

**An Analysis of the Marathi Drama ‘na:tigo:ti’ Written by  
‘Jaychand Dalavi’  
(The Story of a Mentally Retarded Boy)**

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**Abstract**

‘na:tigo:ti’, ‘relationship’ is a drama written by ‘Jaychand Dalavi’ in Marathi language. It was published in the year 1991. The entire play is about the intricacies of the relationship all the main characters have with Bachchu, the mentally retarded boy. Each one of them chows hope on the curing of the illness.

The story and conversations are so fantastically written that the readers will understand and feel for the characters. Each one cares for each other and take into consideration their partners’ feelings and thoughts and opinions, etc. These decide what kind of relationship and sympathy they had, which are well established in the drama.

The drama is well-scripted and the dialogues expressed and executed so nicely that it truly engages the readers very much. This is what sets apart this drama and the writer. Also a sensitive subject as this is handled so perfectly that the whole drama feels so balanced. The readers also travel with the story and characters till the end. This is the success of the writer. The story is well woven like a beautiful and attractive carpet.

**Keywords:** Jaychand Dalavi, na:tigo:ti, Tragic drama, characters, mentally retarded, innocence and punishment, saving a soul, theme, symbols

**1. Introduction**

Drama may be defined as a captivating literary genre that is brought to life through performance. Though, normally, the parts of a dramatic structure are the prologue, acts, scenes, and the epilogue, this drama has only two acts and are sub-divided into scenes. Drama is the expression and exploration of personal, cultural and social worlds through role and situation that engages, entertains and challenges.

This analysis is on the drama named 'na:tigo:ti', 'relationship' written by 'Jaychand Dalavi' in Marathi language. It is a two act play, published in the year 1991.

This drama revolves around mentally retarded children and the burden because of them to the parents. There are a large number of studies on mentally retarded children in the general population. However, since the focus of this drama and the analysis is on the problem of the mentally regarded boy, this will not be reviewed in detail about these children but will only be referred to as a problem and the story spanned around the boy.

The objective of this analysis is to analyse the story, characters (Gupta, 2009) and the information given to the readers about mentally retarded children and the way to handle them, etc., expressed through the characters of the drama.

## **2. The theme of the drama**

A theme is a recurring idea that is present throughout the work (Merga Sisay, 2021). Themes may concentrate on social justice: addressing issues like inequality, discrimination, and the fight for human rights, etc.; redemption and forgiveness: exploring themes of guilt, punishment, and the possibility of finding grace, etc. ; love and loss: exploring the complexities of love, despair, etc., of human connection. However, the central theme of this drama focuses on family dynamics: examining the intricate relationships within families; it is on the hope of getting the mentally retarded son cured. Hence the incidences taken place around the son.

## **3. The roles**

There are seven characters, namely, Bacchu, Shylaja, Kathdare. Venkatraman, Pandit, Gaytode and Baghmare. The character and the relationships are as follows:

1. Bachchu is the mentally retarded son
2. Kathdare is his father
3. Shylaja is his mother
4. Venkatraman is their family friend (a Tamil)
5. Pandit is the officer of Shylaja and a homeopathy doctor
6. Gaytonde is an officer in Pandit's office
7. Bhagmare is an office boy

## **4. Situation**

Bachchu, the mentally retarded boy is at home because he does not understand anything, about himself or anything that happen around him. He listens to his mother. Father often gets angry, may be because of his inability to do anything fruitful for the boy and the

family as well or poverty. One Dr. Pandit gives medicine to him. The whole story revolves around the boy.

## **5. Language**

It is written in Marathi. The author uses beautiful language. The dialogues are short and expressive. The mood and character of the roles are expressed well in the dialogues. The author beautifully writes different styles, words, sentences according to the characters he has built up.

For example, when Mr. Pandit talks, he uses more English words since he is working in an office. The situation demands that kind of language use. In telephonic conversations also he uses more English, which gives him a different status.

In the character of Mr. Venkatraman, since he is a non-Marathi person, the author uses English, Hindi, Marathi and sometimes little Tamil. The style and vocabulary suits the character very much.

The language and diction used by Mr. Kathdare and Mrs. Shylaja are different from others and nice to listen to.

The mocking tone and sentences used by Mr. Gaytonde also attracts the readers very much. The character is so established to bring in the relationship of Mr. Pandit and Mrs. Shylaja. In fact, the language and style used by the author is praiseworthy.

## **6. The Symbol**

A symbol is something which stands for, or represents something else and does not convey the direct meaning (Mohan, 2006). Symbols are often used in a drama to deepen its meaning and remind the audience of the themes or issues it is discussing. Here the mentally retarded boy is one of the symbols of suffering of the middle class family. The rain on the night of Bachchu's birth symbolizes both a new beginning and a tragic end. The saree and the mutton curry given by the doctor, Mr. Venkatraman himself are the symbols in the drama. The story spins around these symbols.

## **7. Dramatic tension**

The dramatic tension is created very well through the characters (Samanda Mudliyar, 2012). The Character Venkatraman, Pandit and Gaytonde the officer in Mr. Pandit's office are well expressed for the understanding of the story.

## **7. The variety of the Drama**

There are two most recognized varieties of drama, namely, tragedy and comedy. Generally speaking, tragedies end in catastrophe, often the death or failure of the tragic character. Here, the drama is a tragedy. At the end of the story, the mentally retarded boy Bachchu dies and the members of the drama feel sorry for this tragic ending.

### **8. The story**

Shylaja, Kathdare are a middle class family with a mentally retarded son named Bacchu. Mr. Kathdare works day and night for getting money to maintain the family. He used to say that he types about twenty to twenty five pages per night to get 4 rupees per page. He often complains about his body pain as a result of this hard work.

Mrs. Shylaja Kathdare, the mother of the boy, works in the office of Pandit as a stenographer. The father and mother feel that their son will be cured and their problem will be solved. The hope, which did not materialise ultimately, is described in the drama. She is a hard working lady and is always appreciated by her boss. The boss gives her homeopathic medicine for Bachchu. He always gives hope that the boy will be cured of his problem. It is the second hope expressed through the drama.

When she goes to the office, the father takes care of the son. Bachchu is innocent and blank- minded and hence creates little troubles always to the parents. The father tries to beat him with a stick, but the boy often holds it. Moved by this attitude, the father takes his waist belt and beats himself, while the son simply observes the action without any response. He punishes himself as though it was his mistake to have such a mentally retarded son.

Their family friend Mr. Venkat Raman, a Tamilian often comes to their house to spend some time. One day he asks his friend about the birth day of Bachchu. Mr. Kathdare replies it was August third midnight, on which day it rained heavily. The rain on the night of Bachchu's birth symbolizes both a new beginning and a tragic end. Shocked by the date, Mr. Venkat Raman says it was his son's death day. Hence Bacchu must be a reborn boy of his own son. Therefore, he takes care of him with affection. There is yet another twist in the incident. The ironic twist of fate, where Mr. Venkatraman's loss leads to a connection with Bachchu, adds depth to the story. Nevertheless, the recurring motif of death and rebirth foreshadows the tragic conclusion.

Mr. Pandit, the officer in charge of the company, is a friend cum superior, who always expresses well wishes for the curing of the boy. He gives homeopathic medicines for the boy, Bachchu. He has a soft corner for Mrs. Shylaja. He treats her, always as his friend and talks

accordingly. The closeness of these two is mistaken by the office and this is expressed through Mr. Gaytode. He says there are rumours about them in the air, to men the workers in the office. Mr. Pandit excuses her for coming late to the office also.

Mr. Pandit gives a promotion to Mrs. Shylaja with an increase of Rs. 300 in her salary, this was also criticised by the office staff. Mr. Gaytode tells that the whole office is talking about this, for which, Mr. Pandit replies that “are you talking to others or others are talking”, which interprets his character.

Mr. Venkatraman comes and encourages the boy often feeling that is his own son’s soul is on him.

One day, Mr. Pandit comes to their house and wishes on her birthday and presents cake and a saree to Mrs. Shylaja. The boy eats the cake when nobody was there. At the same time Mr. Kathdare, who also feels like eating the cake, takes a little left over of the cake. Mrs. Shylaja too wanted to taste the cake but when she comes out there was no cake. Both the husband and the wife express their eagerness to eat it since it was a rare occasion and a uncommon food item for them.

One day after Mr. Kathdare left for office, Mrs. Shylaja remembers the saree and wears it on her dress. Seeing this Bachchu gets wild and pulls the saree from his mother’s body and tries to attack her as if he had understood some wrong or erroneous relationship with each other. She was frightened by this action. Mr. Pandit gives a book for typing saying he would pay Rs. 5 per page. Mr. Kathdare feels happy and expresses his thankfulness.

Foreshadowing as a literary device is used to hint at future events in a story. It creates suspense and anticipation, preparing the reader for what is to come. This can be understood when the characters’ activities led the readers to a state of mind to imagine. In the drama, several instances of foreshadowing can be identified. Bachchu's frequent illnesses as a precursor and the parents' constant worry about his health foreshadow his eventual demise. The ominous night before Bachchu's death, when he unexpectedly prays, which he never does even on the request by mother, can be seen as a symbolic moment, hints at a significant change at the end.

Days go on, one day night the parents get Bachchu’s bed ready and make him sleep. After he slept they also went to bed. In the morning, when Mrs. Shylaja wakes Bachchu up, his body was chill. Crying profusely, she requests her husband to bring the doctor. But when he tries to move away she cried very loudly since the boy was dead.

The story ends there as a tragedy in their life.

The readers will also get the same feeling of losing Bachchu, the innocent boy.

## **9. The characters**

### **9.1. Mrs. Shylaja**

She is the main female character in the drama. She is the mother of the focusing main character Baccu, the mentally retarded boy. She works in an office as a stenographer. She works hard to get salary to be spent for the treatment of their son. She is well treated by the officer in charge of her office Mr. Pandit. He often helps her.

Once on her birth day, Mr. Pandit brings a gift for her. Her husband and the boy Bachchcu were there. Somehow, the mentally retarded boy Bachchcu did not like this gift. We also do not understand why he did not like the gift. There was no cue to understand his unhappiness. But he starts eating the cake, Shylaja and Katdare were not there. When Mr Katdare comes out and sees the boy eating, he runs up to him and started eating cake along with him, as if snatching from him. At this moment, Mrs Shylaja comes out with two candles and wanted to celebrate the day. But to her astonishment she saw both of them completed eating the cake. Both the husband and the wife never had a cake for quite a long time because of their poverty. To our heavy heart, she puts out the candles and helplessly looking at them. The scene was very touchy.

Mrs. Shylaja loves Bachchu very much. This may be seen in her actions whenever she meets him. Both of them, the husband and the wife work hard to take care of Bachchu. They have an aim to form a trust in the name of Bachchu for the benefit and treatment of children like him. Which they could not when he was alive.

She makes his bed and makes him sleep on his own bed. Before sleeping, she always requests him to pray to God. “Bapa moria’ as the only prayer she always asks him to do. But he tries but never did that. When her husband was one day about to beat him she stops him from doing so and cries for her husband’s inability to teach Bachchu.

When she saw her son’s hair has grown a lot, she asks Mr. Katdare to cut it and give him a good shave too. She always takes care of the boy. Her love is so pure that she holds his hands often and makes fun and merry making.

She loves her husband very much. When he was trying to beat himself with a belt for the mistake done by their son, she stops him from doing so and it is not good to beat oneself for the birth of their son as a mentally retarded. That was God’s creation, etc.

She has a soft corner in her mind for Mr. Pandit. This may be seen from her actions. When he brought her a saree, she did not wear it immediately. One day, when her husband has gone to the office, she wears that saree on her dress, with an affectionate mind thanking him for it. May be she had no such new saree worth Rs. 950 or she was in a mood of wearing it in memory of him. When her son seeing her in that saree pulls out it from her body and throws it. She feels for it and later complains to Mr. Pandit about his rough behaviour. Mr. Pandit, in turn, gives additional medicine for him and gives her hope of getting him cured as early as possible.

When one day, Mr. Pandit came to her house and while talking in the transistor suddenly a Hindi song, namely, “kabhi kabhi mere dil mem kayal aataa hai.....” comes, both of them in a meaningful laugh and enjoy the song. After some days, when they were talking in the office she reminds him of the same song. This indicates their affectionate relationship.

One day in the night, both Mrs.Shylaja and her husband make the boy to sleep. That particular day Bachchu prays when Mrs.Shylaja tells ‘bapa moria’ he also does it, without knowing that it would be his last prayer. In the morning she gets up first and wakes up Bachchu, but Bachchu never got up. She feels he is no more. In the morning of the day of her son’s death she cries so loudly. Her love and affection on her son were expressed neatly through this. Finally, she stands with her husband and affectionately holds his hand, which specifies their loneliness in life after their son’s death. All the other characters come and soothe them.

Her character was the central to the Drama, though Bachchu was the theme around whom the drama is knitted. Her conversation with all the characters are well written.

## **9.2. Mr. Katdare**

One of the main and prime character in the drama is Mr.Katdare, the father of Bachchu and husband of Mrs. Shylaja. An extraordinarily built and outstanding character was Mr. Katdare. The poor middle class head of the family, works day and night to earn money. When he says that he types about forty to fifty pages throughout the nights for Rs.4 per page, we feel for him.

He and his wife had a dream aim to make a trust for the mentally retarded children, it was a sensational and social contribution for such children. As readers, we wish that they should make one at least at the end of the drama. Their wish was not fulfilled till the end. But still had the dream in their minds even after the drama ends.

This man with light and simple dresses, always attracts our minds. His very simple wishes to eat mutton and cake were not fulfilled. One day Mr. Pandit brings mutton curry and gives it to Mr. Katdare. He was telling nowadays mutton costs Rs 120 a kilogram, to say indirectly he had not eaten mutton for a long time.

As a simple man his talks were not appreciated by his wife but innocently talks and requests Mr. Pandit to eat tomato omelette. The dialogues were really significant and impressive.

With an intension to eat it, he was eagerly waiting. Unfortunately, Bachchu eats all and when Mr. Katdare comes out from the room, he had the empty vessel only. He licks what was left there. Seeing this Mrs. Shylaja feels very much for their poverty and her husband's wish to eat mutton. It may be a simple incident, but has a lot to say about the character of Mr. Katdare.

Another day when Mr. Pandit brings cake on her birthday. Both of them, the husband and wife, had different thoughts. But again Bachchu eats all the cake. Seeing this Mr. Katdare snatches the cake again in vain. He had very little cake to eat. But Mrs. Shylaja comes with two candles to celebrate her birth day. Unfortunately, his wishes were spoiled by the father and son duo. Mr. Katdare asks excuses and feels sorry for his action. Here, his role seems to add lots of effect to his character. The occasional arguments and misunderstandings between the parents, though minor, hint at the underlying stress and emotional turmoil they experience. These tensions can be seen as a foreshadowing of the impending tragedy. The well knitted events and the feelings expressed add a lot of dramatic interferences and effects on the readers.

With his friend Mr. Venkatraman, he shows his humour very much. When both of them converse, they use English, Hindi and Marathi with little Tamil also. He even criticizes Venkatraman while talking about Mathunga. He says it is an extension of South India and not part of Maharashtra, which is to some extent a fact.

When Mr. Venkatraman feels that his son's soul lives now in Bachchu, Mr. Katdare feels for his innocence and appreciates him for his love towards his dead son. When Mr. Venkatraman discloses that he was the reason for his son's death, Mr. Katdare with all his distrust, asks him whether he himself had killed him. Mr. Venkatraman cries for his mistake of keeping the sleeping tablet bottle open, which finally lead to his son's death. Saying these, he leaves the house. When Mr. Katdare discloses this to his wife when she comes back from office,



his and his wife's expressions were strange but a truth occupied both of them. The author has succeeded in bringing in expressions in the roles very effectively.

Mr. Katdare wanted to punish Bachchu for his mistakes, he could not beat him, he takes the belt and beats himself, may be that he feels for having this angry attitude or for having such a son. His dialogues were so effective which brings his character very much and shows the author's writing skills.

Finally, when Bachchu dies, Mr. Katdare cries inside a lot and feels that he has to establish the trust somehow with all his earned money. The unfulfilled dream of the parents' establishing a trust for mentally challenged children, while noble, is tragically cut short by Bachchu's death. This unfulfilled dream foreshadows the tragic turn of events. The social awareness is expressed here, though the author has killed the mentally retarded boy. He could have avoided this tragedy that is the expectation of the readers.

### **9.3. Bachchu**

The mentally retarded boy has no dialogues to express his feelings or the feelings he had on other characters in the drama. But the expressions were indicated by the author in brackets. We feel really sorry for the boy. When he eats the mutton, the cake, the payasam and puri, etc., brought by Mr. Pandit and Mr. Venkatraman, indicating his eagerness to eat without caring for others are incidents to show the attitudes of such children. This is quite a natural one. But this action has disappointed both the father and the mother.

When he pulls out the saree of his mother which was gifted by Mr. Pandit, his mental attitude is expressed well, but we could not understand his mind in this arrogant action. Bachchu's innocence and unexpected actions make us laugh.

He is a just a playful boy always. Before he sleeps he hums himself what the mother does. The mother's request to pray 'bapa moriya', was never fulfilled except before his death day. That day he joins hands as if taking good bye from other. His death was miserable and makes the drama a tragic end.

### **9.4. Mr. Pandit**

Mr. Pandit a fully affectionate gentle man was a man of action throughout the drama. His fondness, friendliness and care shown on the family of Mr. Katdare has no limits. His character was necessary to build the story. The conversation between him and Mrs. Shylaja in the office has lots of bearing for the development of the story. His role is very important to build up the main characters in the drama.

With Mr. Katdare, he had a soft corner. When understands that they are suffering a lot, he tries to help them by giving medicines for the boy, giving typing works for Mr. Katdare with additional Re. one per page, giving gifts to Mrs. Shylaja on her birth day, etc. These affectionate activities gave us some kind of suspensions about his intension. But towards the end of the drama, he proves himself worthy of praising.

His character gets more appreciations an approvals when one of the officers in his company seriously tells him the workers in the office talk about him and Mrs Shylaja, he immediately retarded a response telling “Is that they say or you say to them”, an understanding of human minds working wildly.

By this action he calms down the rumours that would have arisen out of the situation in which he and Mrs. Shylaja were closely conversing and laughing at times in the office.

This naturally depicts the real situation in any office, where a man and a woman talk little closer and it irritates the eyes of others, specially the rumour mongers. This is a place where the writer had succeeded in his expressions and words.

Mr.Pandit, on shylaja’s birthday presents cake and saree to her. As a common man, it irritates the mind of Mr.Katdare, since he was unable to present a saree worth Rs.950, which he would have not even imagined at any time of their married life. However, the boy could not tolerate this gift, reacts violently when His mother Shylaja wears it. When Mrs Shylaja reports him about this incident, he coolly accepts the fact and gives him medicine to calm his mind; such a kind hearted person he was.

When giving promotions to the officers, he gives Mrs .Shylaja an increase of Rs.300 and promotion, the people in the office perhaps got irritated. This was expressed by Mr. Gaytonde by using the word ‘premi’ and criticises Mr. Pandit indirectly. This was the character of Mr. Gaytonde.

Earlier one day, Mr. Pandit brings mutton curry or fry for them, the boy eats the entire serving. Mr.Katdare, out of eager to eat, snatches the empty box from Bachchu and tries to lick the remaining, the poor lady sees it and feels for it. This scene was an interesting one to show their poverty and eagerness to eat mutton.

When Mr. Pandit arranges for the family of Mr.Katdare to go and stay in Kandala for a few days as if for the second honey moon, Mrs Shylaja laughs and finally they could not make the trip.

Mr. Pandit was transferred to Nagpur with a promotion. When the boy Bachchu died towards the end of the drama, Mrs Shylaja asks about the transfer he says nothing and leaves the scene. Such a beautiful character was chiselled out by the author in the drama. It was simply unimaginable.

### **9.5. Mr. Venkatraman**

He is an excellent character in the drama. He is depicted as a Tamilian, who is unable to talk in Marathi fluently. He uses English and uses Hindi also in his conversation. He is the family friend of Mr. Katdare's family. He has a major role to play in treating Bachchu as his son's rebirth. When Mr. Katdare tells him that on August third midnight, when it was raining heavily Bachchu was born, Mr. Venkatraman unreservedly says that is the time his son died. He feels that his son's soul has entered into Bachchu. Therefore, he tries to treat him as his own son. He talks to him and takes care of him well. This tragic parallel or the similarity between Bachchu's birth and Mr. Venkatraman's son's death creates a sense of foreboding. This connection foreshadows a potential loss or tragedy, which become true at the end of the drama.

Mr. Venkatraman suggests to admit Bachchu to a mental Institute and the conversation at that time was very interesting. He scolds Marathi people, in turn Mr. Katdare says you have no brain.

On the death day of his son, he brings 'payasam' and 'puri' for Bachchu, whose birth day was that. However, his affection towards his son's soul, that is, Bachchu, was immense. He always says Bachchu is his own son.

In the very first scene of his introduction he talks about Mathunga, a part of Mumbai. However, Mr. Katdare comments that Mathunga is no more a part of Maharashtra but an extension of South India. Mr. Venkatraman laughs at this serious joke and did not reply. This is simply an adjusting character he had.

When Mr. Venkatraman asks about Bachchu's studies, Mr. Katdare answers jokingly, the character and the authors changing mood makes the conversation interesting.

When he discloses that he was the reason for his son's death, Mr. Katdare was shocked and could not believe that. However, Mr Venkatraman said that he kept the sleeping tablet bottle open and his son consumed it and died. Whatever be the reason, Mr. Venkatraman feels he was the reason for the death. However, when Bachchu died, he says 'his son Krishnasamy is also dead.' His feeling of his son's soul in Bachchu has also left the world. His character was

an example for people who has affection to others children too. But when bachchu died he cries a lot and goes out of the house.

He has a comedy role in the drama. He uses mixed language. He uses English, Hindi and Marathi. This speciality is given to say that he is not a Marathi native speaker.

In the light of the analysis, we may discuss the setting as The unambiguous contrast between the characters' modest living conditions and their aspirations highlights the challenges they face. The urban setting provides a backdrop for the characters' struggles and their interactions with society.

When we revisit the themes the characters' unwavering hope for Bachchu's recovery is juxtaposed with the harsh reality of his condition, hence hope and despair are expressed. The next point of discussion is love and Compassion. The deep love between the parents and their son, as well as the kindness of Mr. Pandit and Mr. Venkatraman, underscores the power of human connection. However, at the end of the drama, the discussion on the human condition leads the play to explore universal themes of suffering, loss, and the resilience of the human spirit.

By utilizing these techniques, the playwright creates a sense of anticipation and suspense, drawing the reader deeper into the story and prepared them for the tragic conclusion.

## **10. Conclusion**

My attitude and opinions towards the drama is the conclusion to this analysis. I had seriously gone through the drama 'na:tigo:ti' a well-written play as part of my course in Marathi, in Western Regional Language Centre (Pune) of Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysuru. The theme, the plot, the characters depicted, the conversations, the extra information given in brackets, the conversations which brought to me the character's actual sentiments and affection, etc., which have attracted my mind very much. As far as the expressions by the characters in the drama is concerned, they bring to the forefront the chemistry of all the characters. They have created quite an impact on me when I went through reading the drama, its content, focus on mental retardation, the sufferings thereafter for the family, the affection shown by all the characters to each one is really remarkable. It was the perfect way to spend reading a drama. In fact, I used to read dramas and see plays in Tamil, my mother tongue.

With my background in Tamil literature and my thesis for the Ph.D. degree, I had good times in reading this drama. Not only well written but the expressions necessary and the location, time and the action to be engaged are given in brackets. This technique, in effect, gives me and the readers an opportunity to emotionally see the drama playing in the intellectual screens running on the closed eyes of the readers and especially on my closed eyes. The dialogue and the instructions and information given in brackets take us exactly to a logical screening of the play one could imagine.

The couple, Mrs. Shylaja and Mr. Katdare have a mentally retarded son. Bachchu. In reality, the writer could have given more information regarding mental retardation. But it is also not expected of him because instead of a drama, he would have ended with a research book.

The sufferings the parents underwent is well exposed through their conversations. The father works throughout the night to get little more money to maintain the family. The mother, on the other hand, works in an office. Mrs. Shylaja's expressions during the dialogue delivery is praiseworthy. Her comic timing is impeccable and her ability to switch from the comedy aspect to the serious or sad is truly a mesmerising fact.

Finally, when the boy dies, the whole family and friends were stunned and they left the family. The tragic end has given me a mental agony. I could not digest the death. Every problem has a solution. The authors of creative literature, normally give solutions to the problems arising out of the story or they leave it to the readers to complete the story with their solutions or judgements. In the present drama, the author himself gives the solution to the problems of the family and the sufferings of the boy by his death.

I would have expected that the mental illness of the boy, if cured by the doctor by treating him and by affectionately handling him would have been the solution, which could have brought hope to the persons with such mentally retarded children. This ending might have a comedy end, but would not have received this much of empathy and responsiveness on the character by the readers. The tragic end has given a solution to end the drama, but I could not accept it as a compassionate and kind reader.

The drama 'natigoti' is an excellent combination of story, expressions, language and relationships. Though the end is a tragic one, it touches the reader's mind and instigate

everyone to take part in the eradication or treatment of this kind of mentally retardation problem among children. That is the success of the drama, especially the author.

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