

南アジア研究センター・セミナー：Women's Agency in India: Past and Present

日時/Date

2024年10月21日（月曜日）18:00-20:00/ 21 October 2024 (Monday) 18:00-20:00

場所/Venue

東京大学駒場Iキャンパス14号館4階407号室（ハイフレックス）

Room 407, 4th Floor, Bldg No.14, Komaba Campus, The University of Tokyo / Zoom*

*オンライン参加をご希望の方は、10月17日（木）までに下記のサイトからご登録ください。対面でご参加の方は登録不要です。/ If you wish to participate online, please register by Thursday, October 17 at the website below. Registration is not required for those attending in person.

登録サイト/Registration site: <https://forms.gle/FitM43ZtdCseUyiu9>

報告者/ Speakers

Madhura Chakraborty, 'The Inner and Outer Struggles of Bengali Women Educators: Through Autobiographical Lenses'

Oeendrilla L. Gerold, 'Silence as Sound: Indian Muslim Women and the Tactic of Self-censorship in the Digital Risk Society'

要旨/Abstracts

Madhura Chakraborty (Diamond Harbour Women's University), 'The Inner and Outer Struggles of Bengali Women Educators: Through Autobiographical Lenses'

It is often said that the position of women in a civilized society is an indicator of its progress as well as shortcomings. In case of the state of Bengal in India, women have come a long way from being confined inside the threshold of the 'inner quarters' of their homes to working as successful professionals in various fields. This process of stepping out into the outside world was a consequence of the spread of formal education among females.

Although Bengali women of respectable families often received elementary education at home, they started attending schools only from the middle of the nineteenth century. Furthermore, a small section of these educated Bengali women began to veer towards the professional sector. Indeed, teaching was one of the earliest professions that became open to these women giving them the first taste of freedom and greater control over their own lives. At the same time, these women had to overcome a number of social hurdles for entering as well as succeeding in this profession. This paper aims to study the autobiographical accounts of two nineteenth century women educators — Jyotirmoyee Gangopadhyay and Shyammohini Devi. Its object is to study the lived experiences and challenges faced by these teachers as well as their contribution to the field of women's education. More importantly, it seeks to identify the broader historical forces that shaped their lives and thereby gain insight into the interplay

between individual agency and historical context that advanced the cause of women's education.

Dr. Oeendrilla L. Gerold, 'Silence as Sound: Indian Muslim Women and the Tactic of Self-censorship in the Digital Risk Society'

Abstract: This paper explores self-censorship practices of Indian Muslim women in response to digital misogyny and Islamophobia, exemplified by the "e-auctions" of Muslim women in 2021-2022. The study challenges conventional views of self-censorship as passive or defeatist, reframing it as a deliberate, tactical withdrawal of consent in the digital risk society. Silence is reframed as a means of resisting surveillance, harassment, and community-endangering exposure and not merely a postponement of political work. Here self-censorship serves multiple purposes: protecting family and community, critiquing the digital as a tool of liberal activism, and enabling women to reclaim control over their digital footprints. Through ethnographic research, the paper demonstrates how invisibility, care, and perseverance shape online practices, offering new dimensions to the understanding of feminist risk-taking and agency in the digital public square.

共催：東京大学南アジア研究センター、東京外国語大学南アジア研究センター、科研・基盤研究（B）『『感情』の視角から南アジア研究を再考する』（代表：栗屋利江）、環インド洋地域研究プロジェクト・東京大学拠点