Classic Poetry Series

Mallika Sengupta - poems -

Publication Date:

2012

Publisher:

Poemhunter.com - The World's Poetry Archive

Mallika Sengupta(27 March 1960 - 28 May 2011)

Mallika Sengupta was a Bengali poet, feminist, and reader of Sociology from Kolkata, known for her "unapologetically political poetry".

Biography

Mallika was born in Krishnanagar, a village in Nadia district, West Bengal, India. Sengupta is a proponent of an unapologetically political poetry and an important voice in contemporary Bengali literature. She began writing in 1981 and has since published eleven books of poetry, two novels and several essays, and edited an anthology of women's poetry from Bengal. She works as a lecturer of sociology in a Kolkata college where she is currently the head of her department. She is also the Poetry Editor of Sananda, the Bengali women's fortnightly (edited by Aparna Sen).

Sengupta has won numerous awards, including the Sukanto Puraskar (1998) from the Government of West Bengal, and a Junior Fellowship for Literature (1997 – 99) from the Department of Culture, Government of India. She has travelled to several poetry festivals, conferences and seminars in India, Sweden, Austria, USA and Bangladesh. English translations of her work have appeared in various anthologies. In addition to teaching, editing and writing, she has been actively involved with the cause of gender justice and other social issues. Along with other poets and artists, she has initiated Aloprithivi, a forum committed to raising consciousness among marginalized women and children through poetry, music and drama.

Sengupta has consistently refused to be squeamish about mixing her activism with her art. As she tells poet, critic and translator Sanjukta Dasgupta in the interview included in this edition, "Ideology ruins poetry, but not always. Rather every poet has to face this challenge at some period of her life... I think a good poet can always insert ideology into poetry without destroying aesthetic conditions."

Dasgupta describes her as 'an admirably alert, ardent and articulate person' for whom feminism 'is not just an academic issue' but 'a conviction and a challenge'. 'In her poetry, womanhood does not remain an interiorised awareness,' writes Dasgupta. 'It becomes an energetic protest against marginalisation, interrogating women's position in society as the oppressed other.'

In the poems included in this edition we hear the strong, unhesitant,

unambiguous voice of a writer with a message. One begins to understand why Dasgupta describes the poet as the Taslima Nasrin of West Bengal. The polemics here are quite clearly the poetics.

It would be easy to dismiss this poetry as strident, shrill and 'soapboxy', particularly if one values an aesthetic paradigm of obliquity and subtext. However, it is useful to remind oneself of the perennially fraught but vital presence of protest poetry in the literatures of the world. And on reading this extract from Kathamanabi, a long poem by Sengupta (translated by Vaijayanti Gupta), one begins to see yet again why the raised voice must sometimes replace the genteel murmur:

"I am "her" voice, recounting her tales, from the Vedic age to the 21st century.

The fire that has remained stifled in the ashes of history, smothered by time and age,

I am that woman - I speak of her.

I read tears, I write fire,

I live in infamy and consume its ashes.

I endure violence, and still breathe fire.

I live as long as this fire burns within me.

Activism and Literary Themes

Sengupta is also active in a number of protest and gender activism groups. Her fiery, combative tone, can be seen in many poems, e.g. "While teaching my son history":

"Man alone was both God and Goddess Man was both father and mother Both tune and flute Both penis and vagina As we have learnt from history."

often dealing with women's marginalized role in history:

"after the battle said chenghis khan the greatest pleasure of life, is in front of the vanquished enemy to sleep with his favourite wife." Particularly evocative is her feminist rendition of the legend of khanA, a medieval female poet whose tongue was allegedly cut off by her jealous husband:

"In Bengal in the Middle ages Lived a woman Khanaa, I sing her life The first Bengali woman poet Her tongue they severed with a knife Her speechless voice, "Khanaar Bachan" Still resonates in the hills and skies Only the poet by the name of Khanaa Bleeding she dies."

Death

A breast cancer survivor, she was under treatment since Oct. 2005. and passed away on 28th may, 2011 leaving her partner and college-age son behind.

A Girl In Gujarat Genocide

Gujarat was a land of violet, red and green But colors deceived like lizards

People lived happily in Gandhi's country
Within that harmony assassins nurtured their dreams

They plotted looting and rapes
On a hot summer day fires exploded

Those who stayed close through joy and sorrow Violence stands between them like a wall of hell

A zealot in saffron takes out his sword And digs a fetus out of its mother's womb

[Translated by Catherine Fletcher with the poet] Rapists are sons. The raped are mothers. Religion hosts this banquet

The child whose papa is dead and mammy raped Finds no refuge in the relief camp, though Gujarat is her home

The girl with a broken dish in her hand Standing at the riot-relief camp's doorstep is Gujarat 's angel

Give her a piece of bread and a bit of hope Give her firm land beneath her feet.

Insignia Of Blood

Man, I've never raised my arms against you

Slitting the hair-parting the day you drew the insignia of blood I felt pain, I didn't tell you

On dry soil no rose blooms, no peacock dances Yet digging the sandy terrain we drew water With son on the lap have watched glow-worms, pointed out Orion.

We know earth is woman, the sky primal man Then why have you chained my arms? Why didn't you let me see the sun for a thousand years?

Don't insult the earth that holds you Man, I've never raised my arms against you.

Man, I've never raised my arms against you.

[Translated by Sanjukta Dasgupta]

Khanaa's Song

Listen o listen:
Hark this tale of Khanaa
In Bengal in the Middle Ages
Lived a woman Khanaa, I sing her life
The first Bengali woman poet

Her tongue they severed with a knife Her speechless voice, 'Khanar Bachan' Still resonates in the hills and skies Only the poet by the name of Khanaa Bleeding she dies.

[Translated by Amitabha Mukherjee]

Not: Khanaa (Bengali: ???) was an Indian poetess and legendary astrologist, who composed in medieval Bengali between the ninth and 12th centuries AD.

Tell Us Marx

She who spun rhymes, wove blankets The Dravidian woman who sowed wheat In the Aryan man's fields, reared his kids If she isn't worker, then what is work?

Tell us, Marx, who is a worker who isn't New industrial workers with monthly wages Are they the only ones who work? Slum life is the Industrial Age's gift To the worker's housewife

She draws water, mops floors, cooks food After daily grind at night She beats her son and weeps She too isn't worker?

Then tell us, Marx, what is work!
Since housework is unpaid labour, will women simply
Sit at home and cook for the revolutionary
And comrade he is alone who wields hammer and sickle!
Such injustice does not become You

If ever there is a revolution
There will be heaven on earth
Classless, stateless, in that enlightened world
Tell us, Marx

Will women then become the handmaidens of revolution?

[Translated by Sanjukta Dasgupta]

The Girl On The Sunlit Road

As the shadows of Minto Park shifted
They too moved away from the sun's heat,
The two creatures who had left the dreadful house
Two storm-tossed birds - daughter and mother.

What took place in the night's darkness? Outrage! Outrage! Incessant violence would tear up the woman While the eyes of the mute girl streamed, She watched nightlong, nightlong, blood trickling down Her mother's bruises.

The nightly eyewitness from a neighbouring window

Flared. Slamming his window shut he says, 'I want privacy, privacy.'

Window cries out, 'Why are you beating your wife?'
'My goat, whether I slaughter it, head or bum foremost
That's my business,' the man said.
This is termed privacy My Lord.
If one human being kills another
You will keep quiet!
Where's the human being! That's the man's wife.

The Police Officer turns philosopher'Resolve your domestic conflicts at home
If your husband hits you a little
Why do you rush to the police station? Go, go devote yourself to the family.'

'They'll kill my mother,'

The girl wept at her maternal grandmother's feet,
Her granddaughter's face made the old woman's heart tremble.
Her sense of duty is relentless - throughout the ages she has learned
A woman's real space is her husband's home
'You have to return whatever the agony.'

Where will the woman go with her young daughter? Today a friend's house, tomorrow another's, But day after tomorrow
The day, day after?

Mother and daughter sit in Minto Park,

Clasping her mother the girl cries uncontrollably
'I shall not return to that man.'

To the daughter and mother who have escaped from home
Home is a black hole,
Her vagina would be ripped from incessant brutality
Yet the man's fury never seemed to abate,
'No I will return no more'
Holding her daughter fast
The woman walked down the sunlit road.

[Translated by Sanjukta Dasgupta]

The Husband's Black Hands

The moment she tucks in the mosquito net and goes to bed, her husband's black hands fumble after the snakes and frogs of her body: 'You're hurting me! Let go!' In anger, those black hands twist her breasts. He says, 'Listen here, Sweta, don't be coy. If ever I find even the evening star gesturing to you, or making eyes, I'll see that you fall into a hellish pit.' Sweta's white thighs swing back and forth in space clinging to the back, her husband's black back.

[Translated by Carolyne Wright and Paramita Banerjee]

Tongue

The drumroll of centuries — our hearts beat with hopes and fears. Blood. Battles. Poisoned air: is this our fate? Or will the new century transcend hate?

New generations, changing tastes salt and pepper and sour and sweet the melting pot makes culture paste will Bangla still be heard on the street?

In this world thermo-nuclear bound in the onslaught of Euro, Dollar and Pound will Bangla hold up?
Our way of life, the way we speak do we change it all because we're weak?

While we are poor, and our faults are countless our love for Bangla is surely timeless?

[Translated by Amitabha Mukerjee]