

3.2.1 Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year

1. Anindita Chattopadhyay. Symbol of Power or Victim of Patriarchy? Revisiting the female characters from Indian mythology and epics with special reference to "Panch Kanya". 2021. Intellectual Resonance, DCAC Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies.

Cover Page:

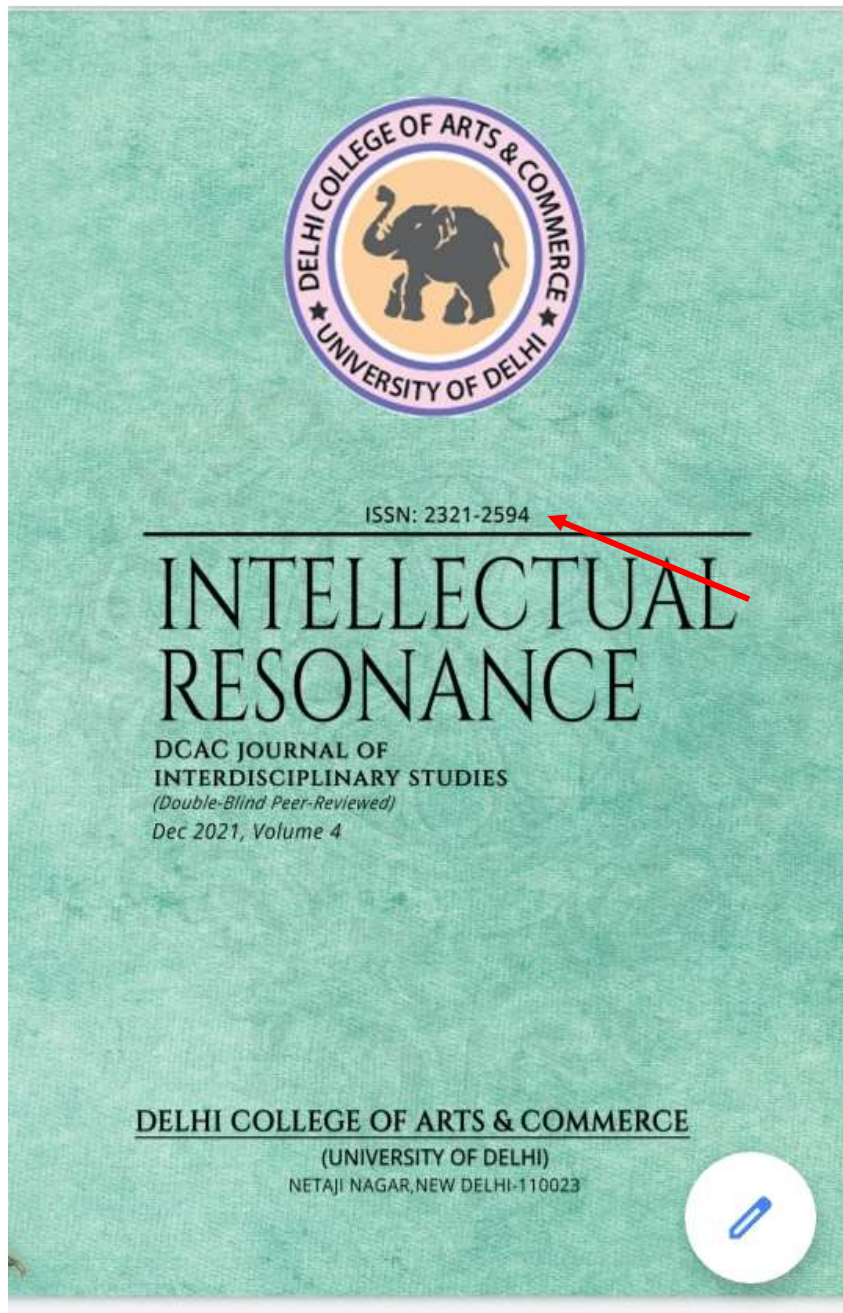


Table of Contents:

Contents

EDITORIAL viii

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Mapping Audience-Users' Mobility: OTT Platforms on the Smartphone Screen 1-19
Aakriti Kohli

Mapping Consumers' Engagement with Fake News: A Study of Social Media Platforms 20-40
Shristi Surana and Tarjeet Sabharwal

Colonial Race Policy and Modern Indian Government 41-53
TCA Achintya

Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA): Ambedkarites after Ambedkar 54-64
Shyam Narayan Pandey

Punitive turn of the State under Neoliberalism: A political economic perspective on criminality and incarceration and its implication on India. 65-81
Ashish Sharma

An Exploratory Study of Identifying Factors Creating Purchase Intention to Buy Life Insurance Policy- An Empirical Study 82-95
Pankaj Gupta, Sunita Gupta, and Parul Saini

Unveiling the Financial Crises 96-106
Preeti Mendiratta Arora and Oshin Sharma

Emerging Trends in Mobilization of Financial Resources through Equity: Issues by Companies in India 107-122
Madhu Bala

Symbol of Power or Victim of Patriarchy? Revisiting the female characters from Indian mythology and epics with special reference to "Panch Kanya" 123-138
Anindita Chattopadhyay

Animal discourse as a Methodological tool for History Writing: Case study of Hyecho's travelogue 139-150
Anchit Jain

Reading 'Margins'—'Environment' and Women—in the Cosmopolitan "Representational Space" Mapped in Varanasi and The Poison of Love 151-164
Yamuna U V

RESEARCH ESSAY

**SYMBOL OF POWER OR VICTIM OF PATRIARCHY?
REVISITING THE FEMALE CHARACTERS FROM
INDIAN MYTHOLOGY AND EPICS WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO “PANCH KANYA ”**

Anindita Chattopadhyay

*Ph.D. Research Scholar,
Dept of Mass Communication,
University of Burdwan and
Assistant Professor,
Dept of Journalism and Mass Communication,
THK Jain College, Kolkata
Email: anirumi89@gmail.com*

Abstract

Mythological stories are timeless and universal across all cultures. Interestingly, Mythology, since time immemorial, has played an important role in the construction of social norms and societal structure in India. Myths and legends, transmitted from generation to generation, on one hand, contributed to the continuity of culture, and on the other, became instruments of control by encouraging conformity to accepted social norms, often discouraging social deviance. Myth and legend have become a pervasive element in the consciousness of our society, often engendering proverbs and aphorisms. The grand narratives of Indian epics Ramayana and Mahabharatha are embedded in the collective consciousness of the Indians. The representation of women in Indian mythology is an interesting and equally important area of study because such representations are often used as a reference in our contemporary society; enforcing how women should behave in society. They also impact the social norms specially created towards women. These tales from epics form a popular part of entertainment in the world of films and television in India. A large number of stories in television and films are derived from popular mythological sources. Such adaptations are immensely popular among viewers.

It is also vital to study the manner in which women have been constructed in the cultural discourse at different times through mythological tales and how the representations have been affected by the changing times vis-a-vis with socio-historical contexts. It has also been observed that the misinterpretation of Indian mythology has tended to serve the purpose of patriarchy. Feminists