

**Mapping Gender and Violence: Assault, Abuse and Trauma in  
Select Plays of Indian Women Writers**

**By**

**T Isai Arasi**

**Reg. No. 19PHENF009**

**Supervisor**

**Dr. S. Christina Rebecca**

**Department of English**

**A Thesis Submitted to**

**Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education**

**for Women, Coimbatore – 641043.**

**In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of**

**Doctor of Philosophy in English**

**May 2025**

## **80\_Recommendation**

The study can extend to explore “Silence, Communication, and Family Dynamics in Select Plays.” Silence often symbolises repression, unspoken tensions, or emotional distance, while communication, or lack thereof, shapes familial relationships. Analysing these plays shows that silence serves as a defense mechanism, affecting family cohesion and revealing deeper psychological issues. Furthermore, the research can examine “Women’s Struggles for Autonomy and Identity in Select Plays.” Women face societal pressures that challenge identity, with their pursuit of autonomy becoming a significant conflict against traditional roles. These narratives delve into the tension between personal desires and societal expectations, illustrating broader feminist themes related to independence in restrictive contexts.

Additionally, the research can analyse “The Correlation Between Socioeconomic Status and the Violence Experienced by Women” in these plays. It highlights the intensified violence faced by women from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. The narratives reveal how economic dependency and social marginalisation exacerbate vulnerability, elucidating the systemic nature of violence and its multifaceted contributors. Furthermore, the study addresses the stigmatisation of women in the chosen plays. This component focuses on the social stigmatisation of women, particularly how characters in these plays are marginalised due to societal norms, victim-blaming, and stereotypes. The research examines the impact of stigmatisation on women’s lives, especially concerning their agency, self-perception, and public identity. It also investigates how these playwrights critique the role of institutions such as religion, family, and legal systems in perpetuating stigma.