

## Perceptions of Feminism: A Critical Study on Women in Indira Goswami's "The Man from Chinnamasta"

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### ABSTRACT:

*Feminism is a variety of political revolution, identity and the movement for the society as a whole which have its common aims and objectives. It has some specific questions similar to political, economic, individual, social fairness, equal opportunity etc.*

*Feminism fights against gender disparities and differences which is an interdisciplinary subject; hence, Indira Goswami is a identity of such type of social question, who has a number of novels to her recognitions.*

*The research paper wants to glorify the perceptions of feminism in the contemporary times and with the relevance of Indira Goswami's "The Man from Chinnamasta".*

**Key Words:** *Perceptions, Feminism, Women, Indira Goswami, The Man from Chinnamasta.*

### INTRODUCTION:

Indira Goswami, *The Man from Chinnamasta* is an identity of society and has its importance. It is an appeal to place an end to perform of animal sacrifice in the Kamakhya Temple. Set on the banks of Brahmaputra River around the Maa Kamakhya Temple in British India, the novel highlights the account of the erudite abstemious Chinnamasta Jatadhari and his lots of supporters who struggle to end animal sacrifice.

### Statement of the Research Problem:

Feminism has its historical and societal significance. In the writings of Indira Goswami, the expression feminism is greatly focussed. In this reason there is a great importance for research to find out the facet of feminism in Indira Goswami's 'The Man from Chinnamasta'.

### Rationale:

It is noteworthy to study Indira Goswami's 'The Man from Chinnamasta' while observing the thought of feminism and feminist studies.

### Main Objectives:

1. To glorify about the concept and influence of feminism and feminist studies.
2. To identify how the feminism and feminist studies is highlighted in Indira Goswami's 'The Man from Chinnamasta'.

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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The research paper is based on descriptive and analytical study and based on secondary sources that have been collected from different books, journals, edited volumes, periodicals, research papers, research articles, paper clips, news papers, internet etc.

### Research Design:

- (i) **Study Type:** Descriptive and analytical study.
- (ii) **Locale of the Study:** Indira Goswami's 'The Man from Chinnamasta'.

### Concept of Feminism:

1. Feminism is a type of political revolution and its ideologies.
2. Feminism wants to set up didactic and specialized opportunities for women.
3. Feminism speaks to financial, societal, opinionated and artistic differences of power and rights for the women.

### Historical Milieu of Feminism:

In Netherlands, Wilhelmina Drucker (1847–1925) struggled effectively for the vote and identical and equivalent rights for the women in the course of political and feminist paradigm. The history of feminism involves the explanations of the revolutions and identities which have glorified at identical rights for women. It is highly noted that Simone de Beauvoir authored that "the first time we see a woman take up her pen in defense of her sex" was Christine de Pizan who authored *Epitre au Dieu d'Amour* in the 15th century.

### Feminism in India:

Feminism in Indian perspective is a phase of actions and revolutions that highlighted at explaining, founding, protecting and shielding identical social, political, economic rights and equivalent prospects for Indian women and is the quest of women's rights surrounded by the society of India.

The feminist history in India can be alienated into three phases-

1. Opening in the mid-eighteenth century started when male European colonists began to protest against the social evils of Sati.
2. As of 1915 to Indian independence while Gandhi included women's movements into the Quit India movement and independent women's organisations started to come out.
3. Post-independence which has glorified on fair action of women at home after marriage in the work force and right to political equivalence.

### Some Facets of Feminism in India:

The highlighting facets of feminism are:

1. A woman is the milestone of a nation.
2. A woman has its personal charm for great enhancement.
3. Feminists are amalgamated by the idea that women's place in society is imbalanced to that of men.

4. In the contemporary times Feminism is a ground-breaking worldwide philosophy.
5. In the twentieth century, Feminism is a literary, artistic, social, and political movement.
6. Feminist movement is not new concept.
7. Feminism is intensely entrenched in the history of development.

### Why Feminist Studies?

There are certain issues in which we have to study Feminist and women's studies as academic disciplines. These are for the only advantage of women and women's privileges. Women's studies discussed about gender studies and also give importance on our history, identical relations and its historiography. There are a line of dissimilar labels that are connected by means of women's studies and additional gender correlated studies. Suppositions in relation are frequently in fairly elderly twisted behaviors of considering belongings, somewhere queries in the vein of "do you hate men?"

### Women in Indira Goswami's "The Man from Chinnamasta":

Indira Goswami who has acquired the pen name Mamoni Raisom Goswami was a great writer, poet, editor and activist from North East India. She has used both the languages Assamese and English while writing. "*The Blue-Necked Braja*", "*The Rusted Sword, Pages stained with blood*", "*The Moth Eaten Howdah of Tusker*" are the greatest novels to her recognitions.

Indira Goswami's *Chinnamastar Manuhto* translated as *The Man from Chinnamasta* by Prashant Goswami is a novel published in 2005 which is based on Kamakhya temple at the centre of its story and is an appeal on the part of the novelist to discontinue the age old performance of animal sacrifice at the temple.

The great novel assembled with much struggle particularly on the part of traditionalism and Goswami had to face death intimidations and the novel highlights about Chinnamasta Jatadhari a serious and a erudite man, who together with Ratnadhar, an performer and his important follower and a host of supporters struggle to put an end to animal sacrifice by meeting sufficient marks in favor of the reason to present to the British authorities and hence, novelist Goswami speech marks from the *KalikaPurana* to highlight alternative offerings for animal sacrifice.

Luminously woven into the description are the legends of two women- Dorothy Brown, a foreigner who looks for sanctuary with the jatadhari and Bidhibala, the child bride. Dorothy Brown is the wife of Henry Brown who is the Principal of the Cotton College.

Novelist Goswami glorifies dominant formation and influence all the way through the stories of Dorothy and Bidhibala. Survival is the method of achieving access and raising one's potentialities with a view to contributing vigorously in determining one's own existence.

Patriarchy is strongly reflected from side to side the moving existence of Bidhibala. Although she is the only eleven she is compulsorily engaged to a forty year old married man taking into deliberation the needs of his tremendously unpredictable and traditional and conventional father, Singhadatta, only.

Bearing in mind a person, typically a woman as a meager point that does not have consideration is described objectification and while it happens in the dominion of sex it is expressed purposely as sexual goal. Together Bidhibala and Dorothy are obtained to the booklovers from side to side the eyes of other characters in the story and is striking that the discussion happens while

Bidhibala is chaired in the dais amongst them. She is abridged to just her body and body parts alone according to Langton's theory of objectification. Dorothy's action by others is not special and her strength of mind to leave her husband is misconstrued as lack of honesty.

The unfairness and prejudices ended to Bidhibala is no extraordinary and her father as the reliable and trustworthy influence has taken the choice to marry off the eleven year aged to a forty year old married man. While Dorothy Brown waited away from her husband for a year, Henry Brown founded a connection with a resident woman. Later than waiting away from Chinnamasta for a moment with the Jatadhari, information's concerning Dorothy's pregnancy attain the shores of Brahmaputra still before Dorothy returns.

### Major Findings:

The highlighting findings of the research paper are:

1. In the contemporary times the concept feminism is of great value.
2. In Indian perspective feminism is an identity.
3. Feminist studies in an academic discipline.
4. There are certain facets in the notion of feminism.
5. Indira Goswami has impressed for herself a unique place in her writings.
6. In the novel, 'The Man from Chinnamasta' Indira Goswami, (2005) has strongly and impressively represented two women-Dorothy, a white women and Bidhibala, an Indian child bride.

### CONCLUSIONS:

The research paper represented the thought and importance of feminism and its influence in India. The paper glorified two characters namely Dorothy and Bidhibala with focus on the thought of patriarchy, comprehension, sexism, gender stereotyping, dual position and aggression against women.

In the particular novel of our research paper Indira Goswami appears to ask how a woman can take experience in their journey of life where happiness and sadness are the two issues.

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