

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

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In the present chapter, I have made some conclusive points. As partition have an impressed lot of elements, places and many other issues of the society. Partition made severe impact on the society/ nation. While the study, I came across that partition has affected drastically.

While delineating the historical partition of India into India-Pakistan, the writers realistically delineated the event with full of aptness revolving around the politics of India, independence movement, Gandhian ideology of Indian independence movement and particularly Nehruian and Jinha's views regarding the partition theory.

Though these writers took effort as far as realistic delineation of causes and effects of the partition but they tried to elaborate and focus on the human psyche and suffering of women and minority due to it, which heal the minds of the readers and leads us to think once again why and how the historical event took place.

Another remarkable delineation is that these writers involved common men and women, who were/are real sufferers/victims of partition to express their view regarding the politics.

The Partition Literature explores the hidden agenda of political leaders like Nehru, Jinhah and others, which is not in history. And hence the partition literature gives us new insight to rethink the corrupt political ideology behind the partition. The selected novels are full of corrupts view of leaders and religion practitioners, who blindly corrupted the partition and led the masses to become the victims.

Indian subcontinent has great and incredible history. Such a long history was shows unbelievable suffering and struggles of Indian people. The history of subcontinent were raises our attention and presents a dark side human nature. Asian subcontinent and majorly Indian land were ruled by different sovereign. The various types of geographical diversity of area make an attention of kings, foreigner and traveler. These foreigners make loots also.

That's why Indian subcontinent was always blazing under foreigner attaches. Some foreigner was settling down in this subcontinent. They were spread their religion and cultural diversity in it. So Indian subcontinent were become a unique combination of many religions and various culture heritages. This various types of religion and cultural heritage were fights for own land and separate identity.

When we take a glance on Indian Empire Age, we were realized the terrifying history of civilization. Every Empire Age has a modernity approach also. The Age of Empire shows ferocious, cruel and uncivilized nature of society. The traditional manner of every empire's and religious create a problem of war and partition. The concepts of lust for power become a principle key of aggressive violence in Empire's era. It means the phrase 'power' was highlights the features of change, resistance, and struggle. The empire ages were shows that the greed for power is inseparably linked of violent behavior. Every territory of emperor is one of misplaced zeal and shows senseless fighting. Indian subcontinent history, especially empire age was neglected the relation such as fatherhood, motherhood, brotherhood, sisterhood and neighborhoods for lust of power. The bloodshed was become a common part of that age. Every emperor's liberal approach were creates assault in that time of contemporary society.

After the empire era, British Raj rules Indian subcontinent. During these period British colonizer were destroy the several little kingdoms of various religious society. British were uses the technique 'Khalsa' and 'Divide and Rules' policy. They were destroy all little kingdoms and established British colony. Through the several taxies and difficult policies, British were makes loot in Indian subcontinent. Lot of Indians built the voice against British rules. Some of them were choose the way of violence and some of them were follow the Gandhian principle of non-violence. Both strategies of Indians were roughly crushed by British. Several freedom fighters were killed or slaughter by the British rulers. The death of famous leaders was increases dissatisfaction against British. Indian society was become play-drum for British. They badly crush the Indian culture as well as traditional craft art in the name of civilization. British was committed various slaughtering incident in the name of rule. With the help of modern approach British developed the

distance between several communities which were helpful for them to rule Indians. In 1905 British officer Lord Curzen announced the partition of Bengal to destroy the various movements of freedom. This partition was destroying the dreams of independence during that time. Such act distributes the Indian people and crushes the unity of Muslims and Hindus. It was resulted in the hate between Hindu and Muslim. Though British were made loots in continent but they were developed the education system which raises the sense of Independence in the whole Society. This education was introducing the two nation theories which forcefully presented by the Muslim League in 1947. It was resulted in the historical partition of India.

The novels of partition do not exonerate the British. The British exploited the Hindu-Muslim feuds to their advantage, but they did not invent the enmity between the communities. It was already existent. All writers highlight this views in own work. These writers have discussed the two nation theory and British policy in the novel also. It shows the feature of dark silence. They also express grief of leader's vigorous nature which rising danger to harmony. They draw attention on the communal discord in the Indian subcontinent will herald a new era of distraction and destruction. They also believe and show that the loss of communal harmony is something that can never be compensated. Their fictional discourse makes it quite clear that the processes of partition badly sound communal harmony among its citizens irrespective of their different caste, creed and color. In fact, the two nation theory concept and the event of partition of India have divided the Muslim more than the Hindus and the other communities. Even today the Muslims are scattered in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The leaders advocating for partition had very high ambitions for the prosperity that partition would avail them, but it has never been satisfied. By using of history in their fictional creations, the writers selected for the study has not only narrated untold his/her stories but have provided their versions of different events by re-narrating them in their works. These writers were representing lusty politics and two nation theory through literature. These writers have represented a purposeful direction and vitality through two nation theories in Indian English partition novels.

Partition does not vanish into history. The partition literature was increasing our interest because it presents an account of sacrifices in the name of freedom. This literature shows that how the process of destruction and suffering present the personal pain and broke the peaceful atmosphere of country. The several chains of painful event collapse the human tolerance and resulted into the bloodshed. Partition works was a fine example of unstable, disturbed and unnatural human behavior. Various types of Partition novels were analysis individual as well as social pain and present traumatic times systematically. These literature resorts dualism between historians history and people's past. The Partition volume was exposing the hidden facts behind separation and Independence. It also highlight the term Nostalgia. The phrase Nostalgia present Latin words 'Nostos' (return home) and ailoi (pain; sickness). The approach of Nostalgia focuses on the dark past which badly crushes the human and raises unanswered questions in the mind. Partition texts were exploring the issue of unsettlement of people of both sides. The partition literature were highlights the various issues like vastness of affected region, very limited sources of communications, Needs of time for understand or settlement and actual atmosphere during holocaust.

When we talk on "violence is the historical route", we were realizing that this process shows the feature of physical harm and assault behavior of human. These features are related with each other which badly crush the fundamental human right. In the violent nature, we kill people's reputation with a word or gesture; we wipe people out through contempt, gossip, and defamation. The element of cruelty or hate was exists in ourselves. Novels of partition depict violence in its 'macro' form when mob frenzy leads to death and destruction. During violent situations both side persons was become victims and victimizer, simultaneously. The terrible acts of bloodshed in the novel are powerful example of violence prevalent in the psyche of the nation.

In the current milieu, films depicting violence provide an immediate motivation to monstrous behavior in impressionable minds. Children, adolescent and even some mature people get the message that violence can be a method of solving difficulties. The lust and madness in films and even on small-screen is too much for a society to absorb and yet remain safe and healthy. These documentary films were shows that the function of society

becomes polluted. Society were forgets goodwill and fellow feeling during difficult time. When society itself is morally diseased, then horrendous acts of violence generate largely. The novelists were catching such savage nature of human. They also grasp community's psychological pain and physical suffering. These novelists were representing the defects of society as well as the defects of human nature during partition event.

Though some sociologists and theologians believe that aggressiveness is rooted in man's psyche, the partition writer represent that the violence, aggression, and destruction are intrinsic of man's nature. Some writer present that violent nature are defensive reaction for someone. On the other hand, the activity of violence were represents the cannibalism of human psychology. The partition literature was depicts the modern approaches of religion and metaphysical psychology of the society. Modernization would create the problem of dislodging of common people. Partition fictions were represents the problem of displacement. Such problem were create social and cultural holocaust in survival mind. Violence is present all around us and is clearly discernible in acts of injustice with someone. Various kinds of violence were carrying a negative suggestion.

Pain is not a new experience for the public. They have been exposed throughout numerous acts of violence. However, violent activity has acquired a serious trouble in the contemporary world. We need only glance to see the rising number of incidents school shooting incident, murder acts, suicide performs, rape acts and kidnapping operation committed by youths to understand the extent of this threatening trend. Movies and other mass media were depicts standardize acts like carrying a gun and glamorize the use of deadly weapons as a source of personal power. Social commentators were attributing the rising trend of violence among youth to the exposure of youngsters to violence and lack of positive values in medium content. Such films were shows anti-social activities among the youth which produce conflicts at that time. The culture of violence values competition and individuality over cooperation and community feeling and deters society from bonding cohesively. Violence in media can be easily labeled as a threat to public health. It causes video induced attacks, attention disorders, heaviness, postural, muscular and skeletal disorders among the people. India too has not

remained untouched by the onslaught of mass media. There has been a steady rise in younger crimes like killing, abducting, molesting girls and assaulting. Mass media present unlawful acts like murder, traffic, violence, inflammable and theft effectively.

The twentieth century has been the most aggressive and disturbed era in the past of mankind. Violence was acquired countless forms in the past century and became more destructive in effect with civilization. Another factor of history was that violence in the last century changes the concept of nationalism. The partition literature shows the origin of violence was rooted in the histories which have no proofs. The issue of masculinity violence was boost the distance between human. Such critical act was disturbed human relation and painted a naked truth of human living. Such literary content was a center of attentions of unpredictable stroke of communal disharmony which create a feeling of alienation in one's own motherland.

Literature reflects all the forces which shape the humankind around it. Where, the second chapter was highlighting the works of various writers in different genres. These authors were paint recurring pattern of violence in their literary works, especially in twentieth century literature. The writer was examines the debilitating effect of violence on an Indian independence. Some writer shows that a women suffering silently in a callous and insensitive patriarchal society. Such narrator was examines the variety of forms that gender violence takes in every phase of common people life in the novel.

The film maker was presents a unique motion picture of violence. These films were treated violence in an entertaining manner. The movie were gives us several messages and shows its effects on society. The greatest hobby of living is cheerfulness and human beings can create their own chances of happiness by living in harmony. A peaceful coexistence, free of any kind of greed eliminates chances of violence in the world. The film was producing us to look at violence as something that is irrational and laughable and thus avoidable.

Such medium effectively exposed psyche of human's madness. The violent video or violent mass media was blemishing the youth of society. Such media rapidly converted peaceful nature of human into aggressive mental disturbance and causes violence. The act of violence on media has been

rising steadily over the years on society. Picture is influential and can be an effective tool in anti-social behavior like bullying, gang fights, or homicidal tendencies among adolescents and domestic violence, rape or murder among adults. Media were affect social developing attitudes towards violence, sex and social restraint like literature. Media was a powerfully nurture the belief that the violent world and mean place and there are only two ways of dealing with it - fight or plight. Human of different age groups view and understand television in different ways. These medium were present violent act which produce pain and shows hard suffering of human and is disapproved on screen as evil.

The third chapter deals with Amrita Pritam's vision of partition pain. Amrita Pritam's 'Pinjar' presents, with a psychological insight, the plight of a Hindu woman kidnapped by Muslim young man who is devoted to her. She could not fit into that altogether different world. She misses familiar faces, her home and the village. She had secretly returned to her home that very night she was kidnapped, but her parents refused to accept her. During the partition, however, she notices that many women are accepted in their families. Her brother's wife, who had been kidnapped by Muslims, has been welcomed home by her own mother. While hers was a case in isolation in the past so at that time her parents did not have the courage to accept their daughter. She, however, reconciles with life realizing how deeply she loves her husband and children.

The forth chapter deals with Manohar Malgaonkar's vision of partition pain. 'A Bend in the Ganges'; the vision is complicated by the collection of viewpoints. Malgaonkar's exploration of political view does not focus so much on the plight of the common man unaware victim of unlooked for decisions take by distant leaders, but rather on the opposition between violence and non-violence, on the fracture between Hindus and Muslims within the liberation movement and on divided loyalties. The two protagonists are Gain and Debi belongs to poor and rich family respectively. While Gain proclaims himself a follower of Gandhi, Debi is a member of the Freedom Fighters, a terrorist group made up of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs alike. The Freedom Fighters are unaffected by religious fanaticism, in their opinion the tool by which the British keep their power, exploiting the division between the

communities. Gain's convictions about non-violence are soon shaken when his brother is killed in the course of long-standing family feud over land property and kills in turn to avenge his death. Both Gain and Debi are arrested and imprisoned in a British detention camp in the Andaman Islands, where Gain's intrinsic weakness and readiness to come to terms with power are paralleled with Debi's firm and uncompromising nature. Both rein their freedom thanks to the impending invasion of the Japanese soldiers. Taking help of his social contact with Debi's family, Gain obtains a job and ends up in Bombay, where he gets in touch with Debi's sister, Sundari. Debi is in Calcutta, where he meets his old friend Basu. From him Debi learns that the Freedom Fighters have split along communal lines and discovers that Shafi, their former leader, now dedicated to fanatical Jihad aimed at purifying the future land of the Muslim, betrayed the Hindu members of the group giving them away to the police. While Basu himself has turned into a staunch anti-Muslim activist and has joined the Hindu Mahasabha, Debi keeps to his secularism and appalled by the religious hate infecting the Indian sub-continent, starts doubting whether non-violence is indeed the only answer to British colonialism. He will be killed in a train bound for Duriabad, in newly created Pakistan, while going back to his family to introduce the girl he has married, a Muslim prostitute. Gain reaches Duriabad, torn by riots, to help Debi's family to cross over to India safely. Only Sundari and Gain, who feels he has atoned at last for his weakness and fearfulness, will manage to head for the fateful border.

The fifth chapter deals with Bhisham Sahni's vision of partition pain. 'Tamas' by Bhisham Sahni throws light on the cruel and foul acts of the persons who, in clothe of religion, are responsible for violence by whipping up communal frenzy. The novel unfolds the tragedies caused by the slaughter of a pig thrown on the step of the local mosque. The enraged Muslims began to massacre scores of the town's Hindus and Sikhs who, in turn, killed every Muslim they could find. Though the tide of communal frenzy was stemmed in, nothing could erase the awful memories etched on the minds of the survivors as all set off to grab power under the guise of peace-keeping. This novel offers an in-depth study pertaining to the two-nation theory and debunks the

falsity of it stating that the 'roots' of Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims were the same.

The sixth chapter deals with Bapsi Sidhwa's vision of partition pain. Bapsi Sidhwa's 'Ice Candy Man' evokes the trauma brought about in the life of all communities in Lahore and at Pir Pindo. The acts of loot, fire-raising, kidnap, damage and rape committed by all the communities on either side of the border reveal how false religiosity wrought havoc in the lives of all. It also exposes the empty space of the two nation theory and shows how communal amity embedded in the collective consciousness of the rural areas. The peasants of all communities knew for certain that they had 'come from the same stock' and were all basically Jats. However, the novel is the study of minority complex. The novel was a mixture of distrust psychology, fear expressions, and suspicion attitudes of society. It was resulting cause of the divide and rule of the British and rabid communalism. It offers incisive insights into the minds of different minorities who worked out their own strategies to face the impending partition. The novelist shows that unless some workable norms are chalked out to live in amity and peace with the majority; the chances of survival of the minorities are bleak. It was a revision of dissimilarity between Parsees, who evolved a strategy to co-exist with the Muslims and Sikhs who miserably failed owing to the lacuna in their approach of retaliation - 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'. The end of the novel and the defiling of the Ayah can be seen as reflecting the despoiling of a state. It was the truth which highlights a pastime of Sidhwa's pungent memories of the partition tragedy. Lenny seems to be modeled on young Bapsi - the same age, the same religion and the same city and with the same disability. Perhaps the young Sidhwa's painful awareness of these women crammed into the genesis of Ayah's story. The novel is a realistic portrayal born out of first hand observation and experience.

The present chapter deals with final conclusion of selected novelists' vision of partition pain.

Violence is an important effect on the society due to the partition. The partition writers have described very lucid and simple but evokes horrible impacts on the society.

Pinjar depicts the experience of a young woman, Pooro, in the partition period. The title of the novel is symbolic and suggests that women are supposed to violate. The word 'Skeleton' is a symbol of unshaped women body without bone. It is an only a bunch of mass which could crush rashly during the partition. Likewise, A Bend in Ganges, the novelist explores the drama of violence. Malgonkar shows vivid aspects of partition. He depicts anti-Gandhian belief through characters like Debi Dayal, Sufi Usman alias Singh, Basu and Hafiz. Bhishma Sahani's Tamas presents violence as a central theme. Several scenes state an unacceptable history of partition. Characters in the novel face the problems of violence except Murad Ali. The character Nathu, Karmo, Harnam Singh, Banto, Akran, and many innocent people becomes a victim of violence. In the same manner, Bapsi Sidhwa presents the drama of violence between Hindu and Muslim. Ice Candy Man sketches the picture of gender violence. The community riots raise hates and lust of revenge. The character, Shanta hurts badly through his friend ice candy man. The novel formed around Shanta who is Ayah of Lenny, eight year old innocent girl.

Slaughtering is an important consequence occurred due to the partition. It is a kind of cruel justice. In partition literature, we get knowledge of killing both people. It is a devastating state.

In Pinjar, Pooro read the leading newspaper which reported the slaughtering of both countries communities, Hindu and Muslim. Pooro's town was affected with slaughtering due to the unacceptable occurrence of partition. Manohar Malgaonkar shows that the violence ruled the roots and 3 lac people were slaughtered. Malgaonkar shows how good friend become the enemy of each other and ready to take revenge. Tamas represented the hate between Muslim and Hindu community which led a massive slaughtering and it was continued in the partition. Tamas shows the rumor of slaughter lead the heat between communities. Majorly of Sikhs and Muslims communities become enemy. Likewise Ice Candy Man presents the several scenes of slaughter of innocent people. The author depicts the scene that the Muslim mob slaughter Hindu in pieces in front of Lenny and her family.

Cultural conflict is another major occurred by the partition.

Pinjar narrates the scene of domestic money lender who provides money on interest. Rashida's family takes a loan and didn't pay. Pooro's family member caught as a prisoner from Rashida's family women in own house. Money lender family hurts Rashida's family. Cultural conflict started between Hindu family and Muslim family. A Bend in Ganges examines the Hindu and Muslim conflicts. Malgonkar shows hight of clash between Debi Dayal and Shafi Usman. In the way, Author Sahni presents the incidence of death of pig on the Mosque step causes communal riots and cultural conflict in Tamas. Both communities want to take revenge in the name of religion. Leaders of both communities raise cultural clashes in the name of religion. The character of Ice Candy Man leads a conflict between two cultures. Thus, we get the apparent knowledge of class conflict in the present novels.

Partition made some visible and some of invisible marks on the society. Some souls are parted away because of partition and suffered more. Amrita Pritam depicts the partition souls in the novel. The leading newspaper told about demand of Islamic groups. They want a separate Muslim nation. Then political leader announced the partition and the holocaust of violence started. In the same manner, A Bend in the Ganges shows conflict between Indian Nationalism and British Imperialism gave way to communalism in the last phase of British rule in India. Similarly Bhishma Sahni has portrait the picture of partition holocaust using the technique of historical background in the Tamas. It gives the nationalist picture of the communal clashes which leading partition. Ice Candy Man presents the historical issues which guides the subject of Partition. The discussion in the Queen Garden raise hates between friends who were from different community. Thus, this is severe impact led by partition.

Partition also created the problem of **kidnapping**. It harassed lots of people, particularly women and children. In Pinjar, Pooro was kidnapped by the Rashida and wants to teach a lesson to Hindu landlord family. So they abducted Pooro before his marriage. Muslim family got a pooro as prisoner in their home. On the other way at the Refugee camp Ramchand's sister Lajjo was kidnapped by the Muslim person. Malgonkar raises fundamental issue of a women kidnapping, massacre and genocide. Likewise, Tamas presents the issues of hijack. When town becomes full of darkness of Muslim and Hindu

riots, incident of kidnapping started. Throughout the novel, Sidhwa touches the unanswered issues about women. She represents Ayah as a symbolically who face the havoc of kidnapping.

In any kind of evil, women are largely being **victimized**. In the Pinjar, Pritam writes from a feminist perspective about the violence of the 1947 partition. She witnessed first-hand: her anguish over the human tragedy. She particularly shows the sufferings of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh women. Equally, A Bend in the Ganges draws the picture of citizen who catches up the trauma of innumerable men; women and children were mercilessly killed and mutilated. Evenly in the Tamas women character plays an important role. Though they become victims, they struggle for life. The character of Karmo who is the wife of Nathu, struggles for his unborn child and his safety. Banto is a wife of old Harman was struggle for safe. Shah Bano leads the group of women for sacrifice. Such women characters raise the interest in the novel. Bapsi Sidhwa presents Ayah as marginalization of women in the partition. She also depicts the picture of women victims through several horrible scenes. Thus, in the partition women were suffered and tortured at the height.

Partition has created **refugees** and it resulted into the horrible problem of them. It gave birth to terrorism. In Pinjar, Pooro's village was affected with the issues of partition then her family decided to go in the Refugees camp. On the way of suffering some Muslims group attack on them and snatches Hindu women or girls from their families. A Bend in Ganges gives full account of suffered innocent people who live the holocaust of Partition. It shows the refugees life through different angles.

Squarely Tamas shows the Refugees picture through character Nathu and his wife Karmo as well as the old Sikh couple Harnam Singh and his wife Banto who were on the way of Gurudwara for safety. These two couple survives from the riots. During the partition, Candy man was waiting for his relatives on the railway station but his natives were killed during the suffering. Here, the author shows that ice candy man's relatives become Refugee which was slaughtered. Thus, it creates the question in the mind of readers that will refugees get the home and live happily?

Partition created **tension** between both societies. Partition gave birth to religious tension in the Pinjar. The news of slaughtering and deaths create the

hate between Muslim and Hindu. Both sides, religious fanatics loot of money and life good. Exactly, in the same way Malgonkar depicts the movement of freedom which helps to spread the tension between British and Indian. Such movement convenes people to think about the British policy. Likely the killing of pig on the Mosque step raises the tension between Hindu and Muslim communities in the Novel of Bhishma Sahni's Tamas. Then in the name of revenge Muslim community slaughter the cow in front of temple. Such type of incident creates a weather of heat and tension in the town. In Ice Candy Man Sidhwa shows the ghost train which was full of dead body of innocent people. Such scenes raise tension between Sikh and Muslim.

Both sides of people have to face **struggle** for food, clothes, and safety and many other issues. They face the struggle to remain alive. Many innocent people struggle to reach at safe place like Refugee camps or his relatives. They struggle for food and safety place for their family member such as Pooro's family and Ramchand's Family. A Bend of Ganges is fine example of struggle of Indian Independence. Narrator uses historical element aptly to shows the struggle of freedom. Probably Bhishama Sahni shows the traumatic experiences of women, child and innocent people in the Tamas. He shows the holocaust of partition. The case of Shah Bano, Banto, and Karmo represent the women's struggle in the partition. Bapsi Sidwa uses the technique of slaughter train to show the disaster of partition and their struggle for life. Sidhwa also illustrate that majorly women become victims in male dominated society.

Partition led another devastating shock of **sacrifice** on the communities. Pooro escapes from the Rashida's prison. Her family members are worried for Pooro's brother and sister. So her family member sacrifices Pooro life for other family member's safeties. In A Bend in Ganges, the movement reaches of the high then Indian leader throw British garment in the fire. Suddenly Debi Dayal throws his coat in the fire and ready to sacrifice. Likewise Bhishma Sahni represents the character Sardar Teja Singh who is the leader of Sikh. He sacrifices his son in the communal riots. In the Gurudwara Shah Bano inspired other women for sacrifice in the name of God and safety of family. Through the character of Lenny and his Ayah, narrator of Ice Candy Man, try to prove that women always get sacrifices. She has not

her choice. The scene of Lenny's friend marriage, her friend follows the tradition and order of parents.

Murders and Deaths took place because of partition. Any partition leads to toward the horrible scenes of deaths. Pinjar depicts the deaths and murders of the larger people through the newspaper. In A Bend in the Ganges the character Gain Talwar, become a murderer and kill his cousin, Vishnudutt. Vishnudutt was a murder of Gain's brother, Hari. On the other side Shafi is killed by Sundari under impelling and unavoidable circumstances and survives in the novel. Such as Sahni depict the murder of General Singh and an old frail man move the tension between Sikhs and Muslims. This incident escalated into more bloodshed in the Tamas. Similarly narrator depicts the scene of Murder. In the rises of communal hate, Masseur was murdered. As well as ice candy man's family killed in the train. Thus, the selected novels expose deaths and murders due to partition.

In Pinjar, Pooro's family and Ramchand's family **lost** their house and life goods. They all lost the money and young girls and women. In the novel of Manohar Malgonkar, the main character Sundari were getting affairs with his old friend Debi Dayal for his money. She always loots Debi for his beloved gain. Similarly Tamas shows the brutality of lootings and killings in the novel. Tamas gives an idea about partition and casualties of the thousands of innocent peoples. In novel, Sidhwa explains the partition time when communal riots reaches on the top then the incident like looting happen rapidly. In several scenes innocent Lenny lost his innocent. Some people took the benefits of partition. They loot many people. They stole and snatched valuable things such as ornaments, money, animals and etc. Thus loot becomes an important evil outcome of partition.

Conversion is a very bad outcome of partition. Many Hindus converted into Muslims. Lots of women converted into Muslims. It happened opposite to the inner soul. In Pinjar, whenever Rashida Kidnapped Pooro (Hindu), Rashida draw the name Hamida (Muslim) on Pooros hand with the green ink. In the novel, Malgonkar shows the changes were took place in the Gains mind. Gain follows Gandhian principle before his brother murder. After lost of his cousin Gain take revenge and convert into the murderer. The conversion of Gain from non-violent to violent creates horrible issues in the novel. In the

same way Bhisma Sahni depicts the scene of conversion of Sikh Sardar Harnam's son Iqbal Singh (Muslim). Such incident draws a bloody line between two communities. Through Ice Candy Man, author shows that Hari-mali (Hindu gardener) convert into Himmat Ali (Muslim) to save the life. Mochi (Hindu shoemaker) convert into David Messe (Jew). Some were forcefully converted into another religion.

Politics is an outcome of partition. In Pinjar, Pritam exposes the political confusion with the help of leading newspaper 'The Hindu'. She were slaps indirectly the political leader and authority of India and Pakistan. She draws the horror picture of women's in the novel. A Bend in the Ganges represents or moves around Gandhiji's ideology of non-violence and passive conflict. Author gives the account of all characters as freedom fighter which despising Gandhiji's philosophy of non-violence. In the novel Tamas political parties help to increase the tension between both sides. Bhisma Sahni snatches the face of political parties. Tamas present the political parties lusty policy. Sahani presents political leaders and their motives to take benefits. It leads to government turns a blind eye. Likewise Ice Candy Man also shows the political disorders which cause the confusion between both communities.

One of the severe and heartfelt impacts is **rape and molestation** of woman. In Pinjar Pooro forced to marry with Rashia. Muslim family does not give importance of Pooro's views. Rashida forcefully marry Pooro and molasses Pooro's purity under his foots. A Bend in the Ganges, Gain plays with Sundari, the wife of Gopal. Sundari become disloyal with his husband and get affair with his old friend, Debi Dayal. Gain takes away Mumtaz who was beloved of Shafi Usman to take revenge upon him. In this way, Malgonkar represents the mass molestation of feeling of women through different point of views. Tamas attempts the traumatic experiences of women which were not recorded in the historical novel. Tamas exposes the horrible incident of women struggle. Ice Candy Man was showed the human evilness in the partition. In revenge, ice candy man groups forceful abducted Ayah and attempt gang-rape on her. The gang member was Ayah's friend. They forcefully pushed Ayah in Pakistan's red-light area.

All the novelists make it very clear that people belonging to the sub-continent were painfully conscious of their superfluous differences. They were

completely oblivious to the act that they had common ancestors, history and heritage. Thus Bhisham Sahni says that Indians roots were the same. Bapsi Sidhwa's declares that Indians came from the same stock. But Indians don't know history. They only live it. Thus the novelist's intent to convey that history has a moral. One of the major refrains in the novel is that in spite of the creation of the two nations a bond of oneness can clearly be discerned among the divided. Perhaps the novelists interpolate them in the fictional accounts with an intention to enliven interest in the plot. Such combination of historical events with the fictional entails to the demands of the plot of historical narratives. They were started from the particular time of the historical event and move to the universal approach.

The structure of the novels seems to be compact and well-knit. The novelists were seemed to digress from the plot when they seek to convey the total insanity of partition horrors. But for this lacuna, the novelists have imparted form and unity to the complicated and heterogeneous material. The various incidents, episodes and characters serve to point out the theme of pain and partition. There is a deeper and deeper probing into the same theme. It may be linked to a musical symphony in which the same emotion is probed into and studied from different angles.

Thus, there are impacts due to the partition. There are many evil outcomes. There may be many other issues because of partition. The departing British colonizers had no love for the Indian sub-continent because the partition process was hastened by Mountbatten which causes a partition of India.

Partition literature explores the hidden agenda of political leaders like Nehru, Jinnah and others, which is not in history. And hence the partition literature gives us new insight to rethink the corrupt political ideology behind the partition. The selected novels are full of corrupt views of leaders and religion practioners, who blindly accepted the partition and lead the masses to become the victims.