



Concept of New Women in Tagore's Plays

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Abstract: In this article concept of women in Tagor plays discussed. For the research work secondary data related to Tagor in the specially on the Women personality discussed. Tagore's view on educating women is inherent in Chandalika. Similarly in *Religion on Man* Tagore mentions the spiritual foundation for education. According to him spiritualistic educational system purifies the body, mind and soul. He highly believes that the teaching of religion can never be inculcated in form of lessons.

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Rabindranath Tagore was a Bengali polymath from Indian sub-continent, a poet, musician and an artist. He reshaped Bengali literature and music, as well as Indian art with co-textual modernism in the late 19th and 20th century. Author of *Gitanjali* and it's, "Profoundly sensitivity, fresh and beautiful verse". He became in 1930 the first non-European to win Nobel Prize in literature. He is sometimes referred to as "The Bard of Bengal". Although Tagore wrote successfully all literary genre, he was first all a poet. Among his 50 and odd volumes of poetry are **Manasi**(1890)[The Ideal One], *Sonar Tari*(1894)[The Golden Boat], *Gitanjali* (1910)[Song Offerings], *Gitimalya*(1914) [Wreath of Songs], *Balaka* (1916)[The Flight of Cranes]. Even today, "he is offen remembered for his poetic songs, which are both spiritual and mercurial.

By applying the feminist ideologies developed during his life time and after, it becomes appropriate to study Tagore as a feminist writer far ahead of his time through the close scrutiny of his plays. Tagore's concern for suffering of women finds echo in his short stories. *Ghater Katha* (story of the Ghat) is Tagore's first short stories in which he has shown the silent suffering of women under patriarchal system. A young women ends her life because her husband becomes a priest after deserting her. The husband rigidly follows his own principles and neglects his wife. The subject of dower has found place in his short stories *Dena Paone* (Profit and Loss). In this story Nirupama is always insulted by her In-laws for bringing less dowry. Her father Ramsunder unable to give them enough Dowry. She discourages her father to fulfil their demands for dowry by saying that it disgrace her as an individual. Her In-laws treats her badly and as a result she dies. NirupamaTells her father

If u give a single paisa more to my father-in-Law;

I swear solemnly you will never she me again.....

Do you think I have no honor? Do you think I am just a moneybag,

The more money in it, the more higher my value?

Another important precursor in feminist criticism is Virginia Woolf. She emerged as a spokesperson for women's cause in the early decade of the 20th century. Virginia Woolf also probes the socio-cultural predicament of women. Her major concerns is about the differential roles assign to and women in our society. The prominent place is assigned to man in history, literature, philosophy and religion women have to suppress their desires and abilities because their sex. According to Virginia Woolf the rights of woman as an individual are severely circumscribed. *A Room of One's Own* by Virginia Woolf metaphorically suggests intellectual freedom but that freedom cannot be achieved without