামঙ্গল' কাব্যে। অর্থাৎ সমাজ যত আধুনিকতার দিকে এগিয়েছে; ততই মানুষের মনের জটিলতাগুলি বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে, হিংসার বিভৎস রূপ প্রকট হয়েছে, যার প্রমাণ রয়েছে মানিক বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের 'কুষ্ঠরোগীর বউ', 'সরীসৃপ', নরেন্দ্রনাথ মিত্রের 'রস', বিমল কবির 'আত্মজা' ও বিভিন্ন লেখকের গল্পে। এই গবেষণাধর্মী পত্র লেখার উদ্দেশ্য সাহিত্যের ক্ষেত্রে গার্হস্থ্য হিংসার বিবর্তিত রূপগুলি তুলে ধরা ও কি ভাবে বর্তমান সময় প্রেক্ষিতে এই সমস্যাগুলির সমাধান সম্ভব, তা পর্যালোচনা করা।

মূলশব্দ: গার্হস্থ্য হিংসা, দাম্পত্য সম্পর্ক, মানসিক স্বন্দ

Theme: Empowering Third Gender

Issues of Third Gender In Teacher Education Curriculum: A Critical Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Gender refers to all social and cultural norms that distinguish between masculine and feminine characteristics. Third gender is a concept in which individuals are categorized, either by themselves or by society, as neither man nor woman. Even with various gender equity initiatives, our society is still under the grip of various gender issues, particularly for the third gender. To minimize these gender issues, we need to start changing the mindset of the young generation. The ideas and beliefs of children are significantly influenced by their teachers. Their attitude, action, behavior, perspective and mindset help in developing the gender notions in the mind of a child. To do this, we need teachers who have a sound knowledge regarding gender issues. They should be provided timely and appropriate training about the gender sensitive issues so that they can have knowledge about their role as an agent of social change for ensuring gender equality. Gender equality in teacher education curriculum enables teachers in creating consciousness about gender equality and helps in implementing gender equality education. Though the teacher education curriculum contains gender issues in some or the other way, the presence of issue of third gender is a question to be addressed. Therefore, the present paper endeavours to critically analyze the presence of issues of third gender in curriculum of teacher education and to identify strategies to integrate issues of third gender in teacher education curriculum.

Key Words: *Third gender, Teacher education, Curriculum*

Flirting among the Queer People through Virtual Community

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides a brief discussion to analyzing flirting among the queer people in ICT era. In the recent time as the development in internet and telecommunication is prowled, the forms of flirting among queer people is now reconstructing through social media. Where the queer people hide their actual identity (original name and biodata) and passing as virtual identity (false name and biodata) on social media, so they are not allow to show their actual identity for intimacy or flirting.

However, the Queer people create a false identity due to various mobile apps like Facebook, what's app, blued, grinder and more on social media, where they create a own profile on social media with fake identity and communicate with other people for same-sex relationship, love and erotic needs. In this virtual space all people are stranger, so when they are communicate with each other for flirting then they are not knowing each other that who is she/he. However most of the queer people continue maintain their two identity and maintain their mutual and erotic relationship with stranger by this false identity.

This paper on flirting among the queer people through the various mobile apps focuses on three issues: conceptualizing flirting and technology. Secondly, examine the homosexuality is the stigma in society. And finally explore the identity crisis among the Queer people.

For the present study Malda and Jalpaiguri in West Bengal selected as a study area. Homosexual and Bisexual Men in the age group of 16 – 40 has been taken as a sample. Descriptive method is use to examine the experience of gender and media. The study is based on case study method and qualitative in nature.

Keywords : *Virtual Community, Web identity, Queer, Intimacy, stigma, gender Identity*

Concept of Transgender Empowerment in Curriculum: A Study on Pupil Teacher

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Who am I? Am I a man or a woman or a what? Societal views, opinions of so called educated and uneducated people will depict them as “You are not at all a member of our society. Because, you are not under “He” or ‘She’. Then? Who am I? ‘You are ‘Sie’ or ‘Ze” or it will be Hir. Our society still struggling for Women empowerment. Here, few peoples are struggling for their identity, freedom, rights, education

Keywords: transgender, third gender, empowerment

A General Study on Empowerment of Third Gender Through Education

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ABSTRACT

Education is an important tool for the development of our society and empowerment of our self. “Empower” means freedom and power to control your life, to recognize and claim your right, to have the autonomy to take your own decisions. Third Gender people are also known as “Hijra”. This community live on margins- socially, educationally, economically, psycho-socially and psycho-sexually. They are also suffering from hundreds years in search of their identity and rights. Third Gender (hijra) is a part of our society, but everywhere and every time they are facing some problems and society cannot provide sufficient opportunity.

Indian constitution provides equal opportunity to every citizen to grow and attain their potential irrespective of caste, religion or gender. Third Gender people are everywhere backward; they do not have any resource to develop themselves. They are also deprived of social and cultural participation, eliminated by family and society. The main objective of the study is to find out ways for the development and inclusion of Third Gender people through education and how to provide educational opportunity. In addition, society encourages them to come back to mainstream education and to avail equal opportunities in everywhere.

Key Words: Development, Empowerment, Equal Opportunity, Inclusion, Mainstream Education.

A study on the Perception of Students of Siliguri B.Ed. College towards Third Gender Community

Bijaya Tamang

ABSTRACT

The third gender communities are those people whose gender identity is different from the sex assigned to us at birth. We can also call it as a 'transgender'. The term came into use in late 20th century. The transgender community totally varied in identification. There are several options of which people choose them to be a transgender. Since the transgender community is increasing vigorously, the study is conducted to analyze the perception of Siliguri B.Ed. College students regarding third gender community. A sample of 50 students has been selected through simple random sampling method. Descriptive method has been adopted for the present study. Also there are several challenges faced by third gender in the society. Thus, the paper will also try to investigate the set of challenges faced by transgender community and will come up with some recommendations.

Keywords: *Perception, Siliguri B.Ed College Students, Third Gender Community*

The Shadow Pandemic: Challenges of Online Education in Transgender Community

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ABSTRACT

Last few months unprecedented *COVID-19 pandemic* spread rapidly across the world. Human have faced the greatest challenge since World War Two. It has potential to create devastating social, economic and political crises as well as disrupt our education system. For an unknown period of time academic institutions had been closed, and Indian government quickly recommended shifting to “Online Learning”. Now online learning has been a common delivery medium for education. Due to COVID-19 Condition all educational institutions had been closed, and whole education system comes under an ICT based umbrella. During this time teacher and students interaction is done through internet, so teacher and students’ digital literacy is prime part of teaching learning. Educational institutions are delivering their all classes and curricular activity through online. Education is our basic fundamental right. It ensures all people belong to our society to take free and compulsory, free services. This study has focused on Challenges of Online Education in Transgender Community during pandemic condition. The transgender community is one of the most marginalized groups in our society, with access to education. A bold new view of learning and schooling is needed. Also the paper discuss on different recommendations based mainly the Challenges of Online Education in Transgender Community.

Keywords: *Unprecedented, Pandemic, Transgender Community, Online Learning, Challenges*

Social Empowerment of Third Gender in Indian Society

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ABSTRACT

The modern society and present world revolved around many illness. Among them the right of the third gender or human beings who fall under a different domain of sexual practices are the most vulnerable ones. The present societal norms most often disrespect and immensely decriminalized and penalized them. There are many reformations taking place around the world in order to make people aware of this issues encouraging them for being more sensitive and sensible towards the basic human rights of the third gender and the eligibilities. Third gender or Third sex is a concept in which individuals are categorized either by themselves or by society as neither man or women. It is also a social category that recognizes three or more gender. Biology determines whether or human chromosomal and anatomical sex is male, female or one of the uncommon variations.

***Key words:* Social illness, Social discrimination, Penalized.**

Third Gender: The Unavoidable Fact

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ABSTRACT

The term third gender describes individuals, categorized neither as man nor woman in the social category present in those societies who recognize three or more genders. Disowned in their childhood, ridiculed, abused by everyone as eunuchs earn their livelihood by dancing at the beat of drums, but their pain and agony isn't generally noticed and demands just a reminder of how helpless and neglected they are. Thousands of welfare schemes have been launched by the government but, only for men and women, the third sex do not fall in the category within the society. The Constitution gives rights on the basis of citizenship, grounds of gender but the discrimination on the part of our legislature is evident. The constitution contains certain prohibited grounds of discrimination such as race, caste, creed, etc., excluding sexual orientation.

Considering the complex network of people, their sizeable number of eunuchs in the world, it's not possible to ignore their existence. It must be noted that the third gender in India is not adequately provided for, though their existence is evident in our country, a vertical intervention of rights is necessary, recognising eunuchs as equal citizens of India.

KEY WORDS: *Ridiculed, Discrimination, Eunuchs, Rights.*

কবিতা সিংহের 'পৌরুষ': এক বৃহত্তার আত্মত্যাগের কাহিনি

সৌরভ দাস

সহকারী অধ্যাপক, শিলিগুড়ি শিক্ষক শিক্ষণ মহাবিদ্যালয়

সংক্ষিপ্তসার: মানুষ যখন মানুষকে ভালবাসতে শুরু করে, তখন তার মনে জাগে এক নির্মল আনন্দ। যে আনন্দ উপলব্ধির জন্য কোন লিঙ্গ ভেদের প্রয়োজন হয় না। সেঙ্গ বা জৈবিক লিঙ্গ কিংবা জেডার বা সামাজিক লিঙ্গ নির্বিশেষে মানুষ দেখে স্বপ্ন, তার প্রিয়তম ব্যক্তিটির সাথে আজীবন ঘর বাঁধার। কবিতা সিংহের 'পৌরুষ' ১৯৮৪ খ্রিঃ এমনই এক ব্যক্তির ভালবাসার ও আত্মত্যাগের কাহিনি। যে বা যারা সমাজের কাছে তৃতীয় লিঙ্গ বলেই পরিচিত। উপন্যাসে হিজড়ে সখীসোনা খৌবন ও মানবমনের নিয়ম অনুযায়ী ভালবেসে ফেলে, লক্ষণকে। স্বপ্ন দেখে লক্ষণকে সঙ্গে করে বাঁচার। যেখানে পূর্ণতা পাবে তার আভ্যন্তরীণ নারীত্বের আকাঙ্ক্ষাগুলো। লক্ষণও একইভাবে সখীসোনার সঙ্গে সম্পর্কে জড়িয়ে যায়। কিন্তু মধুকরবৃন্তিধারী পুরুষ মনের অধিকারী লক্ষণ যৌনতার ভিত্তিতে স্বাদ গুঁজে নিতে চায় সুমতি নামের এক নারীর সহবাসে। সুমতি ও সখীসোনাকে সঙ্গী করেই লক্ষণ তার বৈত যৌনতার আনন্দ অনুভব করে নিতে চায়। কিন্তু এখানেই ঘুরে দাঁড়ায় সখীসোনা। সে ফিরে যেতে চায় পুরনো হিজড়েদের টোলে। আপাত দৃষ্টিতে দেখলে মনে হয়, সুমতির নারীত্ব কিংবা মাতৃত্বের কাছে হেরে যাবে বলেই সখীসোনার এই পলায়ন। কিন্তু সে সরলকে জানায়, সে আজ চলে যাচ্ছে ঠিক, কিন্তু সে ফিরে আসবে। কারণ একদিন ভোগের সব উপাদানগুলো মিটে গেলে লক্ষণ আবার তার কাছে ফিরে আসবে। কোথাও যেন সে জানে ত্যাগের মধ্যে যে আনন্দ বিরাজ করে, ভোগের মধ্যে তা করেনা। আর এভাবেই যেন সে, না-পুরুষ না-নারী হয়ে, সাধারণ হিজড়ে থেকে উত্তরিত হয় অর্ধনারীশ্বরে, একজন পরিপূর্ণ মানুষে।

মূলশব্দ: জৈবিক লিঙ্গ, সামাজিক লিঙ্গ, বৃহত্তা, আত্মত্যাগ।

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সংক্ষিপ্তসার

মানুষের ব্যক্তিসত্তা যখন অস্বীকৃত হয়, তখনই জন্ম নেয় হীনমন্যতা, ক্ষুদ্রতা ও দাসত্বের বোধ। নারীর ব্যক্তিসত্তার স্বীকৃতিদানের প্রতি পুরুষশাসিত সমাজের চিরাচরিত অনীহাই, নারী-পুরুষের দুই প্রায় বিপরীত মেরুর জীব হিসাবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হওয়ার ভিত্তিপ্রস্তর। এই দ্বিমেরুর মধ্যেই যে নিহিত রয়েছে লিঙ্গবৈষম্যের বীজ, এবং নারীর চিরাচরিত অবমাননার কারণ, তা অনুভব করেছিলেন রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর। মহাভারত-অন্তর্গত অর্জুন ও চিত্রাঙ্গদার কাহিনিসূত্র অবলম্বনে তিনি রচনা করেন কাব্যনাট্য ‘চিত্রাঙ্গদা’, এবং পরবর্তীকালে তা রূপান্তরিত করেন নৃত্যনাট্যে। মহাভারতের কাহিনিসূত্র অবলম্বনে রচিত হলেও, রবীন্দ্রনাটক ‘চিত্রাঙ্গদা’-য় নাটককারের চিত্রাঙ্গদা-চরিত্রচিত্রণ সম্পূর্ণত মৌলিক ভাবনাপ্রসূত। কাব্যনাট্য ও নৃত্যনাট্য ‘চিত্রাঙ্গদা’-র মূল বিষয় অভিন্ন - আত্মোপলব্ধি-যাত্রার মধ্য দিয়ে চিত্রাঙ্গদার লিঙ্গপরিচয়ের বন্ধন থেকে ব্যক্তিপরিচয়ের মুক্তিতে উত্তরণ ও স্বীকৃতিলাভ। কিন্তু দুই নাটকে চিত্রাঙ্গদার অন্তিম উপলব্ধির ভিন্নতাকে কেন্দ্র করে রবীন্দ্রনাথের নারীভাবনারও কিঞ্চিৎ পরিবর্তন লক্ষ করা যায়। ফলে, দুই নাটকের মূলসুর এক হওয়া সত্ত্বেও, কাব্যনাট্যের চিত্রাঙ্গদার তুলনায় নৃত্যনাট্যের চিত্রাঙ্গদা ব্যক্তিসত্তায় উজ্জ্বলতর হয়ে প্রতীয়মান হন। মহাভারতের চিত্রাঙ্গদার রবীন্দ্র-কাব্যনাট্যের চিত্রাঙ্গদা হয়ে ওঠা; এবং কাব্যনাট্যের চিত্রাঙ্গদার, নৃত্যনাট্যের চিত্রাঙ্গদা হয়ে ওঠার মধ্য দিয়ে, নারীর স্বতন্ত্র থেকে স্বতন্ত্রতর সত্তায় প্রতিষ্ঠিত হওয়ার যে যাত্রা; রবীন্দ্রভাবনার আলোকে, তাই বর্তমান নিবন্ধের আলোচ্য বিষয়।

মুখ্যশব্দঃ মহাভারত, চিত্রাঙ্গদা, রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর, নারীভাবনা, নারীপ্রগতি, নারীমুক্তি

আইনি ঘেরাটোপ থেকে সমকামিতার উত্তরণ

আবির মণ্ডল

বি.এড. প্রশিক্ষণার্থী,

রামকৃষ্ণ মিশন ব্রহ্মানন্দ কলেজ অব এডুকেশন

সারসংক্ষেপ

সমকামিতা বর্তমানে বৈধ কিন্তু এই বৈধতার লড়াই সহজ ছিল না। সমকামীদের বহু বছরের অক্লান্ত প্রচেষ্টার ফলে আজ সমকামীরা স্বাধীন। ১৮৬০ সালে ৩৭৭ ধারা সংবিধানের অন্তর্ভুক্ত হয় যা সমকামী যৌনসঙ্গমকে অবৈধ ঘোষণা করে। এর ফলস্বরূপ সমাজের বিভিন্নক্ষেত্রে **LGBT** সম্প্রদায়ের ব্যক্তিবর্গ নিপীড়ন, নির্যাতন ও শোষণের শিকার হয়। তাদের প্রতি বৈষ্যম্যমূলক আচরণ করা হয়। এর বিরুদ্ধে স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংগঠন ও বিশিষ্ট সমকামী ব্যক্তির বহুবার প্রতিবাদ করেছে। আইনি পথে হেঁটে তারা ২০১৮র ৬ই সেপ্টেম্বর সাফল্য অর্জন করে ও প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক সমকামী যৌনসঙ্গমকে বৈধতা দিতে অগ্রণী ভূমিকা গ্রহণ করে। তাত্ত্বিক অধ্যয়নের মাধ্যমে এই প্রবন্ধে কিভাবে ৩৭৭ ধারার অবলুপ্তি ও সমকাম বৈধকরণ হয়েছে এবং কিভাবে **LGBT** মানুষজন বাঁচার অধিকার স্বীকৃত হয়েছে সেই বিষয়ে আলোকপাত করা হয়েছে। তার পাশাপাশি সমকাম নিয়ে রাজনৈতিক চাপানউতড়ি ও সরকারের ভূমিকারও বিশ্লেষণ করা হয়েছে। মূলত এখানে ১৯৯৪ থেকে ২০১৮ অবধি আইন-সংক্রান্ত হাইকোর্ট ও সুপ্রিম কোর্টের রায় ও সমকামীদের সামাজিক অবস্থার পর্যালোচনা করা হয়েছে।

মূল শব্দঃ সমকাম, রূপান্তরকাম, তৃতীয় লিঙ্গ, ৩৭৭ ধারা, সুপ্রিম কোর্ট, নাজ ফাউন্ডেশন, **LGBTQ**



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