

FEMINISM

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Feminism is all about all genders having equal rights and opportunities. It is defined as a movement for equal rights for women. The women who fought to have the right to vote, called suffragettes, are an early example of feminism. According to some the history of feminism can be divided into three waves. Feminism has altered predominant perspectives in wide range of areas within western society, ranging from culture to law. Feminist activists have campaigned for women's legal rights (right of contract, property rights, voting rights) for women's right to bodily integrity and autonomy, for abortion rights and for reproductive right. Protection from domestic violence, sexual harassment and rape for work place rights and equal pay.

The play "Bravely fought the Queen" aims at exploring the issue of women exploitation and homosexuality. In this play he boldly exposes the prevalence of women exploitation.

"Tara" another play of Mahesh Dattani is a riveting play it is a poignant play about a boy and a girl who are joined together at the hip and have to be separated surgically, an operation which will mean the death of the one of the two and their family gave full opportunities to the male child and afterwards the girl dies. Here he focuses on feminism.

He is the only playwright who is not afraid to work or highlights these types of issues. Dattani talks about feminism also. In the ever changing and ever evolving reality of life the status of women all over the world and particularly in the Indian continent has undergone, rapid and phenomenal changes. The women's past has been a pathetic one, governed and dictated by male standards.

Today however, changes brought about by education and economic freedom have enabled her to emerge from the cocoon of the suffering and sacrificing self. Even in the recent times we hear of families. The play's name "Bravely fought the Queen" centres on Alka who fights with Jiten right on his face even in her drunken state. In this there is an issue of feminism also. Mahesh Dattani picks up an issue which is glaring in our society and itches and Indian female in every walk of life.

In "Tara" context is different, the issue in question is different, but the guilt is very much the same- the ramifications are different. The play deals with the cultural construction of the gender that always give the preference to the male over the female. In this play the twins had three legs between them. The tests showed that the girl provided a major part of the blood supply to the third leg chances were that it would survive on the girl. But the mother had a private meeting with the doctor and bribed him to agree to give both the legs to the boy.

The whole effort went in vain because the leg very soon became a lump of dead flesh on Chandan and had to be amputated. To think that it would have been part of Tara! The mother, however, became a psychological case. Her guilt's eat her up from within and she does not live long. It is Chandan who lives with the shame of it all. He escapes to London, changes his name to Dan, and tries to repress the guilt by living in a strange land failing to do so, he tries to get over it by writing the story of Tara but ends up writing the story of his own childhood and discovers. It is important to note that all of Dattani's plays including Tara, are first workshoped.

Everybody is having the curiosity that who is Tara? What her background in what sort of family, and Society she is born and lives and dies. She is a Siamese twin born to patels and Bharati his wife. Born conjoined as one body with her brother Chandan, She is separated by a Complicated technologically advanced surgical operation by Dr. Thakkar who is visiting India from London.

In Dr. Thakkar words:

"Our" greatest challenge would be to keep the girl alive. Nature wanted to kill her. We couldn't allow it. In this play there are so many questions arise such as what happens to the Girl child in the Indian Society? What is the position of the Girl Child in the Indian society? The number of girls in relation to boys per thousand has alarmingly reduced. There are two pointers in the play which make me believe that Dattani also wants us to interpret it along the lines of the social system being the culprit in the matter of cruelty to girl children. It was the conspiracy of her own mother against her.

There are so many ways to define the term "feminism" Its an global idea where men and women deserve equal rights. Economic and religious cultural factors have been responsible for the antipathy against and inferiorization of the girl child. A boy helps in the field or elsewhere. It is through him that the Vansh continues because of the patriarchal system which requires the member of the family to carry cast names, coming from the father from the father (male side). Parents can attain Moksha only if a son does the "Kappal Kriya" breaking of the skull while being cremated so either girls are killed at birth or abandoned. Tara is not wanted, girls are not wanted. They are irrelevant from the point of view of religion and economics means the society thinks that their importance is not essential. They are dispensable. It is noticeable that discrimination against Tara continues even after her death. Chandan how was always interested in writing and has come to England for higher studies has transformed into Dan. The play presents a mirror to the Indian society.

Tara (Star) do not to twinkle on the Indian sky. Because they are not allowed to!!

Actually the term "feminism" means the belief and aim that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men struggle to achieve the aim. Feminist is a person who supports the belief that women should have feminist argue that men cannot be feminists

simply because they are not women. **“Fidelma Ashe”** has approached the issue of male feminism by arguing that traditional feminist views of male experience and of “mending feminism” have been monolithic. Feminist theory aims to understand gender in equality and focuses on gender politics, power relation. While providing a critique of these social and political relation, much of feminist theory also focuses on the promotion of women’s rights and interests. Themes explored in feminist theory include discrimination stereotyping objectification, oppression, and patriarchy.

Liberal feminism (means free) all individual should be free to explore equal opportunities and rights. It asserts the equality of men and women through political and legal reforms. It focuses on women’s ability to show and maintain their equality through their own actions and choices. It uses the personal interactions between men and women. Issue important to liberal feminist including reproductive and abortion rights, voting, education, “Equal pay for equal work”, affordable child-care, affordable health-care and bringing to light the frequency of domestic violence against women. The truth remains that there are certain areas which can be occupied by both men and women. There are certain jobs which can only be done by the males and vice-versa so to state that women have employed strategies to grab the male space is an exaggeration.

The fact remains that men and women are complementary to each other. The world needs both should have a rightful place in it, only then there can be peace and harmony. These works “examine the changing values of a society and their impact on women”.....

Women have to become self-reliant and fearless to articulate her own independence. The woman’s condition and experience in a male-dominated, tradition-oriented and unjust Society. Traditionally the Indian women accepted the framework of the family with a blind faith. She continued to be self-sacrificing patient loving and capable of suffering they suffer, submit and adjust themselves to circumstances. This aspect of the women’s life has been portrayed by the women writers with sensitivity and instinctive understanding.

Jairaj’s father, Amrit Lal Parikh that is a stiff-reminder of their authoritative past. Jairaj and Ratna, in their youth are exposed to the ire of Jairaj’s father, who does not understand their devotion to dance.

“Amrit Lal Parikh is entranced in his own tradition, and believes that Bharat Natyam, is a craft of Prostitutes.” Tara in (1988) was another success story. I read the story of separating a siamese twins’ in an American Journal. It is also medically true that on separation, one of them is weak, as many important veins and arteries are uniquely shared. Surgical success rate is also low. The only liberty was in making them of different sex. Normally such twins belong to the same gender.

There are four waves of feminism

1- **First wave feminism:**

Gave fundamental and political rights

- a) Education
- b) Employment Right
- c) Marriage

2- **Second wave feminism: 1960’s**

- (a) Cultural & social areas
- (b) Reproductive right
- (c) Employment Right (Work Place Equality)
- (d) Movement against domestic violence

3- **Third Wave feminism (Big hit) 1990’s-2010**

- (a) It address to non-white ethnic group
- (b) Globalization & Technology
- (c) Matter of choice (Traditional & Professional)

4- Fourth Wave feminism - 2005

- (a) Rape culture
 - (b) Oppose Sexual harassment
 - (c) Molestation
 - (d) Use of Social Media
 - (e) Justice for the women
 - (f) Against body Shaming
 - (g) Against sexiest image of women in India
- It rejects the core ideas of second wave feminism.
 - Core idea of second wave feminism is that gendered oppression is common to all women.
 - Discrimination of racism Classism Ableism
 - Women constitute a social class-a Sisterhood

ASSERTION OF FAMILY AND CULTURAL VALUES

Assertion means (fact). Each and every person has his own life and we cannot interfere in each other's life. They have their own tradition as well as culture also. He forces us to examine our own individual and collective consciousness. All the plays of Mahesh Dattani are based on the social issues the barren state of women, exploitation by the people, society and surroundings. He wants to create an awareness in the society through his different plays. All his plays deal with controversial themes. In one of his plays "Dance like a Man." This play informs us that there are some "Unwritten rules" and we have to follow those rules and regulations. We blindly follow the unwritten laws of family conduct and that is the easier path to take.

There will be the Assertion of family and cultural values in "Bravely Fought the Queen." Where there's a will and "Dance like a Man". A Powerful domestic tragedy, this play highlights the circumstance of a woman fighting against all the odds that the forces of patriarchy have piled up against her.

This woman is of course the "Queen" referred to in the title refers to the famous Rani of Jhansi. Its an intertextual derivation sourced from a translation of a Hindi poem about the indomitable Rani of Jhansi. Only, Dolly Trivedi is a Woman who has to fight a battle against a violent and unfaithful husband, and against a tyrannical mother-in-law who rules over her sons and daughter-in-law with the weapon of her wealth even from her paralytic bed. The stage set is conceived in such a way that the mother-in-law bedroom is placed at a level higher than the rest of the stage. Some of the action of the play is enacted on this upper level, occasionally in flash back.

In this play "Bravely Fought the Queen" questions the male and female roles in the society. In this the writers depicts the plight of helpless women victims of male tyranny.