

Nari Shiksha Or Samaj

This volume deals with multiple sites of production of education including the homes and families, neighbourhoods, cities and buildings, and of sources and semantic fields such as reform efforts, texts, languages, and the media.

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Words of Her Own situates the experiences and articulations of emergent women writers in nineteenth-century Bengal through an exploration of works authored by them. Based on a spectrum of genres—such as autobiographies, novels, and travelogues—this book examines the sociocultural incentives that enabled the dawn of middle-class Hindu and Brahma women authors at that time. Murmu explores the intersections of class, caste, gender, language, and religion in these works. Reading these texts within a specific milieu, Murmu sets out to rectify the essentialist conception of women’s writings being a monolithic body of works that displays a firmly gendered form and content, by offering rich insights into the complex world of subjectivities of women in colonial Bengal. In attempting to do so, this book opens up the possibility of reconfiguring mainstream history by questioning the scholarly conceptualization of patriarchy being omnipotent enough to shape the

intricacies of gender relations, resulting in the flattening of self-fashioning by women writers. The book contends that there were women authors who flouted the norms of literary aesthetics and tastes set by male literati, thereby creating a literary tradition of their own in Bangla and becoming agents of history at the turn of the century.

Inventing Subjects

Kashmiri Scholars Contribution to Knowledge and World Peace

Words of Her Own

Current Affairs

Rama's Labyrinth

Gendered Citizenship

This charming book *The Many Worlds of Sarala Devi and The Tagores and Sartorial Styles*, as the titles suggest, contain two separate but related writings on the Tagores. The Tagores were a pre-eminent family which became synonymous with the cultural regeneration of India, specifically of Bengal, in the nineteenth century. The first writing is a sensitive translation of Sarala Devi's memoirs from the Bengali, *Jeeraner Jbarapata*, by Sukhendu Ray. It is the first autobiography written by a nationalist woman leader of India. Sarala Devi was Rabindranath Tagore's niece and had an unusual life. The translation unfolds, among other things, what it was like to grow up in a big affluent house Jorasanko, which had more than 116 inmates and a dozen cooks! The second writing by Malavika Karlekar is a photo essay, creatively conceived, visually reflecting

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the social and cultural trends of the times, through styles of dress, jewellery and accountments. The modern style of wearing a sari was introduced by Jnanadanandini Devi, a member of the Tagore family. The introduction by the well-known historian, Bharati Ray, very perceptively captures the larger context of family, marriage, women's education and politics of the time which touched Sarala Devi's life. She points out if memoirs are a kind of social history then women's diaries record social influences not found in official accounts and are therefore, a rich source of documentation.

This book is a tribute to millions of women across the world who have been struggling and overcoming the odds of life in their recurring quest for empowerment and equality, firmly resolving to preserve their dignity and identity in a patriarchal milieu. Women who have raised their voice against oppression and discrimination are constantly striving to reclaim their rights by overcoming the challenges encountered in life. They are trailblazing influencers inspiring humanity to strike a holistic gender balance leading to sustainable development where both the genders take an equal and active part in leading happy lives. What is the status quo on gender equality? Why are crimes against women increasing? Can gender sensitization solve the inequity issue? These are some of the paradigms that are dealt with in the book. The journey of true empowerment is difficult, but the resolute strength to obliterate the gender gap is unbeatable. The motto is to achieve women's empowerment through gender equality and gender sensitization. This book foregrounds the subjectivity of "acting women" amidst violent debates on

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femininity and education, livelihood and labour, sexuality and marriage. It looks at the emergence of the stage actress as an artist and an ideological construct at critical phases of performance practice in British India. The focus here is on Calcutta, considered the "second city of the Empire" and a nodal point in global trade circuits. Each chapter offers new ways of conceptualising the actress as a professional, a colonial subject, simultaneously the other and the model of the "new woman". An underlying motif is the playing out of the idea of spiritual salvation, redemption and modernity. Analysing the dynamics behind stagecraft and spectacle, the study highlights the politics of demarcation and exclusion of social roles. It presents rich archival work from diverse sources, many translated for the first time. This book makes a distinctive contribution in intertwining performance studies with literary history and art practices within a cross-cultural framework. Interdisciplinary and innovative, it will appeal to scholars and researchers in South Asian theatre and performance studies, history and gender studies.

Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations

West Bengal

Uttar Pradesh

Early Writings of Bengali Women

A Marxist View

Gender Sensitization - Book 1

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Issues for 1919-47 include Who's who in India; 1948, Who's who in India and Pakistan.

With reference to political participation of Indian women.

This study traces the emergence and development of a Muslim intelligentsia in Bengal and examines the tension between religious and secular perceptions which they experience in their social and political lives. It explores the various factors which have influenced the ideological position of the intelligentsia, such as ideas derived from their local Indian and trans-Indian linkages as well as contact with a colonial culture. It argues that while religion has always played an important role in the life of the intelligentsia its particular manifestation in political life is a recent phenomenon owing to colonial experiences as well as concerns about legitimacy in the post-colonial phase. It presents an in-depth account of the major discourses in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Bengal including controversies regarding language, identity and nationalism. The distinctiveness of the study lies in its subject matter and the inter-disciplinary approach to it. The study has attempted to relate the ideological orientations of the intelligentsia to their social bases. It finds that the dominant ideology is determined to a large extent by the nature of the ruling elite, its social base as well as its educational and intellectual orientations.

Notions of Nationhood in Bengal: Perspectives on Samaj, c. 1867-1905

The Journal of the Institute of Bangladesh Studies

Directory of Social Welfare Agencies in India

Directory of Social Welfare Agencies in India, Madhya Pradesh

Biographical-notes about Men & Women of Achievement of Today & Tomorrow

Administration Report

Through analysis of an impressive array of 'low' and 'high' Hindu

literatures, particularly pamphlets, tracts, newspapers, and archival data, Gupta explores the emerging discourse of gender and sexuality, which was essential to the development of notions of Hindu communality and nationalism in the colonial period. The book offers an exceptionally nuanced account of Hindi gender politics.

‘Around the middle of the nineteenth century, a social category was born in Bengal, along with a new word that named it: lekhika or the female author.’—Tanika Sarkar, Foreword These writings, translated for the first time from Bengali, form a path-breaking collection of issues that aimed at the empowerment of women and thus remain alive today. The women were the first to receive a ‘modern’ education, and became members of the reading and writing public that hitherto was entirely male. The writers came from urban elite backgrounds, most from Brahmo Samaj families, many comparatively unknown today like Bamasundari Devi or Kumudini Mitra as well as more famous ones from the Tagore family—Swarnakumari Devi and her daughters. Some were Hindus like Kailashbasini Devi and Krishnabhabini Das, among others. There are also two Muslim women writers—the brilliant Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain and the social reformer Khairunnissa Khatun. The articles cover a whole range of social

issues: social powerlessness, domestic management, the Swadeshi movement, what to wear outside the house when leaving seclusion, and financial independence. Writing for the new journals that came up as vernacular print media was expanding. Making their way into the literary world, the women opened up new roles for themselves and their successors.

Contributed seminar papers.

The Calcutta Historical Journal

Technical Education in Uttar Pradesh

Women, Muslims, and the Hindu Public in Colonial India

Sexuality, Obscenity and Community

Proceedings of National Seminar by Kashmir Education Culture & Science Society (K.E.C.S.S.), New Delhi

Women's Empowerment & Gender Parity

The enthusiastic response to the Dictionary has prompted this second substantially enlarged, revised and updated edition. It now contains essential details of the lives of over 2000 women from all periods, cultures and walks of life - from queens to cooks, engineers to entertainers, pilots to poisoners. The new entries include women who have hit the headlines in the past five years - from Cory Aquino to Madonna - but the historical coverage has also been broadened in

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response to new research and a special new feature is the extended treatment of women from Third World countries. With subsections for further reading, comprehensive subject index and bibliographical survey, the Macmillan Dictionary of Women's Biography is an invaluable reference source - and a fascinating bed-time read.

This charming book *The Many Worlds of Sarala Devi and The Tagores and Sartorial Styles*, as the titles suggest, contain two separate but related writings on the Tagores. The Tagores were a pre-eminent family which became synonymous with the cultural regeneration of India, specifically of Bengal, in the nineteenth century. The first writing is a sensitive translation of Sarala Devi's memoirs from the Bengali, *Jeevaner Jharapata*, by Sukhendu Ray. It is the first autobiography written by a nationalist woman leader of India. Sarala Devi was Rabindranath Tagore's niece and had an unusual life. The translation unfolds, among other things, what it was like to grow up in a big affluent house in Jorasanko, that had more than 116 inmates and a dozen cooks! The second writing by Malavika Karlekar is a photo essay, creatively conceived, visually reflecting the social and cultural trends of the times, through styles of dress, jewellery and accoutrements. The modern style of wearing a sari was introduced by Jnanadanandini Devi, a member of the Tagore family. The introduction by the well-known historian, Bharati Ray, very perceptively captures the larger context of family, marriage, women's education and politics of the time which touched Sarala Devi's life. She points out that if memoirs are a kind of social history then women's diaries record social influences not found in official accounts and are therefore, a rich source of documentation.

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On the political role of Muslim women in undivided Bengal in 19th and 20th century; a study.

A Diary : Translated from the Bengali Jeevaner Jharapata

Women's Emancipation Movement in India

Macmillan Dictionary of Women's Biography

Bengal Muslim Discourses, 1871-1977

With Particulars of Some Institutions Outside the State Offering Courses at the Post-graduate and Degree Level

The Many Worlds of Sarala Devi: A Diary & The Tagores and Sartorial Style: A Photo Essay

Contributed research papers.

Articles on the socio-cultural identity of women in West Bengal, India. b)s.

The volumes of the Project on the History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian Civilization aim at discovering the main aspects of India's heritage and present them in an interrelated way. /-/-/ This volume offers insights into women's lives in colonial and post-colonial India, fully cognizant of the complex interlinking of class, caste, ethnicity, religion, nation, state policy and gender. /-/-/ The essays in this volume explore the operation of power and the resistance to it, the space that was denied to the disadvantaged gender—women—and the space they created for themselves, and the history of the mutual roles of women and men in colonial and post-colonial India. Eminent scholars on women's studies and reputed scientists, drawn from diverse disciplines and located in different parts of India, present themes that are crucial to the understanding and experience of gender in India.

Studies in Hegemony, Patriarchy and Colonialism

Icons and the Urban Stage

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Parliamentary Debates

National Register of Social Scientists in India

A Guide to Students Careers & Services

The Times of India Directory and Year Book Including Who's who

The Author Knits Her Personal Life, During The Last Years Of The Raj, And Public Life Together Relating How Her Life As A Private Individual Had To Make Way For Her Other Responsibilities And She Became Inexorably Linked To Voluntary Social Work.

“ A weekend ’ s engaging pursuit. ” Five Stars—David Lloyd Sutton, San Francisco Book Review Educated and inquisitive, Pandita Ramabai was born in 1858 near Gangamul in the Western Ghat mountains of southern India. The daughter of a Sanskrit scholar, she rose to become a respected scholar herself, in a time when women rarely held such positions. But having lost nearly everyone she loved to famine or cholera, Rama spent most of her life in search of a community she could call home. A widow and single mother, she became a social activist and reformer, relentlessly advocating for the education of women and the care of India ’ s many poor, widowed child-brides. Rama ’ s journey takes readers across British India to England and America as this strong, determined woman battles prejudice, tradition and a male-dominated society to find justice for those with no voice or opportunity. The Pandita Ramabai Mukti Mission, which she founded during a severe famine, became home to thousands of outcast children, child widows, orphans, and other destitute women. It is still active today. As one of the world ’ s great, unsung heroines, Pandita Ramabai has been called one of India ’ s “ greatest daughters. ”

This book opens fresh ways of rethinking colonial nationalisms, qualifying derivative,

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political and modernist paradigms. Introducing the category of samaj (cultural entity), it shows how indigenous socio-cultural origins were reconfigured in modern Bengali-Indian nationhood to conceptualise unities and mediate fragmentation.

Social Welfare

Official Report

The Many Worlds of Sarala Devi

In the Path of Service

Reference India

Lok Sabha Debates