Phakirmohan’s Short Stories: A Study in the context of renaissance

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Abstract: Phakirmohan was one of the pioneer authors of early Odia literature. He established the first printing press in Odisha. Though he started writing at a later age, his novels are masterpieces. His story 'Rebati' is the first written short story in Odia literature. He has written only twenty stories. His stories are nothing other than the socio-cultural picture of that time. When Phakirmohan started writing stories about the period of renaissance in India and Odisha, his stories were important in this context. In his stories, he has vividly discussed the dowry, children's education, the feudatory system, earning wealth by dishonesty, different socio-cultural beliefs, the character, and behaviours of newly educated people, etc., and takes the role of the social reformer. In this paper, I attempted to explore his role as a social reformer throughout the renaissance period and how he successfully depicted that in his works.

Keywords: Phakirmohan's short stories, Renaissance, Girl child education, Socio-cultural picture of the early nineteenth century in Odisha, Authorial intention

Subject Specialization: Odia
ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଚୋରପ୍ରସୋର ମରବ୍ତ୍ୀକୁ ଗଳ୍ପମର ମଗୋରୋପ ନସି ।

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3 ପ୍ରତିଧାପନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କେବଳ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଏକ ଅଧିକାରଙ୍କ କେଉଁଓ ଇକ୍ତାବାଦ କରାଇଥାଯାଇଥିଲା ଏବଂ 1.7.1877 ଗିରିଜାବାଗାନରେ ସମାଧାନ ସୃଷତସାଧିତାକୁ ପୂର୍ବକ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା (ପରେ 2008, 42)।

4 ପ୍ରତିଧାପନରେ ଏକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ଷା 1542 କିଛଟା ରାଜାପକ୍ଷର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ବାହନ ସମେତ 1835 କିଛଟା ପ୍ରତିକ୍ଷା ଏକ ମଧ୍ୟରାଜାପକ୍ଷର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ବାହନ ସମେତ ହୋଇ ଖୋପାଇଥିଲା।

ପ୍ରତିଧାପନରେ କାଢାରେ ତୁକନାଗା, ସମାଧାନରେ ବୃହତ ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତିକରେ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା (ପରେ 2007, 75) ୬ ମଧ୍ୟରାଜାପକ୍ଷର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ବାହନ ସମେତ ହୋଇ ଖୋପାଇଥିଲା।

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...subject matter becomes a vehicle of or excuse for the formal devices that constitute the text’s literary efficacy” (Eichenbaum 1971, 12-13).

“...subject matter is very important, although representational content is by no means a necessary feature of the visual arts, as abstract art testifies. In literature, subject matter is far more important... without content is difficult to imagine” (Winner 1982, 303).

“...literature is without doubt a platform for socio-political debates on practical realities by observing the meeting points between this form of art and the human society, which produces it. Finally, by exposing and rooting out the hideous implications of poor governance, official corruption, male chauvinism and other socio-economic and political injustice; literature remains an instrument for positive social changes. In short, it is a panacea for human peaceful co-existence and sustainable developments” (Ogundokun, 2014, 172). “...Art does not exist only to entertain -- but also to challenge one to think, to provoke, even to disturb, in a constant search for the truth” (Streisand, 1995).

“...literature is crucial in shaping the mentality of a people, it is crucial in shaping their identity. Literature therefore has a role to play in shaping people’s consciousness” (Darah, 1987, 7).
ଝିଅର ପୁନ ବୁଷିମକୋଭବ ଗଳ୍ପମର କରିଥିମଲ ଅନ୍ଧବ଼୍ିଶ୍ୱୋତୁହ ਕନ୍ଯୋପ୍ରତି। 

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ମବ୍ୋଲ଼ି ବ଼୍ିବ୍ୋହ ଜୋଣ଼ିଥୋକୁ କରିଛନ୍ତି ଅବୃତ୍ତ ପରମ୍ପରୋର ଜୀବ୍ନର ଚର଼ିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକର କହନ୍ତି, ହୋନ୍ତି ଏହି  ବ଼୍ିଶୋଳାନୁଷ୍ଠୋନ଼ିକ ଆତମର ନଫାର୍ତ୍ୟ। 

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ମବ୍ୋହ ଜୀବ୍ନର ଚର଼ିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକର କହନ୍ତି, ହୋନ୍ତି ଏହି ବ଼୍ିଶୋଳାନୁଷ୍ଠୋନ଼ିକ ଆତମର ନଫାର୍ତ୍ୟ। 

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Collet, 1914: “An attempt to bring out the meaning of the Sanskrit terms...”

The context of this page suggests a discussion on the historical and linguistic significance of Sanskrit terms, particularly their meanings and usage in different contexts. The text seems to explore the nuances of Sanskrit language and its contributions to literature and culture.

For a better understanding, it might be helpful to translate or provide a summary of the content in a language that is more accessible to a broader audience.
References


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Conflict of interest
The Author declares that they have no actual or potential conflict of interest, including financial, personal, or other relationships with people or organizations that could have inappropriately influenced this work.

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