

CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Introduction

The word partition is comprised from the verb 'part' meaning going away from one another by geographical, historical, social, psychological, and cultural point of view. The word 'partition' is noun which meant the act or process of dividing something into parts, or the state of being so divided/fragmented. There are so many philosophers and historians who have tried to define the concept of partition from various points of view. According to the famous Geographer Stanley Waterman,

*"Partition can be said to have occurred when two or more new states are created out of what had previously been a single (administrative) entity and when at least one of the new units claims a direct link with the prior state."*¹

For understanding the definition of Partition, first we must study the unstable word PARTITION. It becomes from the amalgam of two words PART and NATION. The first word PART means area of the particular structure, still not divided from its original shape. It means the area of thing or substance was not different from structurally, economically, socially, politically, culturally, religiously etc. The second word NATION: means an individual area of particular part was divided from its original figure. It means such area has its own structure, economy, and social status, cultural and religious heredities and like others.

Thus the word PARTITION is a mixture of words PART and NATION in literary manner. Hence the PARTITION means to create new one or more separate objects from original structure. These new objects have its own identities, shapes, economy, politics, history, qualities etc. Many dictionaries elaborate partition as follows-

According to Concise dictionary- Partition meant-

"1. Division into parts, esp. Politics of a country with separate areas of government. 2. A structure dividing a space into two parts, esp. a light interior wall. 3. Divide into parts."²

There is another famous definition which is quoted from Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. According to it partition is kind of -

"1: the action of parting: the state of being parted: DIVISION 2: something that divides: esp. an interior dividing wall 3: one of the parts or sections of a whole."³

The standard dictionaries of English suggest that the word partition and division are synonyms to each other. In general sense, partition means the division of unity into one or more parts. Many subjects have analytical definition of word partition. Each subject has its definition and means also. Whenever we look at the word PARTITION, it has many faces. Mathematician, Chemist, Physician, Technologist, Biologist, Lawyer, Artist, Corporate person etc. have different meanings and view of the word PARTITION. The word Partition has its different meanings and shapes in literature. Many famous journalists, novelists, poets and great personalities defined it different point of views.

The famous Journalist and linguist M. F. Moonzajer says about partition in following lines-

*"From the first day we have been fighting the wrong enemy; our common enemy is religion which dictates upon us division and partition."*⁴

It is recurring question come in the mind that what is meant by partition narrators?

The partition narrator means the writers, philosophers, historians and socialists who describe partition from different perspectives. It is a kind of technique to put context in a different form and angle. Some make it more realistic by using imaginative part in the novels/ writings for example, Chaman Nahal's 'Azadi' and Khushwant Singh's 'Train to Pakistan.'

Partition is subjective in literature. One observer testifies to the division of a place or an individual into parts; while another may refuse that it was a combined thing. In the Partition issue Politics plays a significant role by interpreting various ideologies according to the necessity of time, place in consideration of socio-cultural issues. In such partition process one or more prominent personality/political figure emphatically shapes the tale of the nation and masses too.

But they raise hate in the name of religion and supremacy in the communities. Such a lusty politics causes bloodshed and horrible issues

without any anesthesia. The partition issue shows human lust and height of evilness, cruelties etc. Literature being a mirror of society reflects the realistic imaginary condition of the contemporary period and partition of India into Indian and Pakistan was the most influential tragic historical event ultimately delineated in various literatures. Nearly in all genres, the writers have taken effort to delineate the causes, effects of the partition realistically. Being partitioned at the centre of all socio-historical, cultural and religious activities in the colonial India, the writer has intentionally focused on the partition. And hence we may say that literature which reflects the partition. There is the special kind of mirror, in which we may able to see the past, present and future India, revolving around the various issues, created by the historical event of partition.

History itself delineates beginning of civilization to the present time. Some responsive writer explored partition through novels, short stories, poetry, essays, television serials and films also. These several narrators make it possible to understand the relationship between gender, painful memory and traumatic period of partition of human being. They provide us clear vision of particular time of year 1947. Journalists, translators, storytellers and graphic artists visualize horrible accounts through different style and forms. They use the techniques of reports, dastans, songs, graphic narrations and many others. Such techniques reflect survival people's loss, pain and despair. To draw such holocaust writer have treated Partition as the main or one of the main themes of their novels. Sometime, they were used the historical events as a symbolic motif. They simply narrate relationship between colonizers (British) and colonized (Indian). Several works distinguish between pre-partition eras to post-partition eras of India. The part between these two Eras shows a saga of pain in the story of partition. Several contemporary writers respond to national events. They share a widespread concern with history. Therefore their works can be considered historical fiction. It presents a small incident of historical issues. Yet the label 'historical novel' is reductive and does not cover all that the writers tell us about the impact of Partition of India. This work does not give the account of themes of violence, loss, displacement, nostalgia or identity. But literary writer gives imaginative

response to Partition and critical exposes the term a saga of pain with the touch of emotional conflicts. Khushwant Singh admitted that:

“The partition theme was born out a sense of guilt that I had done nothing to save the lives of innocent people and behaved like coward.”⁶

Almost all the novels cover a span of time going from the days of Partition of Pakistan and India. Thus all the novels deal with partition and partition culture. It also talks about the independence of India and Pakistan then followed by massacre, rape, dacoity, loot, fire, mishaps, and many issues related to sufferings of partition.

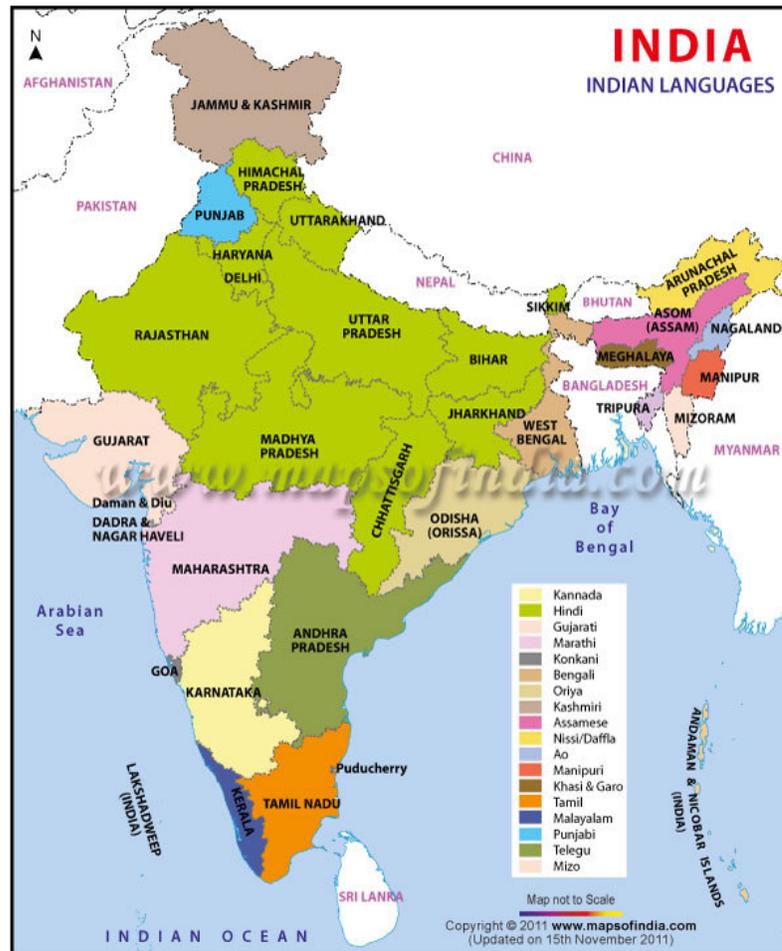
Indian subcontinent was well known for his incredibility. Whenever we take a look at a map of the world and gauge the size of India, it is the seventh largest country in area. In Asia, after China, India is the second largest country. It covers largest area of Asian continent from north to south and from east to west. Boundaries of India were surrounded with Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, etc. India has three major zones- the Himalayas, the Indo-Gangetic plain and the Deccan plateau. Indian talk of these three parts of India as head, the torso and the groin and legs of the one entity that is India. They visualise it as Mother India with her head in the snowy Himalayas, her arms stretched from the Punjab to Assam, her ample bosom and middle resting on the Indo-Gangetic plain and Deccan and her feet bathed by the waters of the Indian Ocean. Sri Lanka is like a lotus-petalled foot-stool. This deified configuration of Mother India is often depicted by Indian artists as goddess Lakshmi, the goddess of plenty, or Saraswati, the patron goddess of the arts. These was the Indian concept of feminine beauty requires a woman to be big-breasted and heavy-hipped. In 1947, the Indian sub-continent had its eastern and western extremes looped off to make the two wings of the State of Pakistan. Thereafter Mother India assumed the shape of a Venus de Milo. Before the creation of Pakistan, the sub-continent had a geographical unity, with mountain ranges forming the frontiers of the north and the west. India has a rich cultural heritage and many old civilizations. All the prevailing religions in the world today co-exist with harmony and peace in this country. India was never one nation because many religions get together in these subcontinents. They have different cultures and traditions. It was earlier an

amalgamation of several tribes which had formed their own small and separate state like kingdoms. Indians mainly comprise of Bengalis, Punjabis, Gujaratis, Marathas, Telugus, Tamils and Hindi speaking people. This various groups of people spoke different languages and they have different culture.

That's why India is called 'Golden Bird' and the country 'Unity in Diversity'. Our national anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' and national song 'Vande Matarm' describes the enormous diversity of nation. India rises with a thrilling combination of socio-cultural groups. It was an exciting cultural cocktail for the world. Indian societies were defined by its social hierarchy. The Indian caste systems embody much of social stratification. Thus social limitations found in the Indian subcontinent. In Indian culture, social classes are defined by thousands of endogamous traditional groups. From the ancient time, Indian society faces the problems of castes. After Independent in 1947, it has performed other anti-discriminatory laws and social welfare initiatives, although numerous reports in newspapers, televisions, and research articles suggest that many Dalits (low status persons) and other low castes in rural areas continue to live in separation and face harassment and unfairness. Generally, the sense of purity causes the violence in the Indian subcontinent. A high status person is associated with purity and low status with pollution. Such thing divides Indian subcontinent into many part. After celebrating of 60th independent, some Indian state faces the problem of didactical separation.

Image No. 1.1

Dividation of India on the Basis of Language



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

If we take a glance on the map of Indian Languages, we realize that Indian subcontinent was dress up with the various religions and languages. Indian continent was distributed in twenty-eight states and seven union territories on diabolic characters. It was also an instance of separation of India. Though all these religions and languages are dolling oneself up nation but they have an inkling about self and stability of owns religious purity. They become frightened, doubt and keep mum. They were seen each other through the glasses of maliciously and hold in contempt. According to Sudhir Kakar;

"Violence also has roots in the past. Cultural memories, communal hatreds are all fed by acts of the past. Revenge or retaliation is acts located in temporal history".⁶

This variety of religions and languages causes communal riots in the country. While the largest religion in India is the Hindu religion; it exists along with other religions like Muslim, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs all of which coexist in the country. Religion plays a very important part in Indian life since the ancient times. I give brief description of main religions of India.

Hindu Religion:-

Hindu is one of the major religions of India. A religion is an ideological subject of human beings survival. It is a cultivation of all things, in which someone may come across during life. Hindu religion is such a vast canvas intermingled with various stages and shades with full of myths, legends, etc. Ramayana - one of the best religious books is being known as Book of Knowledge. Each and every character of the book is of science, politics, economics, socio-cultural and philosophy.⁷

Buddha and Jain Religion:-

The founder of Buddhism was Gautama Buddha. Jain religion philosophy is against the caste system. It was founded by Lord Mahavir. There are nine kinds of meritorious actions. These are as follows:

(1) Right views, (2) Right intentions, (3) Right words, (4) Sanctity of life i.e. ahimsa paramo dharma (non violence is the supreme law), (5) Truthfulness, (6) Respect for property, (7) Chastity, (8) Abandonment of worldly possessions, (9) Right living.

The religion teaches the life force. The Jain religion has taught widespread vegetarianism to the Indian people.⁸

Sikh Religion: -

This religion is also the important one. Guru Nanak Saheb established the Sikh religion. He has spread a message of love and its importance to the society. The fundamental principles of Sikhs are humility and equality. The Sikhs revered their Gurus and their writing.

Sikh people worship only to the 'Guru Granth Sahib (Granthi)'. All Sikhs believe in philosophy of one God. They consider that many religions and everyone are under only one God's crown. The Sikh religion has own

language known as Punjabi and different cultures which has a different identity. So while, knowing about partition, it is important to know about Sikh religion.⁹

Muslim Religion: -

It is India's largest religious minority in the Indian subcontinent. Actually Muslim religion was born outside India. It is a part of Asian subcontinent. Muslims are known as Islam. Prophet Mohammed was a founder of Islam. The 'Holy Koran' is regarded as most sacred by Muslim. Like all religions, the Holy Koran teaches love and co-operation. Muslim religion has 'Sunni' and 'Shia' communities. The Muslim religion has Urdu language and different culture which has a different identity. In Muslim Religion animal Pig was a taboo subject. Thus, it is important to get acquainted with Muslim religion.¹⁰

Christian Religion: -

Christianity is also introduced into India by foreigners during the British Empire. Christianity came very early to India. 'Bible' is holy book of all Christians. The Holy book told the 'Ten Commandments' are scrupulously followed by the Christians. They do not believe in the caste system. They are equally opposed to the caste system. In partition Christians are harassed by both communities.¹¹

Parsi Religion: -

Parsis is a minority community of India. Actually Parsis are Zoroastrians by faith. They fled from Iran during the upheals created by Muslim persecution of non Muslims. Hindu rulers gave them protection and freedom to worship their Gods. In return, the Parsis adopted many Hindu names and accepted Gujarati as their language. When the British came, the Parsis emigrate Europeanised themselves. Zoroastrianism is one of the oldest religions of world. The founder of this religion is Zoroaster. Zoroaster did not profess to teach a new religion. Zoroastrians believe in one, Omniscient God, Mazda. Mazda is the only one and the supreme deity. Zoroastrians do not believe in asceticism. This religion also a little touches in partition.¹²

Maratha Religion: -

This is an important religion in India and particularly in Maharashtra. Maratha religion is well-known as warriors and landowners. Maratha religion is a mixture of several Kul (status, identity and recognition among the the Marathas). Maratha religion has proud of Kul. Maratha religion worship Lord Shiva and goddesses Parvati. Hence Maratha religion has led to anti-foreigner attitudes. Maratha has its different caste, culture, language and history.¹³

Thus they banished other religious people from Maharashtra earlier. As the greatest philosopher Swami Vivekanand states:

*"Yes there are religions and religions in the world. However let us not forget that above all religions, there is only one religion and that is 'Human Religion'."*¹⁴

India is more specifically known for its philosophy. Though the Vedas invoke many deities, they are all in the name of the same 'Universal God' who controls the world. God is without shape and form, colour and odour. This philosophical thinking along with teaching of the Upanishads has attracted worldwide attention. Keeping these religions in mind, India firmly believes in peace and better understanding among all people of all countries in the world.

1.2 Partition in Indian Empire Age:

Indian subcontinent has great history which is full of bloodshed. British ruled Asian subcontinent over 350 years. Partition is not new experience for Indian subcontinent communities. From the ancient time, many kings, foreigners, robbers, emperors came to loot India. But some of them settled their kingdoms in India. They spread their influence and superiority of religion on the area of subcontinent. They got mastery on the conquered area. When we take a glance on the map of subcontinent, we get the idea of partition and the unanswered holocaust. We realised the silence behind it. Thus the history of Indian subcontinent was suffering through a saga of pain.

To study the main subject thoroughly, it is important to take a look on the empirical ages. These are studied as follows:

A) Maurya Empire:

Image No. 1.2



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

This empire is one of the first and largest in India. Its period was 269 BCE to 232 BCE. Ashoka Maurya has commonly known as king Ashoka. He was India's greatest emperors in the history. His empire stretched from Afghanistan to present day Bangladesh. He also ruled the area of Assam and northern Kerala and Andhra Pradesh which is part of present India. The range of the Hindu Kush Mountains and Himalaya Mountains are natural soldier of his large empire which protected him from the attacks of enemy. Though Ashoka Empire covers largest area of Indian Subcontinent, he always faced an internal conflict between his dynasties. After the death of great Ashoka, Maurya dynasty lost his command. Then group of Nanda family empowered on the dynasty. Due to the internal clashes and conflict Maurya Impire get disappear. ¹⁵

The lust for of excellence causes hidden battle or war between the Indian continents. It resulted in the bloodshed, violence, criticise, horrible experiences and evilness of human nature. Such hunger of power gave a

birth of revenge in community. Strong group of people always tries to reap the dominance on the area which gave the birth of violent behavior.

B) Nanda Empire:

Image No. 1.3



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

In above map the empire of Nanda is shown. The Nanda Empire was under control of Chandragupth Maurya. King Chandragupth was the founder of the Maurya Empire. Sovereign Mahapadma Nanda has been famous as 'the dictator of kshatriyas' in ancient time. He had crushed the kingdoms of king Panchalas and Kasis. He destroyed King Haihayas dynasty. King Kalingas and Asmakas become his tributary. Empire Kurus and Maithilas accept his rules. Sovereign Mahapadma also finished the rule of Surasenas and the Vitihotras in the war. He expanded his terrain in south which was a part of the Deccan Plains.

He has largest army in the world at that time. Mahapadma Nanda was a founder of Nanda Empire. Dhana Nanda is a last successor of Nanda Empire. Mahapadma Nanda has Two Lakh Infantry, Eighty Thousand

Cavalry, Eight Thousand War Chariots and Six Thousand War Elephants in his Army.¹⁶ This Empire also touched the issues of the partition.

C) Sunga Empire:

Image No. 1.4



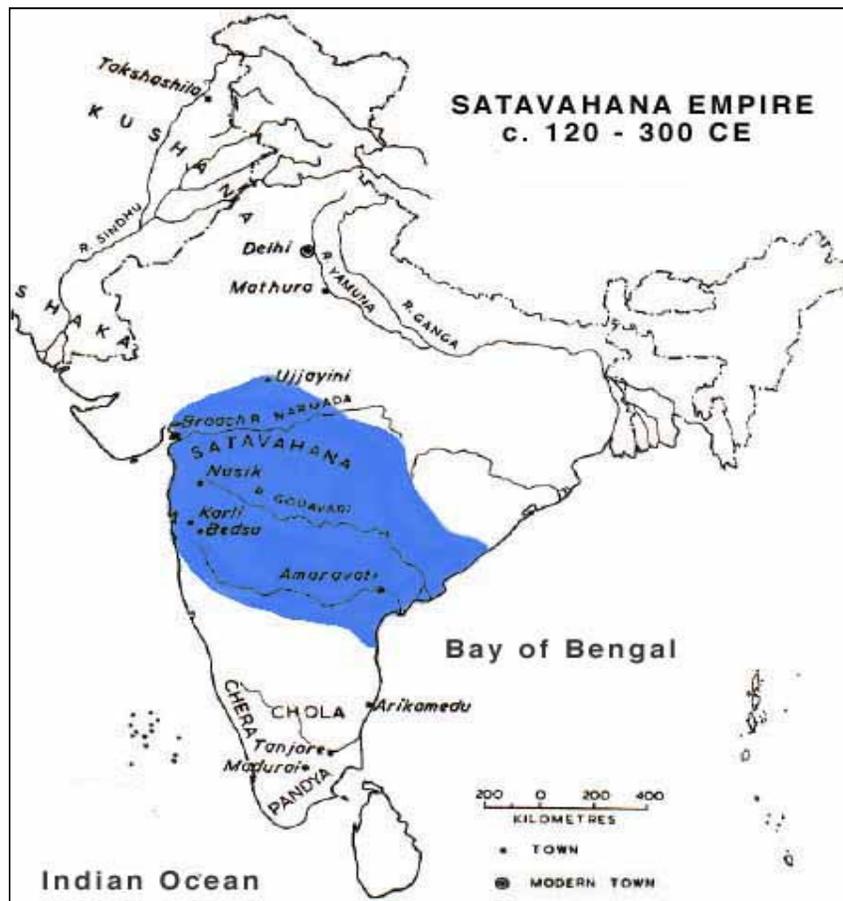
(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

The above map shows the entire area of Sunga Empire. The Sunga Empire was an Aryan dynasty from Magadha. It also named as Shunga Empire and controlled vast areas of the Indian subcontinent. The empire faced the several wars in its life. The Sunga rulers battled with foreigners and theirs native powers. They fought against the supreme ruler Kalingas and superior Satvahans army. The king also fought against the king of Indo-Greeks as well as the Panchalas and great Mathuras kingdoms. After death of King Pusyamitra Sunga, his heir rules and developed the dynasty in India.

Devabhuti was the last empire of Sunga Empire. In this period Arts, Education, Philosophy and other learning flowered on high of civilisation. In this period art of Yoga reaches his top. Sunga was Brahmin by religion. All heirs spread the philosophy of his religion.¹⁷

D) Satavahana Empire:

Image No. 1.5



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

The Satavahana Empire was a royal Indian dynasty. It is also called as Andhra Empire. It spread among the Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. The empire covered much of Indian subcontinent. The Satavahanas establish peace in the country. After the decline of Mauryan Empire foreigners attack on Empire then King's of Satavahana protect the kingdom. Simuka or Sisuka was a first king of the Satavahana Dynasty. After his death his several inheritors were rules his kingdom.

Indian subcontinent was commanded by 30 kings of Satavahana's. Madhariputra Svami Sakasena was the last king of Satavahanas dynasty. The king of Satavahanas Empire tries to protect his kingdom from Shakas, Yavanas and Pahlavas.¹⁸ But there were always clash.

E) Shishunaga Empire:

Image No. 1.6



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

King Shishunaga established the Shishunaga dynasty in 413 BC. It was the third ruling empire of Magadha monarchy in the ancient India. King Shishunaga rules whole India in that period. King Shishunaga was first empire of his dynasty. He serves his kingdom for a long time in Indian History. His ten sons also ruled Shishunaga Dynasty simultaneously. Mahanadin was the last successor of his largest kingdom. Shishunaga Dynasty territories largely expanded in the Asian subcontinent. His terror broke the boundaries of Indian areas.¹⁹

Though Shishunaga was a small kingdom but their terror got an influence on the area of the subcontinent. This kingdom was collapse because of internal discrimination and conflict for supremacy between king's successors. Thus, war and clash between groups are continued in the age of king Shishunaga.

F) Kushan Empire:

Image No. 1.7



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

The Kushan Empire was established in South Asia. They are Iranian by origin. The Empire covered a large area of Afghanistan and small area of India. Kujula Kadphises was the first Kushan ruler. King Kipunada was the last emperor of Kushans. The Empire created a direct road from Gandhara to China. The Kushan Empire developed diplomatic contacts with Romans. King Kanishka spread Buddhism in his kingdom. They formed coins with the images of his God and Deities. This age is known as coin age in Indian History. They frightened common people in the name of God and Deities.²⁰

The Empire always came in the threat of foreigners. The popularity of Kush Empire crossed the boundaries of dynasty. So many foreigners started the bitter war between the powerful groups of people in the dynasty and looted it. It resulted in the collapse of the Kushan dynasty.

G) Gupta Empire:

Image No. 1.8



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

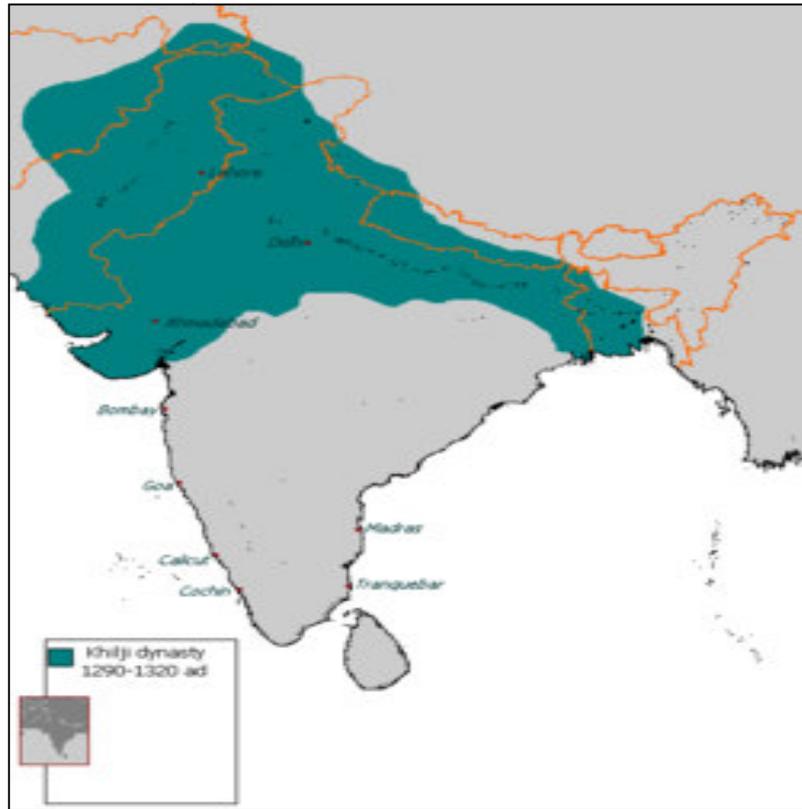
The Gupta Empire was an ancient one. King Gupta and his successor ruled over from 320 to 550 CE. The kingdom roofed much areas of the Indian subcontinent. King Gupta's subjects live peacefully and wealthy lifestyle. Emperor Gupta and his heir become famous for his leadership. After the Dark Age of Kushan Empire; India ruled by king Gupta's successors. The period of Gupta Dynasty is famous as the Golden Age of India. In this age several extensive inventions are formed. People of kingdom studied the subject of science and technology. The issue like engineering and art become a part of their life. The systematic examination of dialectic and various literatures become a medium of entertainments. The science of logic and mathematics gets reputation in society. The topic likes astronomy, religion and philosophy surrounded with the element of supreme power of Gods in Gupta Dynasty. Such study areas increase the lifestyle of Gupta reign. The king Gupta region

was generally known as Hindu culture state. Sir Gupta was the first and Shiva Gupta was the last Empire of whole Gupta Dynasty.²¹

In this age of Empire clashes of culture and conflict between societies collapse the authority of King Gupta and it was continued.

H) Khilji Dynasty:

Image No. 1.9



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

The Khilji Dynasty was a Muslim by religion and from Turki by birth. Khilji ruled larger part of South Asia. They ruled from 1290 to 1320. The Khilji Dynasty was established by King Jalaluddin Firuz. He found the second largest dynasty which rules the Delhi Sultante of India. Mubarh Khan Khilji is the last empire of Khilji Dynasty. King's of Khilji always defect the Mongol invasions. King Khilji improved the quality of the bourder defenses and garrisons also.²²

The envy of order and land raises the human immorality. Actully authority and property has a symbol of superiority. Such signs provide human a respect and create a goverence in his communities. He was not ready to

share the power of governance. Thus to create a governance human become a predator and causes violence.

I) Mughal Empire:

Image No. 1.10



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

The Mughal era is a big historical period of the Mughal Empire in South Asia. It spread and controls the large part of Northern India, North Eastern Pakistan and Bangladesh. It runs from the early 15th century to the early 18th century. King Babar was the founder of Mughal Empire. He got a victor on Ibrahim Lodi in the battle of Panipat. After the death of Babar, Humayun become a King of Mughal. He expands his Mughal kingdom in India. He creates his superiority in his dynasty. After Humayun his heir rules India. In the period of King Akbar, Mughal Empire reaches at the highest civilizations. As the time passes Mughal create a terror climate for advantages in his

neighbourhood and the area of Mughal Empire. This lust of authority was ended in several generations of conflicts between competitor warlords.²³

J) Maratha Empire:

Image No. 1.11



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

The Maratha Empire was established by King Shivajiraje Bhosale. Actually Maratha are Hindu warrior by origin. Deccan region is mainly known for Maratha religion. It is well known in the name of Hindawi Swarajya. King Shivaji, Sambhaji, Rajaram and Shahu are such famous administrator of Maratha Empire. After Shahuraje, Peshawa era started. They controlled Maratha Army and spread the kingdom. Bajirao first, Balaji Bajirao are famous warriors of Maratha Empire in Peshwai. Maratha Empire's great fighter Kanhoji Angre found a Maratha navy under the administration of Shahuraje Bhosale. He protects Swarajya through battle on sea with western attacks.²⁴

K) Vijayanagara Empire:

Image No. 1.12



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

This is one of the vital empires in the Indian history. The Vijayanagara Empire is also called Karnataka Empire. It was based in the South region of India. Harihara Raya has established the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336. The King Harihara Raya and Bukka Raya rule his kingdom with well-functioning administration method. That's why empire's economy, social life, culture, religion, literature, arts of architecture and language reaches on high level. The Vijayanagara Empire has developed his own language Tamil and Telugu, different culture and different religion. They become different other Indian.

After the King Harihara Raya first and Bukka Raya First, his successors rule the kingdom. Sriranga third was the last empire of the Vijaynagara Dynasty.²⁵

L) Shikh Empire:

Image No. 1.13



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

After victory on Lahore he established the Sikh empire. Ranjit Singh expands his dynasty around the Punjab, Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa regions. Shikh Empire shaped on the foundations of the Khalsa. It is a collection of independent Punjabi religion group of people. The word Khalsa increases the etymology of purity and braveness in Shikh. The Shikh people believe that they have a quality of Master, Protector and Creator. The Khalsa member becomes destroyer in fights. When they convert in destroyer then kills millions soldiers of opposite side army. Such tales creates a terror in others mind. They wear such costume which increases fear also. In the 19th

century, the Shikh Empire extended its boundaries. It was around from the Khyber Pass to Western Tibet. The boundaries of Shikh Empire also extended from Bahawalpur to Jammu and Kashmir. The foundations of Shikh Empire started the death of Mughal King Aurangzeb. It was a period of the downfall of the Mughal Empire in 1707. The Shikh Empire has twelve great warrior who collect own blood for establish the Sikh kingdom. They give the message of self-sacrifice for nation, religion and community.²⁶

M) The British Raj:

The British Raj is the word often used for British rule in the Indian subcontinent. British rules India form the period between 1858 and 1947. The term also refers to the age of power of Britishers. The region of Asia under British was normally known as India. The area of subcontinent (British India) was directly administrated by the United Kingdom. Majorly large states were ruled by individual rulers under the supreme power of the British Crown.²⁷

India gained independence in 1947. Lots of people fight against British colonization and govern policies. Asian subcontinent becomes free at least following 350 years fight against foreigners. In 1947, British left India. At the same time, the serious communal conflicts started between Hindu and Muslim cause of demand of separate nation. British gave support for separate nation of Muslim and Hindu. This policy leads the crushing of the unity of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. This historical event brought the partition of Indian and two newly independent nations formed on the map of the world. One is known as Hindu's India and another as Muslim's Pakistan. Indian Goddess arms were chopped off without any an aesthesia and streams of blood flooded the land of five rivers known as the Punjab.

Image No. 1.14



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

India was under the British rule for more than 150 years. In the name of trade, the British first entered the country. The East India Company themselves at several parts of the country. In the name of defense the company formed its own Army. This Army fully loaded with modern weapons. They give large amount to the king and achieve many facilities for trade. They established their own power with political ambitions. The company gradually spread its wings in many parts of India. Within few years company interfere in country politics. The Company gets success to create unsecure climate in the mind of Indian Emperor. After some year, they provide a protection to Indian Kings and their small kingdoms. The Company takes a large amount under name of the protection. As years gone, the company demands the land in the name of debits of British Army. British used the policy Divide and Rule. After few years, company destroyed all small kingdoms in country, killed Raja, Maharaja, and makes queen widow. Many queens adopt the child as King's

heir to rule the kingdom. Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning apply the concept of *Khalsa*. *Khalsa* means to refuse successor of after King or heir has no blood of King; so he has no ability to rule kingdom under British enforcement. British destroyed Indian Emperor through the theory of Khalsa and became a largest Emperor of Indian subcontinent. At the same time, British started to loot Indian continent. They charged many taxes and destroyed rich Indian arts of handiwork. The British broke the arts of knowledge of Indian craftsmanship. British forced the people to buy their machine products. British left Indian subcontinent in hunger and poverty.

The British won political power over India after the Battle of Plassey. In the 19th century it gained major height. Some Indian Maharajas and Nawabs understood the British policy. They built voice against British and their policy. Long struggle for Independence started under the leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar. He was the last Mughal emperor, along with other warriors like Rani of Jhansi, Nana Saheb Peshwa, Tatya Tope, Azimulla Khan, Begum of Ayodha and many others. But they all became unsuccessful because of selfishness and lack of modern weapons. It was the first "War of Independence of India". Lot of Indian heroes tried to revolt against the Company Raj. But they could not succeed and accepted Martyrdom for freedom.

The Maharaja of Vijaynagaram, the Sultan of Gujarat, and Rani Chennamma of Kittur and Shahu Maharaj of Satara unsuccessfully fought against the company Raj. This first revolt successfully crushed by British and Mangal Pande was hanged in front of other Indian soldiers which was an employee of British Army Regiment. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati wrote 'Rachnawali'. The book is based on the theme of Brahmin society. In this book Swami described the origin, history and lifestyle of Brahmin people. He also had shown the suffering of Brahmin for living. This 'Rachnawali' has six volumes which increased the awareness in Brahmin and inspired them to write on the humanity. Such as Swami Vivekananda is a Hindu monk. He was a philosopher who spread Indian 'Vedanta' judgements and yoga training in the world. His 'Bartaman Bharat' (Modern India) is a book on Indian history and cast system which analyzes the problems of Shudras (low cast people). Through this Swami spread the message of unity. Rabindranath Tagore

reshaped the contemporary philosophical literature. "Ghare Baire" (The Home and the World) is a novel based on the Indian nationalism. The novel also deals with the theme of terrorism and religious favour. The book also increases consciousness of society and deeply impact on way of Indian thinking. Subramanya Bharti is journalist who forcefully writes on theme of religion and politics. His writing also shows social aspects which develops the positive attitude towards other society. Syed Ahmed Khan writes various types of genre which raises the many issues of society. His religious and historical works deeply speak on religious ideology and struggle of Muslim in British Raj. This and many more sensitive writers had raised the responsiveness of the Indian people about the independence. Many creative writers wrote novels, poems and dramas based on the violence. Some orator delivered the lectures on movement of freedom. Some artists portrayed the posters and banners which loudly spoke on the theme of liberty. This is the period of rise of movements as well as rise of Indian Nationalism. In this period many changes took place. It was the beginning of end of British government.

At the time of 1876, Indian National Congress (INC) was established in the purpose of the political power. Surendranath Banarjee was a founder of INC.²⁸

In 1905 Muslim community also established Muslim League. This has led by Muhammad Ali Jinnha.²⁹

The objects of Muslim League:

- 1) To increased the unity of Muslim and political power.
- 2) To destroy mis-understanding between Muslim people.
- 3) Inspired Muslim to create separate Islamic nation.

In July 1905, British announced partition of Bengal in the presence of Lord Curzen. This partition divided Muslim and Hindu from Bengal known as Muslim Eastern Area and Hindu Western Area respectively. People of Bengal understand the British policy "Divide and Rule". But Bengal was reunited in 1911 in an effort to both appease the Bengali sentiment. This partition makes dynamic changes in the Hindus and led the Muslims to form their own national organization. But the Bengali Muslims strongly demand of separate Muslim

nation until the end of the British rule which ended in 1947 with the partition of Bengal.³⁰

In the Calcutta session of INC, Bal Gangadhar Tilak announced Swaraj (Freedom). He says,

*"Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it."*³¹

This sentence becomes the source of inspiration lot of Indian People. An Irish lady Anne Besant plays a key role on the movement through Home Rule Movement.

Simultaneously nearly 100 years the Nawab of Calcutta, Suraj-ud-daula challenged the authority of the East India Company. But he became unsuccessful and area was taken over by the British Company.

Image No. 1.15



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

Indian struggle for Independence was a largest, longest and greatest movement in the world. This is well known as Glorious Freedom Struggle in World History. Lots of people became a part of this struggle. They sacrificed themselves under the leadership of eminent personalities of Indian. In 19th century, the struggle was launched by people peacefully under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi showed the way of freedom with the principle of ahimsa (Non-Violence). His aim was clear: to gain Independence. But his path was different. He chose the method of Satyagraha. Satyagraha means Satya (True), graha (Demand) from the common man's point of view. He says,

*"Ahimsa is not a weapon of weakness, it is a strong weapon. Weakness cannot get a practice of Ahimsa. It involves only active participation and presence of Mind."*³²

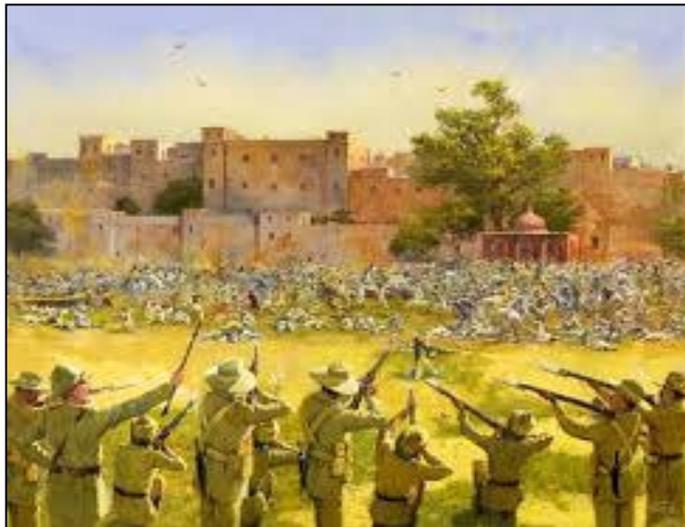
He also says,

*"Non-violence is not a garment to be put on and off at will. Its set is in the heart, and it must be an inseparable part of our very being."*³³

On the other side British Government passed Rowlatt Act which empowered the Government to put people in jail without trial. Maulana Abul Kalam started Khilafat (opposition) Movement. At that time in Punjab, using the power of act British General Dyer give the shot and site order at Jallianwala Bagh where people gathered on the auspicious day of Baisakhi. Baisakhi is a cultural activity of Sikh community. In this firing lots of innocent people died including women and child.³⁴

Image No. 1.16

Jalianwala Bagh Massacre



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>)

In 1919 Mahatma Gandhi Started Non-Corporation Movement. But in Chauri-Chaura, Gorakhpur, the crowd attack on policemen and killed them in the fire. Due to this Gandhi withdraw movement.

After fail of Non-Corporation Movement, Lala Lajpat Rai stood against the Simon Commission. In this movement British took lathi charge on crowd and murdered the Lion of Punjab, Lala Rajpat Rai.

Due to the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, some sensitive freedom fighter believes in Tit for Tat ideology. They used the way of himsa (Violence). They believe that Freedom has to be won; it has to be won by sacrifice; by giving blood. These freedom fighters believed in the ideology of Indian warrior like Shivaji Maharaj, Maharana Pratap, Rani Laxmi Bai, Tipu Sultan, etc. Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Batukeshwar Dutt, etc. choose the way of Non-violence.

Bhagat Singh gave inspirable slogans,

*Inquilab Zindabad! (Long Live, Revolution!)*³⁵

But there's aim was same as Mahatma Gandhi: to gain Independence.

In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi led the Civil Non-Cooperation Movement. The movement aim was a complete disobedience of the order of the British Government. In this movement, Gandhiji started The Salt Satyagraha (Movement of truth) and marched towards Dandi. British tried to repress the movement; so they arrested Gandhiji, Pandit Nehru and millions of Indians participated.

During this period, Chandrashekhar Azad was killed in the firing of British. After some day Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev were hanged in the charge of throwing Bomb in Assembly. British destroyed the bodies of all these freedom fighter. The Second World War started in 1939. In this period, Lord Minto inspired the committee members of Muslim League to establishment separate Muslim organization or nation. Jinnah, in 1940, strongly demanded the separate nation of Muslim. This separation was based on Two Nation Theory.

In August 1942, Gandhiji started Quit India Movement which aimed complete freedom from the British Raj and posed as a 'Do or Die' situation. This movement demanded the British to leave India. Though Gandhian freedom movement was going on the path of non-violence but due to the large height of involvement of masses in it, it resulted into violence at large scale at some times.

At the same time Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had organized the Indian National Army (INA) on foreign lands to overthrow the British Empire from India. His call to the Indians;

*"Give me Blood and I shall give you Freedom"*³⁶

Emphatically heals the masses and on large scale Indians participated in his army.

In 1946, Muslim League strongly demanded the separate nation of Muslim "Pakistan". British government announced the partition of Indian subcontinent in 1947. Mahatma Gandhi, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, V.D. Savarkar and other Indian Congress Party's eminent personalities were against of the Partition. But Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan and other member of Muslim League demanded the separate nation of Muslim majority.

That's why under the observation of the last British Governor General of India, Louis Mountbatten, declared two separate sovereign states, one was Muslim majority "Pakistan" and other was Hindu's "India". This partition based on the two nation theory. At 14 Aug.1947, Pakistan was declared separate nation. Just after on 15 Aug 1947, India also became an Independent nation.

Unfortunately, this Partition event created clashes in communities of India. These clashes show British Policy, "Divide and Rule". British got a success to increase hate between two communities. British ruled India near about 150 years. In these years British understood Indian psychology. They took advantage of Indian multi-culturalism to create unsecure climate between two or more communities. That's why people felt unsafe with other religious people. They demanded to stand with own religious people and fill safe with them the last long centuries tradition of equality. This was the major reason behind to create own separate nation. In this process some selfish leaders get succeeded to light a fire between communities. After announcing the processes of partition many communities felt unsecure. They were looking doubtful about each other. The insecurity and doubtfulness of other made them to stand against each other.

1.3 Two Nation Theories:

The Muslim leader, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan has used the word "NATION" for the Muslims of Asian Sub-continent. According to him, India was continent, not a country in which exist two nations, the Hindus and Muslims. He said that they could not live together because of their separate religion, history, culture, civilization and beliefs.

The phrase "NATION" is firstly used in the Latin language. In this Latin, word "NATUS" of "NATIO" which advocates "Birth" of "Born". The concept "Birth" is point to a new life design. The new beginning of child has cover with the blood of mother. The society enjoy the new start but origin suffered in the blood and death pain. Therefore, the idiom "Nation" implies standardized group of the peoples. These populations are mixture of organized group which show blood-relation. Today the sound NATION is used in a several and different logic. The word Nation is point toward a group of people which shows the common character from others group. They have been their own different identity. They speak a same language in community. Their identity also shows same extensive historical connection of combination. The group of people shows the major elements of common culture. Such person covers a large geographical area. Such people follow same religion and a tent. They spiritually and physically motivate each other and struggle with union for good future. Such group activity inspires them for rules and provides independent power of those area which called a nation.³⁷

Hence nation can defined as a group peoples who have some common characteristic of competition, speech, belief or civilization and united and organized by the same circumstances and by common attitudes and objective. A nation develops with human spirit or feeling of nationality. A nation is a culturally homogeneous mixture of social group which politically free from foreign particles. A group of united people who fully alert of its supernatural life and express own feeling with strong-minded way.

According to Mazzini:

"Every people have its special mission and that mission constitutes its nationality".³⁸

The terms, 'Nation' and 'Nationality' are used as swappable in fictional milieu. A Nation is a group of peoples which has a feeling of unity among them. They are free from stranger rule and politically autonomous. These people psychologically concurred with the concept of nationality. This ethnic group increases a safety emotion in human. These united people have a sense of oneness among them. The sense of unity creates a relation between common history and culture in the peoples mind. A slogan nation must have a political association of passionate need for such a union. But a nationality is a

combination of a political, cultural, religious and unified community of a person.

According to A.E. Zimmern:

*“Nationality, like religion, is subjective, psychological, a condition of mind, a spiritual possession, a way of feeling, thinking and living”.*³⁹

This concept of nation and nationality was developed before the creation of Pakistan. The Muslim patriotism was arrival with the Islam mindset. It introduces new philosophy which was related to everyone's life. It has assured the improvement of the civilization. Its teaching is based on the Holy book of Islam, Quaran. According to many Muslim scholars, the beginning of the Muslim nationalism is started firstly in India. They feel that Asian Sub-Continent has not an ancient history before establishment of Islam. Firstly Indian accepts Islam as a religion in the world. The Arab traders were introduced Islamic values which become the new religion in the Indian coastal region. Muhammad bin Qasim was the first Muslim King who crushes India under horse foot. After him, Mahmud of Ghazni launched several attacks and become a successful to create terror of violence. He made loots in India 17 times and opened the gate to preach Islam. The Muslim Sufi (saints) like Ali Hejveri boosted the Islam theory through a sermon. The Sufi Miran Hussain Zanjani also taught Muslim tent in Asian Sub-Continent and spread Islamic principle. They had declined all another religion's opinion. They terrorized the vices in the Indian society and badly crushed humankind. They presented the pure realistic pictures of the teaching Islam. Large number of people lived in under the terror of Muslims attackers. To protect our life many people converted into Islam religion.

Mughal King Qutub-ud-Din Aibuk started Muslim dynasty in India. His dynasty was famous as Sultanate-e-Mughal or Mughal emperor. He provided royal patronages and protection to Islam and Muslim Sufi. It resulted with a strong Muslim community in India. It has own way of life, different tradition. Their leaders and heroes full of religious fanatic personality. Their ancient history was full of cruelty and struggle. They speak different language and their culture also different from subcontinent people. Islam could not be absorbed in Hinduism. But some religious fanatic person crushed others

peaceful life. The movement Deen-e-Ilahi and Bakhti creates a reaction between the Muslim religious Sufi (ulama) and political leaders which were present the pure Islamic character. They also protected Muslim people from outsider attack. Islamic scholar Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi and other thinker played an important role through writing. The writing theme of Equality and Social Justice inspired people to conversions into Islam. Such motivated writing broke the principle of other religions and Muslim community became major community of Indian subcontinent like the Hindu.

Ayesha Jalal says,

*"India, this theory argues contained the seeds of two nations; the Muslims were never wholly assimilated into their Indian environment and had their own distinctive traditions."*⁴⁰

These two nation theory was put forward by Muslim League led by Jinnah. According to this theory, two different cultural, political, religious, economical and social dissimilar groups could not stand together as a one nation. Some critics thought that the concept of two nation theory indicates lack of understanding about fundamental principle of Islam. This theory based on creation of different identification of state. This theory inspires people for individual culture and civilization of own group. Al-Beruni's in his book "Kitab-ul-Hind" states:

*"The Hindus society maintained this peculiar character over the centuries. The two societies, Hindus and Muslims, like two streams have sometimes touched but never merged, each following its separate course."*⁴¹

Jinnah exposed the two nation theory in his statement and speeches most clearly, which stressed that the two nation theory was necessary for Muslim community and Hindu community. He very arguably declares:

*"Muslims are not a minority; they are one nation by every definition of the word nation. By all canons of international law we are a nation."*⁴²

According to Quaid-e-Azam, the Hindus and Muslims could ever change a common nationality was on idle dream. He thinks:

*"Hindustan is neither one country, nor its inhabitant's one nation. This is Sub Continent which consists of many nations of which the Hindus and Muslims are two major nations."*⁴³

In the period of Indian freedom movement, the Muslims society feels detainment about Hinduism. They thought that they would lose their identity; if they were became a part of Hindu society. That's why, they forcefully demanded separate nation and raised the principle of Two Nation Theory.

Hence we say that this theory fulfill with the requirement of the creation of Pakistan. With the help of this theory, Pakistan becomes an Independent nation on 14th August 1947. In June 1947, Lord Mountbatten declared partition of Subcontinent in the presence of both side political parties.⁴⁴

On this announcement, Muslim League has spread their requirement as follows:

- (1) The community of Punjab would submit its vote for partition. In this process Bengal government submit their vote in the favour of partition. If a simple majority of either group wanted partition, then this state would be divided into two or more regions.
- (2) The territory of Jammu and Kashmir (Sindh) has freedom to takes own decision.
- (3) The North-West zone of continent and Sylhet region of Bengal has take public election for vote of partition.
- (4) India would be free after announcement of independent Pakistan.
- (5) The region of Bengal also announces a part of separate Pakistan.
- (6) If majority vote wants partition then boundary commissions to be set up to draw a line of control.

To the both sides, political parties accepted Mountbatten Plan of Partition. British Government commission declared the bounders of India and Pakistan which was known as Radcliff Line. This partition caused much tension on the Indian subcontinent. Some political leader and some fanatical people created a clash between two communities. They slaughtered domestic animal like Cow and Pig in front of Hindu Holy places and Muslims Holy Places respectively. Due to this, community's faith was hurt. So many religious preceptors build a crusader force in the name of protection. Thus tension rose to the highest degree of hates, insecureness and unhealthiness

formed and set on the top. Some religious manias led a clashes and violence in two religions. They are lusty for power and land which was a symbol of strength. It was one of the largest migrations in history, which happened due to the partition of single India into India and Pakistan.

Hindu and Muslims came to be seen as separate "nations". Independence converts into the lot of migrations with bloodshed. The religious fury and violence that it unleashed caused the deaths of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs too. Many women were raped. It was not only the separations of nation but that of feelings; love and unity of the innocent citizens of the country. This is the fact which continuously haunting Indians and Indian writers till today. The partition has worked a great body of work, be it literature, art or films.

Historians, political analysts, and social scientists have since put forward heart-rending and cause and effect of the tragedy. There is no dearth of authentic documents/ records available on the subject, written at different times. History, however, becomes inadequate medium for reading partition; hence there is need for fiction.

In fact what can't be shared through reports can only be narratives; how mass passions were aroused during those fateful days that preceded and followed "*the sun rise of our freedom*". One agrees with Mushirul Hasan:

*"The History books do not record the pain, trauma and sufferings of those who had to part from their kins, friend and neighbours, their deepening nostalgia for places they had lived in for generations, the anguish of devotees removed from their places of worship and the harrowing experiences of the countless people who boarded trains thinking they would be transported to the realization of their dreams, but of whom not a man, woman or child survived the journey."*⁴⁵

The literatures therefore lay aside history and try to interrogate the entire issue differently. The Literatures are more concerned with "what out of it" and "what after it". They seek to foreground 'another' history-----the history of untold suffering, misery before and after Partition and human agonies and traumas which accompanied Partition. A large number of creative writers in English, Hindi, Punjabi, Bengali, Urdu, Sindhi, etc. and remarkably scores of regional languages have been exploring and reading Partition in their works,

an activity which continues even today. The corpus of Partition literature has rightly been termed as the Literature of Anguish or a saga of pain.

1.4 What is Partition Literature?

Literature is a deep and fathomless ocean. As we find today, into English literature, ancient and modern literatures of many countries have flowed. It is a mirror of society which examines the various questions on various topics. Literature presents the social problems intellectually. Literature has exposed sensitive topic systematically and provide unique solution on it. Literature has enlightened medium of society. Various type of literature has made under the influence of society behavior. Literature is a media of broadcasting which affect social life of human being. Literature scholarly colored various mood of human.

As like 'Phoenix Bird', the partition literature rapidly becomes popular in the society. Partition literature is a multiple combination of historical painful memories of extra-ordinary human being. It is a fabric of secularism in the face of communalism. Such literature highlights different aspects of partition issue. This literature is chronicle documents of human mistakes which deeply spread in the system of society. Such literature depicts the picture of horror. Partition literature has two faces like coin. One face exposes the human evil nature vividly and other face shows the need of Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and great value of human life. Partition literature is also well-known as "riot literature." This literature throws a critical light upon our social history from the last many years. Riot literature engaged with historical event of partition. It is a painful collection of various form of human tragedy.

Lot of writers tried to handle the partition issue through their own point of view. But partition is an epic of human tragedy. Lot of questions was unanswered from ancient time. Many writers represent traumatic experiences of partition in their short-story, poem, novel, drama, autobiography and essay also. The work which deals with the dimensions of partition literature is called partition novel. Such novel was unique multiple combination of 'historical novel', 'political novel', 'topical novel', 'tragic novel' and fully portrayed human psychology which represent the violence and bloodbath.

As these novelists are renowned writers like Mumtaz Mufti (Ali Pur ka Aeeli), Nasim Hijazi (Khaak Aur Khoon), Rahi Masoom Reza (Half a Village - Aadha Gaon), Abdullah Hussein (The Weary Generations), Bhalchandra Rajan (The Dark Dancer), Saadat Hasan Manto (Kingdom's End and Other Stories), Sampooran Singh Gulzar (Raavi Paar and Other Stories), Vikram Chandra (Sacred Games), Sunil Gangopadhyay (Purbo-Paschim), Rohinton Mistry (A Fine Balance), Jhumpa Lahiri (Interpreter of Maladies) and others tried to capture Indian reality in their own way and have narrated historical events in their Indian perspective.

As like some sensitive film makers try to visualize the live picture of the partition time. In this Ketan Mehta (Sardar, 1993), Ritwik Ghatak (Meghe Dhaka Tara, The Cloud - Capped Star, 1960) and Komal Gandar (E Flat, 1961) Vic Sarin (Partition), Yash Chopra (Veer Zaara, 2004), J. P. Dutta (Refugee, 2000), Priyadarshan (Kaala Pani) and others directed films were a fine example of partition issue.

Partition novel boldly speak on the human cruelty. Such novel snatches the naked dark truth of independence. This novel fully describes the human cost of freedom or separate identity. The novel also associated with 'Two Nation Theory' which represents the demand of separate political, social, cultural, economical power or complete freedom for some community people. The novel also indirectly advocates 'Two Nation Theory'. Genocide is another feature of the partition novel. The novel presents motivated racial slaughter of group of people.

Partition work or art exposes gender issue badly. Such issue cracks the lines of human madness. The partition novels are full of sexual exploitation. These novels expose human demonness. Majorly, it was divided into two parts. One part deals with the factors which responsible for partition and other part explore event itself. These novels cover a large period of century and hence it will render a wider perspective of the largest man made migration in the history of mankind. In this way, partition narrator brings out the holocaust of partition. Many and more Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi writers represented the theme of partition and explore the term saga of pain in their work.

1.5 A Saga of Pain - Terrifying Vision:

In a strict sense, saga applied to Icelandic and Norse stories of the medieval period giving accounts of heroic adventure, especially of members of certain important families. The earlier Icelandic sagas, like the early Irish epics and romances, were in prose. There were also mythological sagas. The terms came to be used for a historical legend developed until it was accepted as true ---a form lying between authentic history and intentional fiction. The meaning is not confined to Scandinavian pieces, and the commonest meaning now for saga is a narrative having the characteristics of the Icelandic sagas; hence, any traditional tale of heroic achievement or adventure. The saga is noticeable literary term. It presents social aspect in the literature. Through this term creator tells a chronicle history of country or warrior. It represents a sequence of combat, suffering, and their bravery nature. Such chronicle history narrates in the genre like poetry, novel and drama. This narration is based on the extemporaneous belief. Such fictional is unique combination of dark past, and cruelty of human. The phrase also show feature of violence of fighter. These stories have principle like introduction, plot, major characters, main theme, and critical response. Such literary work depicts a casual bloodshed and features of mysterious thing. The story deals with individuals or groups killing of someone. In the story weapon like swords, spear, arrows, gun etc. plays major role. The feature 'introduction' tells a 'back-story' before other theory. It is ancient tales which inspired future. Such strange tales have forward by generation to generation which makes an attention of society. These mysterious tales inspired and give a moral though to us. The term exposes the chain of magical things and extraordinary people's life. The phrase 'sagas' show symbols of human life-style which has dark history. It controls by continental literature. Mostly, French tales has qualities of loyalty and knighthood. In the modern age, the idiom presents the characteristics of excitement and long narration. For contemporary readers, it is set of uneasily subject and sequel of magic material. In common sense, the word Saga has been wrongly applied to any exciting and long narrative story. The best example of the true saga is that of Grettir the Strong. Others are included in the famous *Heimskringla*, from which Longfellow drew material for his *Saga of King Olaf*. John Glasworthy has used the term in the title of his series of

novels, *The Forsyte Saga*. The Grettir's Saga is based on the theme of sequence of abundance of pride of violence and death. It also shows characters of myths and psychology of society. Njal's Saga is another fine example of series of sexual theme which snatches the historical truth of society. Like this, Egil's Saga is an account of skull and bone of human cruelty. This tale is also full of symbols of a grave and loss. The Saga of Eric the Red is bloody series of warrior king and his family. The story presents the lot of marriages, killings incident and banishment issues from the society.⁴⁶

The term 'Pain' has a broad sense. It presents 'terrible suffering' also. The term gives you an idea about trouble and horrible incident. Basically, Pain is the element of negative attitude. It is an affective phenomenon of human behavior. The word Pain shows physical character and present psychological personality of person. The sound 'pain' or 'shocking suffering' is representing the narrow sense of physical throbbing. It refers to mental or emotional headache. It is an unpleasant feeling for anyone. The word pain usually refers to physical pain in medical field but it is common synonym of nasty suffering. The phrase 'pain' and 'horrible suffering' are commonly used to show mental condition and spiritual clause of society.

According to WHO (World Health Organization), there are three broad categories of violence. They are classified as Self-inflicted violent behavior, interpersonal hostility and communal assault. Self-inflicted violence represents self-destructive behavior of human. It is an individual activity. Such behavior presents suicidal mentality of person. In this type person become motivate for self abuse. Individually, he makes a self-injury. Interpersonal violence is classified by victim. In this type another person use a force to hurt someone. It means an individual or group activity spoil someone in depression. It also presents common attack on female and young girl. Interpersonal violence activity shows a character of abuse nature of someone. It contains child kidnapping act from family. It is picture of discrimination of society. Majorly, it is an activity of criminally-linked violence. Such activity described as an assault and murder. It is dangerous weapon to create youth violence. The issues like rape and sexual assault present youth violent behavior. In communal violence religious issue play an important role. Some social or political groups motivate human to produce violence in society. The

economic issue or social objectives are keys of collective violence. Such collective violence badly damage the principle of civilization.⁴⁷

Each writer tries to find ways to counter his or her emotional wounds, feeling frustrated, disheartened, hurt, attacked, oppressed, exploited, manipulated, cheated, ignored or let down, thinking his / her peace, welfare, health, or survival is threatened, his / her rights and values are abused or he /she feels helpless- at not being able to do something to contain the despairing experiences and cruel indifferences. Violence - Physical, mental or verbal- has been deftly treated in Indian English Literature, It seems from the elemental feeling of rage, anger, vengeance and prejudice which are individual as well as cultural. According to W.H. Auden's poem, 'Musee des Beaux Arts', "*About suffering they were never wrong,*

The Old Masters; how well, they understood

Its human position; how it takes place

*While someone else is eating or opening a window or just walking dully
along...*

In Breughel's Icarus, for instance: how everything turns away

Quite leisurely from the disaster...⁴⁸

The term 'Saga of Pain' or 'Saga of Suffering' can also be called as sorrow, disappointment, confusion, apathy, boredom, unhumiliation, fury, embrassment, dislike, repentance, resentment, thirst or hunger, regret, disaster, terror, remorse, dishonor, guiltiness, horror, frustration, envy, violence, death, jealousy, hate, anger, irritation, disgust, sadness, unhappiness, depression, distress, anxiety, angst, fear, hopelessness, doubt, meaninglessness, self-pity, homesickness, loneliness, negative response, shame. It was a series or sequence of such horrifying stories, tales, epics or visions of past. Edward Bond, the playwright, when censured for loading his plays with violence, said,

"I write about violence as naturally as Jane Austan wrote about manners. Violence shapes and obsesses our society, and if we do not stop being violent we have no future. People who do not want writers to write about violence want them to stop writing about our time. It would be immoral not write about violence."⁴⁹

Violence, aggression and cruelty have become a way of life, if one were to analyze the contemporaneous incidents of rape, arson, killings, bomb explosions and terrorism which are reported daily in the media. It causes because of profit, hatred, political or racial fanaticism or some sick fancy of standing above or beyond humanity. In an interview Sarabhai mentioned that

"Violence exists in us all".⁵⁰

'Saga of Pain' was a complex thing. It has many faces. It leads to killings, loot, arson and frenzy which destroys the unity and harmony of society. Violence generates caste and communal riots, ethnic clashes, group conflicts, mob violence and terrorism. Violence is centripetal to critical exercise. Violence is an unlawful exercise of human depression. Mainly, someone's or group strength causes physical and psychological injury. Violence is an activity of someone against something which badly damage to a human being or his personality.

There is not a single person that has not had to endure pain and suffering. Pain is hard to describe. Pain is the most intense emotion and real people are not afraid of accepting their pain. The characters in the partition novels are based on real people. Such real people are not ashamed to accept their pain. These real people accept their mistakes, correct them, and of course, pain is the most intense emotion. The simple definition of partition will land whole humanity in trouble with rioters who mistake own religious identity. The term 'partition' is a little more complicated in presenting a mosaic of diverse attitudes towards religious identity that often plugs the country into inhuman strife. Pain mentioned the past to avoid hurting human feelings. Partition divided more than just land. It divided families; it divided people from each other. The five rivers of Punjab flowed with blood that can never be repaid, and we should remember those lives that were lost in that transition. In partition a huge ego clash between Muslim and Hindu community that ultimately led to the demand for Pakistan and Hindustan. Saga of pain is such a monument tragedy that the two ego clash between these community people led not only to the brutal deaths of millions during partition, but also during subsequent conflicts between India and Pakistan in the past six decades or so.

However, even when two brothers divided the land and property of their father between themselves, their children and future generations can still have, or rather, should have cordial relations with each other and so should it be with the citizens of Indian and Pakistan. A saga of pain was an account of a sense of loss and sadness of restrictions between the Pakistan and India. The term partition, a saga of pain and two nations' theory drew the lines of dividation on geographical and cultural background. The word 'independence' or 'freedom' causes discontent between people.

Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with real life of human feelings. It damages the humanity. Partition is a season of sadness; a season of anger; a season of tranquility; a season of hope.

The term 'saga of pain' has various meaning and many aspects. It presents a very mysterious and shocking account of human dilemma. The term shows dark things. It is a series of trauma. It is telling a story of human suffering. A saga of pain is a full account of longer victimization. Pain develops character. It is the great teacher although present negativity. Pain is an unspeakable performance. It is a dreadful part of human of society. The word 'pain', is miserable experience. It increases the risk. It destroys our ability and break down our spirit. It completely destroys energy, hope and possibility. The concept 'pain' presents weakness and sickness of human. It increases the feeling of degradatation. Pain is powerful sensation of suffering. It affects human as well as society. Pain is endless list of darkness. It presents disability and fall. Pain stops us. Pain disturbs sleep. Pain breaks hopeful arm of human. Pain started with the birth and the list continues after death. Pain has many faces. The energy of pain cannot destroy completely. It is immortal. Many people try to avoid it but pain gives a signal to us. The phrase 'pain' is closely related with trouble. It is a chronicle sequence of terrible experiences. It can be highly subjective issue in the society. It is monitoring the critical level of feelings and struggling. Pain has been major tragedy in human life because it has frustrating character. Pain snatches happiness. It is subject of penalty also. It is an unpleasant sense. Extreme fear is another feature of pain. Pain increases headache causes it is unrecorded sense. No one can define the term pain because it presents various mysterious dimensions of human life and suffering.

As like this, the term, a saga of pain tells the story of human madness during partition. The term not only related with physical injury but also psychological discomfort. It presents the story of violence, bloodshed, molestation, rape, abduction, loots, tension, gap and disbelief. The concept harshly shows wretchedness of human in partition. The term present prolong of the agony. The term also describes the horror, high bloody slaughter, revenge, fight and cruelty of human being. It also draws revenge, corruption, conversion, sadness and stress of life. A saga of pain depict heart-beating incident of women and children suffering. It dragged us in partition holocaust and represents the real picture of society pains. It means, the term sketches the full account of human demonness. This phrase took a glance on leaders' lustiness and religious fanaticism. It is a profile of devil face of society and humanity. A saga of pain is a canvas of physical and emotional experience of human during separation. A word 'saga', 'pain', and 'partition' is an actual face of human mistakes which snatches truth behind dividation of land and culture. The term scribbles the lustiness of power of both sided leaders in the name of freedom. It also represents the dangerous encounter of dreams, goals and hope of all society (Hindu, Muslim and Sikh). It tells the story of breaking of friendship and relationship between human with human. The concept presents the damaged strategies future. It also analysis negative emotions and change the thinking of human being. It evaluates the feeling like kindness, forgiveness, peace and non-violence.

The term reveals the tale of pain and suffering of people during division of India. It also presents the people's struggle for food, cloth and safety. The term is characterized by anger, burning, migration, and aggressiveness of human behavior. Majorly carelessness feeling create a terror and fear in another's mind. A saga of pain is a cycle of thought which diagnosis human poverty of strong mind and fighting spirit. It works the same way. It may exist as a naked fact of society. This term is used as an instrument of story which leads forward and terribly transforms us into psychic personality. It shows a aggressive mode of body and emotions which hurts somebody badly. This is a basic theme of partition novel which reflects fear and death of human being during dividation of Indian subcontinent.

Following various terms are related to a saga of pain.

1) Violence:

The word violence has many meanings. It has also been presented in different ways. Violence is not a word but a majorly harsh activity called violence. The word violence shows aggressive behavior of the animal or human. Violence presents the forceful damage which increases the feeling of fear and danger. Majorly violence is done in the presence of anger. Violence never has a face. Violence damages physical, mental, social, economical and cultural status of human. Violence is abusive behavior which loses mind control of human. Violence assaults other persons. Terror is also a feature of violence. The spirit of violence increases the problem in the society. Violence is a symbol of negativity which spreads largely in the society.

2) Slaughter:

'Slaughter' has different senses in literature. Actually, slaughter means the killing. It means someone putting to death, but slaughter is an activity which is done in a large number of human killings. Slaughter is the act of terminating human life. The word 'slaughter' presents excessive activity of mass murder. Slaughter is an unlawful action of killing of human by human. Slaughter is an activity where somebody massacres something. Slaughter changes the temperature of the human mind. The word 'slaughter' shows indiscriminate cutting of human. It means breaking the backbone of the human. Slaughter presents a bloodbath in the society and presents cruelty of human being.

3) Cultural Conflict:

The term or word 'conflict' is a process which denotes human feelings and emotions. Conflict has numerous meanings and various senses. Actually, the term 'conflict' is an open clash between two opposing groups which create tension in the mind of human being. Conflict is a process of chronological sequence of forceful action against an opposite group. Conflict presents external (man versus man) and internal (man versus self) struggles. The word 'conflict' is an important tool to literature because it provides the basic materials for the construction of the story. Without conflict, nothing would happen. Conflict is

central point of the literature. Conflict implies a desire for violence and revenge. The term 'conflict' arises attention of society, which creates social and cultural struggle between two opposite parties. The 'cultural conflict' includes all activity in which human being contend against one another for any objective. Cultural conflict directly ends on violence or threat of violence. Cultural and social conflict action examines the various behaviors at moments in time. It is an aggressive style to explain the anger and hate for another. Normally, conflicts contain psychological dimensions. It means break the rules and laws of human society. Such activity motivates the development of plot in the literature.

4) Partition:

The concept 'partition'; especially refer for the separation of main object. 'Partition' has numerous senses and meanings in the literature. 'Partition' is an action of dividing subject on various purposes. In the literature, the word 'partition' aptly describes the country's breaking up into separate states. The word 'partition' presents the cutting up of an unity of society. 'Partition' majorly highlights society. Partition is an act or process of dividing areas of government into two or maximum parts. The concept 'partition' moulds the frame of society into separate political states. The word 'partition' creates new borders and boundaries in human being life. Majorly, the term 'partition' is deeply related with the separate independence or freedom. It is also performance to nationalism. It is belonging with violence, slaughter, conflict and such many more phrases. It is closely related with shameful behavior account or mistakes of human being. The word 'partition' also deals with migration of human being. It highlights the madness of peoples.

5) Kidnapping:

The phrase 'kidnapping' is a slavery meanings in literature. Generally, 'kidnapping' is defined as the forcefully abduction of another person. Kidnapping means the person take away to an undisclosed location against their will. Usually 'kidnapping' considered an evil activity. It means person capture by force. Looting is another feature of the term 'kidnapping'. It was holding person in imprisonment. The word 'kidnap' inflicts physical injury upon

person. The purpose of kidnapping is violate or abuse person sexually, mentally or terrorize him. Kidnapping includes strong victimization image and loss of power issues in literature. Issue of 'kidnapping' creates an adverse effect on society. Majorly, abductor snatches away women and child in large number. 'Kidnapping' is an activity of removing a person from his family or society. Such activity increases toxic environment in society.

6) Victim:

The term victim has various senses. The person who suffered from any type of adverse circumstances and faced any type of casualty such person denote victim. The word 'victim' is defined as someone who faced a major or minor incident and become injured. A victim was suffered from the mental and physical harassment by someone. Victim is a hostile person who becomes the aim of an attack. Victim engaged with target. Majorly victim becomes a punching bag for another person vents their anger. The person who is a defenseless is known as victim. Victim means any person who has suffered directly or indirectly from harmful act. One of the most bewildering things about being a victim is a person forcefully assaults another human. Victim is survived from a series of confusion of painful and unpleasant attitude towards another human being. Victim faces cheating, jealousy, lustiness of another person. 'Victimhood' has never been easy. Majorly social changes draw 'victim'.

7) Refugee:

The phrase 'refugee' has vast meaning. Majorly the word 'refugee' used for those people who leave own country because of war or violence. In simple words, refugee means stateless person who lost his or her citizenship. A person or the group of people who flee their own country and suffer to a new nationality is called 'refugee'. A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her original identity. Majorly, the incidents like war, communal violence, conflict, religious violence are lead to causes of refugees fleeing their countries. The term 'refugee' not only offer physical displacement but also shows migration of peaceful mind. It means the term 'refugee' give the birth of violence, death, torture and other un-human activity. Refugee is a

major problem which exposed human evil nature. Refugee is a process of convention. Refugee leads nationalism and exposed degrading treatments to someone. The refugee rise fear and flight in human mind. Refugee also defined as dislocated civilian. Majorly political oppression causes the problem of refugee. The word 'refugee' cracks the human rights such as safety, identity, wealth, life, health, liberty, etc. In Islamic country 'refugee' address as 'Muhajir'. Muhajir are those Muslim person or group of people who immigrants from India and other parts of Asia during 1947 partition which speak Urdu language and give degrading treatments from other Muslim people. Whenever we studied the word 'Muhajir', we realize its dangerous nature.

On the other hand, refugee means shelter but for some other people, it is harmful situation. Whenever we take a glance on the conditions inside a refugee camp, we realize how hard the lives of the refugees must have been before leaving home. In the camp the refugees always struggle for food and blankets and try to search own family and relatives.

8) Tension:

The concept 'tension' shows a state of mental and physical strain. It is a feeling or sense of hostility. It has been suggested the factor of danger. Tension creates attention and pressure on human mind. Tension is the feeling of conflict. This element affects social peace. It increases the length of nervousness. It also creates a fear in the mind. In the 'tension', human unable to feel relax. It damages the sense of mind and feels anger behavior or unstable element. The concept 'tension' has increased mental harassment of human being. Majorly, the incidents like religious conflict, bloodshed, loots, kidnapping, war, natural disasters, killing incident and molestation of women increases tension among society.

9) Struggle:

Struggle means to face the any type of difficulty. It is an energetic activity to achieve difficult goal. It means handle every problem with a risk. Struggle has many senses and it reflects differently. It is term conflict, fight or battle. It also obtains strength, energy and force. Struggle is also defined as a long process of facing difficulty in various levels. This term widely used with

government, politics and diplomacy. The concept shows someone's great effort. It shows adverse condition of human being. Struggle is closely related with the numbing pain. It is a process of combat. An act of painful suffering is called struggle. It also describe as a contest of power. It represents a very difficult task. Struggle is a dusty track which represents the extreme power of physical and mental effort of human. Struggle means grappling something form opponents. It is an act of individuals or groups. Majorly the terms represent an open clash between two opposite people or group of people.

10) Sacrifice:

The word 'sacrifice' is fine combination of two Latin words. One is 'sacra' and other is 'facere'. It means "to perform sacred rites." In simple words, it is an act of terminating a life of an animal or person. It is an act of losing something. It is a social or individual phenomenon of lost by death. It is process of self killing. Majorly the term 'sacrifice' is related with the war. Sacrifice is considered to be a greater value in the human society. It is procedure of destroy something. It is a religious ceremony which involves one or more killing values. It is a process of disposing something in lust of profit. The concept offer total lost. It is an activity which committed suicide. Sacrifice is also defined as great reward in the human society. The term 'sacrifice' offer as a divine institution.

On the other hand, the word 'sacrifice' has exactly opposite meaning. It means giving up our own time, energy and attention to justice and truth and acts of compassion. But humans act exactly opposite.

11) Murder and Death:

The word 'murder' means killing someone unlawfully. It means destroy something brutally. Murder is a crime in human society. But in an animal it is a lives a life. It is unpleasant act which examines human evil nature. Murder means badly destroy someone's life for own profit. Murder creates bloodshed. Murder is illegal process which badly affects innocent people of society.

The word 'death' stands for the termination of life. Death is an act of dying. The word present the permanent end of all functions of life. It is a process of destruction. The concept death presents the element of climax or

finish. The term presents absence of spiritual life. Death is a natural process in living organ. It is a tragic element in the society.

12) Lost:

The phrase 'lost' has various meaning. It shows negative power. The term 'lost' means missing which present helplessness of someone. Lost means someone is unable to find something. The word also show vanished nature. In simple word lost present nature of unsuccessful, fallen or destroyed. It shows completely confused and bewildered mind. Lost is a difficult sense in human society. It has many faces. It presents physical, spiritual and psychological doom of society. The concept 'lost' shows missing of control or no longer in our possession. It also presents something is unable to recover. The word nearly/closely related with the word stolen. The term explains the nature of unanswered feeling. Actually, 'lost' is a process of divide which disappoint whole human being. It crashes happiness of someone. It depicts the nature of 'shifting'. Change or birth is aspect of 'lost'. Disappointment sharps this phrase. 'Lost' is a issue of hollowness which depict the truth of human life. It is image of guilty nature.

13) Conversion:

The unlawful act of converting someone is known as conversion. It is a process of exchanging original identity of person. Majorly the term conversion closely related with one's adopts a new religion, faith or belief. It represents the idea of conflict or impulsive nature of human. Conversion is very sensitive issue in society which affected large number of victims. It hurts human right. It is a process of changing character, form and function. It shows political belief to another. Conversion is an act of obtaining equal value of something through human point of view. It also represents the human psychic event. It means alter someone's spiritual enlightenment which causing a person to lead a new life. Conversion is also well known procedure of modification. The process of conversion badly hurts human physical and mental health and makes him aggressive. It is clear concept of complete migration. In the process of conversion, victim lost everything. Such victim suffers from painful situation. Conversion breaks moral values of society. Separation is another

conversion feature. Conversion is a process of altering someone into another belief. It is a technique of 'brainwashing' which is rapidly grow during any religious riots.

14) Politics:

Politics is an art of governance; especially it is a science of administration. It is a systematic study of control of internal and external affairs of nation. Such affairs are a method of engaging people with us. Such politics has several sense of governing on society. Politics is a medium to direct the society or nation. Politics is fundamental principle of government which provides a power of rule. Such theory increase communalism and socialism in human. Politics is an activity which influence the society. Politics provide power and leadership. Politics suggest us how to behave in the society. It is complex feeling between person and whole society. Politics provide a power of decision making. 'Politics' as a term should not be limited sense or set of activities. It is a profession for leader. The phrase 'politics' exploit the strategy of nation. 'Politics' deeply affect society. In 'politics' public trust played an important role because it affect social past, present and future. The bad politics distracted people of society which causes long wild effect. Bad politics increases disloyalty and break peace and sense of safety.

15) Rape and Molestation:

The word, 'rape and molestation' present horrifying sexual assault often done by a man to a woman. This word presents violent nature of human. It is a type or a method of sexual intercourse. It shows unlawful act of forcing a woman to have spoil her identity. Such activity greatly damage human peaceful life. It is a crime based on gender. It shows power of destroying someone by mentally and physically. In most case victim identify attackers. It has several types. It presents violence and negativity. Such evil act affects all parts of society. Such activity increases fear in women. Rape is an ugly word. It represents women harassment, abuse, survivor element. Rape is described as, to rape someone is to force female to have sex with male. Unwillingly such incidents destroy completely women. The word rape is also some metaphorical meaning which present the complete damage of social peace of

another country. Rape is an act which often individual or group of people with one or more women forcefully. Kidnapping or rape is the two faces of same coin.

1.6 Aims and Objectives of the present work:-

For interpreting the historical partition, which is rendered in the Indian English fiction, I have selected following objectives;

- 1) To define and interpret the concept of partition and saga of pain
- 2) To evaluate its impact, appearance and delineation in literature
- 3) To delineate of a saga of pain in the novels of partition
- 4) To study partition fiction
- 5) To focus on the values and attitudes of the author
- 6) Explore the 1947 partition of India through literature
- 7) Analyse the political content of selections from a work of fiction
- 8) To study the narrator of historical partition in the selected novels

1.7 Statement of the Problem:-

Partition has evoked a great body of work, in literature, art or films. Historians, political analysts and social scientists have since put forward heart-rending and mind-boggling chronological accounts of when, why, what and how of the tragedy and there is no dearth of authentic records available on the subject, written at different time. History, however, becomes inadequate medium for reading human suffering and division. History deals with ordinary people who faced once their country and their communities were divided in to two or many parts form a forgotten long time. British ruled Indian subcontinent over than 150 year's and became a part of it. After announcing the partition plan of Indian subcontinent; British, Indian and Pakistani scholars were look these events differently. British scholars have treated partition as modernising impact on colonial rule. Thorough Indian and Pakistani scholars have treated as painful events on social and human struggle for independence. British scholars have treated as an unpleasant blip on transition from colonial to postcolonial worlds. On the other hand Indian and Pakistani writer snatches the face of imperial policy 'divide and rule'. An Indian and Pakistani writer was expolar the European's political forces, strategies and

its effects on Indian nationalism movement through writing. Such writing shows a clear-cut image of social injustice. These writing show the anti-colonial features and the national struggle for independence also. The partition literature highlights the liberation issue sensitively. The partition work was investigated the high politics and immense human suffering. The Partition of the Indian Sub-continent reflects the positions of the three major nations involved in it: Britain, India and Pakistan. Every scholar tries to evaluate the historical partition theme on his/her point views. British narrators writing reflects positive attitude towards partition. On the same hand, it is a positive event for Pakistani scholar. The Islamic community gradually led to the demand for Pakistan; "the Land of Pure". The Islamic community would have secured Muslim culture and rights against an aggressive Hindu nationalism. For Indian narratives, the creation of separate Pakistan and India is a negative event. Indian writers represent it as painful and terrifying event. Partition of subcontinent becomes a definition of aggressive violence for Indian society. At the same time, social and civilized people change the meaning of human values. Both side people share the critical view of narrators which played a role of fire. Simultaneously, such reflection change human behaviour and increase the religious tension. The definition of humanity becomes change during that time. Narrators aptly design the historical event of partition or provide a large canvas of human nature and help us to understand the real meaning of it. These partition prose was full of thousands human's painful official memories. Such work was a prosperous source to communicate ordinary peoples of that time. Subject of Partition could not easily be put away; it was deep as ocean. It has personal meaning as well as different strength of human madness. It also shows the properties of division with political liberty of society. It is a phrase of survivor's mind and struggle for safe life during that time. These literatures break the silence and shows diseased bodies means illness of human. The Partition literature shows indelible marks and reminders of trauma which is still fresh. Hence there is need for partition fiction which rendering the multi-ethnic values of civilization also.

The literature, therefore, laid aside history and tries to interrogate the entire issue differently. They are more concerned with "What out of it?" and "What after it?" According to Khushwant Singh,

*"Just as world history is divided into two distinct eras - BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini; in the year of our Lord), for millions living in the Indian subcontinent, it divided BP (Before Partition) and PP (Post Partition)."*⁶¹

On August 15, 1947 "India's arms were chopped off without any anaesthesia and streams of blood flooded the land of the five rivers known as the Punjab.

Scholars and Writers have made their careers by writing on this event. Many associate and lot of students have studied partition literature from various point of views such as political, thematic, social, cultural and psychological, violence, victims, horror, wild life, conflicting loyalties, evil, wickedness etc. It is interesting and rewarding to pay attention to partition literature writer.

I have selected "A saga of pain" in Pinjar (1950), A Bend in the Ganges (1964), Tamas (1973) and Ice Candy Man (1988) as a topic for this research. I would take effort to highlight this topic to produce its effects in the partition novels of Amrita Pritam, Manohar Malgaonkar, Bhishma Sahni and Bapsi Sidhwa respectively which has mainly remained neglected.

The partition work is about men and women who become victims and victimized of the partition. They were suffered from incredible harassment, tortures and undesirable atrocities. The state of Punjabi speaker and Urdu speaker mostly become victims of the separation. The large part of Hindi speaker of continent also badly hurt during division. Many reader and reviewer go on to say that such genre has no follower. They also sound that "no fan of partition literature" in the society. But these personalities can't be responsible for such statement, because they have missed the reading of the best works. This literature roughly analyses the hidden demon inside human. It teaches us truth and moral values of life also. It provides a chance to ignore our past mistakes in present time.

1.8 Scope and Limitations:-

History repeats itself in many ways and lest people should check it out. History was critical act which shows distorted and damaged issues with the element of reconstruction. Many historians creatively construct a new text of war and violence. Such text was powerless to explain psychological and physical condition of human during that time. Literary author was systematically trapped the hollowness, emptiness, unnaturalness and brutal time of society. Such writers were giving us an idea about unspoken, unuttered, unwritten, unformal language of heart of victims. This literature, documentary or social history explores the origin of violence, frustration, physical abuse, and social injustice. The narrative covers a large period of pre-partition and post-partition in his/her work. These works shows fear and destruction, thought acts of violence, a saga of missing people, bomb blasts and broken bones element. Revenge and jealousy play a major role in such work. The partition literature explores the ghosts past of human masses and separation. These novels were embedded to create the struggle against the violence. Such literature shows denuded human values. These partition literatures were capable to increase complex and new experiences in our mind. It also shows the element of sicknesses, situations and sensations. Such writing shows a series of violence, clash, and surrender. This writing shows negative, unjust and unwarranted properties also. Though partition literature shows a negative energy but it is sign of 'global'. The sign of 'global' is marked with universal applicability. The sign of global also explain the characters of change which has a base of partition. Majorly partition literature gives us an idea about violence against women. It was illustrate the problem of gender brutality. It highlight male-centric ethos and represent an account of stress on those day. The partition work was handle social and personal issues sensitively. After announced the partition plan, seroius communal riots had broken out in Panjab state. From then on Punjab was swapt by a terrible fit of brutal aggressions: attacks, killings, torture, rape, abductions and forced conversions afflicted villages and cities. During this period Punjab state steeped in many define a war situation. People started to cross the border to find refuge in the newly created countries. The both side people were travel by any possible means, but the escape was not safe either. Though train tries

to help people for safe journey, but train regularly assaulted and reached their destination, on both sides of the line with blood. Some mad person charged with corpses; those who, for some reason, could not have access to trains, planes, boats or road transport, moved in huge human columns and were the victims of repeated raids. Partition writer imagery represents the country as a human body which has become polluted and Britisher's political policy cut those body parts with their minds and hearts also. Such imaginary surgical diagnosis shows ideas of illness of human. This injury is not only physical but also psychological. Britishers policy cast it as dark shadow on the Independence of India and Pakistan. The partition fiction deeply shows the properties of two nation theory also. The act of sexual violent behavior against women mostly covers darkness of division and carried us in the pages of history.

People have always had a penchant for violent spectacles. Ancient Roman rulers organized gladiatorial combats where slaves and prisoners were forced to fight ferocious beasts to death. It was a part of their public policy, for such fights kept the citizens entertained, but distracted from key political issues. William Shakespeare deviated from classical playwrights in that his plays carried the depiction of gruesome violence on stage. The Elizabethan audience flocked to see murder, beheadings and bloodshed on stage and perhaps felt a sense of gratification to see characters suffer like themselves. Death and Violence fascinated the Elizabethan audience. Social critics in the eighteenth century expressed concern over the tendency of juveniles to mimic the bloody actions reported in newspapers. In the twentieth century, there was a growing concern among people about the blatant display of violence and lawlessness in an otherwise popular media - the film, the literature, the drama etc. Modern man does not kill people within public eye like the Romans did, but by providing easy access to fantasy slaughter; he contributes extensively to the growth of violence in contemporary society.

In modern historical writings, separatism, its birth, development and character has a major theme. When we take a glance on history, we realize that Hindu-Muslim relations during the first of millennium of Muslim rule in India can be studied in the light of two different methods: one was Islamisation of India and other was Hinduization of India. The process of Islamisation of

India through confrontation and liquidation of Hindu culture began during Muslim rule. Muslim king Aurangzeb was destroy the Hindu temples, symbols, idioms and images largely. He were slaughter those Hindu who cannot accept the Islam. Such policy of Islamic age creates a hate against Muslim and Maratha and Sikh rulers raised their banner. The Muslims were also convinced that there was age old enmity between Hindus and themselves. In this way, the tension increasing between Hindu and Muslim this was symbolically represented by the modern Anglo Indian writer in his work. These sensitive author encounter the British administration became the protector of Muslim interests. The British did nothing to discourage this view. They had good reason to encourage disunity between the Hindus and Muslim. This policy creates stress in the society and the issue of nationalism, Vedantic idealism, and separatism took placed. It was resulted an increase in communal tensions. Thus it caused deep fear and distrust in the minds of the people of both side. In summer, 1947, the process of separation announced by the British and the holocaust begins in Punjab, Sind and Bengal. Boundary Commissions were set up to delineate frontiers between Muslim and non-Muslim areas of Punjab and Bengal. With the announcement of partition, people of India and Pakistan were uprooted from their ancestral homes and set wandering east-wards or west-wards. Radcliffe boundary had converted into violence. The terrible anguish of those days in the Punjab meted out with almost biblical balance, an eye for an eye, massacre for massacre, rape for rape, blind cruelty for blind cruelty. Only death and carnage seemed to be proceeding ahead. This tragic and momentous event has deeply treated in the Indian-English writers. Some writers have lived through this history. They have treated it seriously and show that the partition was not wholly inexplicable. They were shows the actualities of the trauma in his work. Several Indian-English novelists like Khushwant Singh, Chaman Nahal, Attia Husain, Amrita Pritam, Manohar Malgaonkar, Bhisham Sahni, Bapsi Sidhwa (Pakistani), Shauna Singh and others have dealt with it cursorily as a side issue in their novels. Both side novelists versions are present the traumatic experiences of peoples. The writers reflect the darker aspects that made a mash of the struggle during those days. These writer shows the Muslims and Hindus, callously butchered one another. In that swift splurge of slaughter

over quarter a million people were done to death a many more lakhs of people rendered homeless. The writer shows different perspectives of partition.

The partition literature shows accusations, threats, insecurities and fears are prevalent among the people of that time. It also shows that, even after partition several issues remain unsettled, particularly in Kashmir. Such unresolved issues illustrate the difficult problems of un-unity. The phenomenon of modernization creates a gap between tradition and modernity. The approach collapses the relation between village and city life. The term modernization explores the effects of modern multi-national capitalism. Thus partition novel is adequate mediums for examining this type of issue systematically. It provides personal experiences and national history. Examining partition from a literary perspective provides current problems also. Such as separation of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh state, Demand of separate Vidarbha from Maharashtra, boundary issue of Belgaum between Karnataka and Maharashtra as well as the conflicts of linguistic and the culture, the highly flammable issue of separation of Kashmir from India, an ignitable issue of Tamils land between India and Sri Lanka, Naga terror in Northwestern region of India for separate community and many more subject. At the same time, the novels circle the issues of independence and partition. It also explores other issues like devastation, bloody religious conflict, and disastrous two nation theory.

To understand the partition literature and its features, we must study the term Saga of Pain which highlight the trouble and expose the partition events.

The novel 'Train to Pakistan' portrays the individual problems of loyalty and battlefield. It also shows violence of that time. A famous writer Khushwant Singh was portrait the picture of an ideal syncretism in 'Train to Pakistan'. The characters represent modernity, urbanization and confused religious identity.

Attia Hosain's 'Sunlight on a Broken Column' presents the conflict between tradition and modernity. The characters in the novel present the term conflict, Islamic religion and modern approach.

Likewise, in 'Difficult Daughters' by Manju Kapur's story hinges on the tension between modernity and tradition. The characters present the ideology of the nation with help of gender war.

Ayesha Jalal in 'The Sole Spokesman' represents two nation theories as a tragic event. The character shows these theories are problematic because of the political, social, economic and religious intricacies involvement in different situations.

In 'The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India', Urvashi Butalia present the destruction of families through murder, suicide, broken women, and kidnappings caused in partition.

The 'Ice Candy Man' highlights the issue of social alienation. The characters present modern tendencies or values in the novel. The story represents how partition society is composed of different elements. The character from various socio-economic, ethnic and religious backgrounds has different view on the issue of Partition.

Meanwhile Chaman Nahal's 'Azadi' show that partition was the result of the leader's collective failure and British studied indifference to ease up communal tangle.

'Tamas' evinces the novelist's main thrust, the all pervasive influence of communalism and the self-styled leaders pre-occupation with it during the pre-partition times and how they have bungled important issues at a crucial point of time which ensued the parting of ways.

V. S. Naipaul's 'Shame' and 'Midnight's Children' represent tension between Hindu and Muslim during partition time. It also shows the aspects of western ideology of modernity. The characters critically present that the application of the modernity remove the religious belief.

'Twice Born, Twice Dead' by Kartar Singh Duggal exposed the danger of communalism and the inherent weakness of Indian society to tackle this problem.

Balchandra Rajan's novel 'The Dark Dancer' was highlights the historical sense and an awareness of contemporary reality. It portrait the communal clashes begin due to difference in socio-cultural system.

Krishna Baldev Vaidya's 'Guzra Hua Zamana' ('The Broken Mirror') was shows alienations of language, food, dress and culture during panel. In the novel, author highlights the history of communal violence.

Likewise, Kamleshwar's novel named 'Aur Kitney Pakistan?' ('How Many Pakistan?') was paint the spell of religious identities during separation.

The novel presents the political and social circumstances which increase / causes tension between Muslim and Sikhs. It presents not only an account of civilization history of the Indian subcontinent but the partition was an absurdity.

Amitav Ghosh's 'The Shadow of Lines' presents the universal vision and investigates the meaning of freedom for man in the modern world. The author discovers how the Bengali version of partition is scholarly, liberal and has a touch of internationalism.

'A Bend in the Ganges' paints the political side of the partition is dwelt upon. The issue of Gandhian non-violence is discussed at length and establishes how suppression of violence was responsible for the sickening violence.

Likewise Amit Majmudar's 'Partition' awake the memories of a lost home of victims. The novel presents the story of two friends and their struggle for journey to safe place during holocaust day. The novel opens the several aspect of colonizes.

Anita Desai's 'Clear Light of the Day' presents gender issue and violence aspect. Author present the horrible time of women during separation. The characters in the novel explore brutality of partition and its effect on human mind.

Intizar Husai's 'Basti' deals with the migration of people. It has equated the migration of Muslims to Pakistan. It also analysis that partition as a creative experience has failed.

In 'What the Body Remembers', Shauna Singh Baldwins has provided us the facts and reasons for the birth of two nations. It novel has beautifully explained why and how the partition holocaust stirred the minds, hearts and whole body.

Another famous writer Saadat Hasan Manto's short story 'Toba Tek Singh' is a satire on the very decision of the division of a country. The novel raises the question on separation. The writer has actually pointed out the madness of the political leaders and the absurdity of the situation as well.

Shah Nawaz's 'The Heart Divided' presents the sharp pains and violent displacement of partition. Author was criticizes on government policy of migration. The novel presents the fact that, after declaration of independence

and crossed over to Pakistan sharing difficulties and risks with other thousands of Muslim migrants. The novel also shows that communal riots seriously affected whole society. No one can escape from the division. In the novel, author highlight that two nation theories was show the wrong side for Muslims.

Another famous Pakistani novelist Rahi Masroor Raza's 'Adha Gaon' ('Divided Village') presents the story of two landlord Muslim families during the national trauma of partition. The novel was collective memory re-emerge from a female point of view. The author also shows the theory from a Muslim point of view. The novel presents different aspect of personal and domestic lives of women.

Likewise Mustafa's 'Broken Reed' represents the problematic gender stories of women. The novel present the process of conversion or new identification is a crucial theme which explores from a female perspective. The novel shows that the physical, emotional, and intellectual growth of women become break during partition situation. These novels are written by writers who belong to different communities and different periods.

This historical event of great human significance inspired a host of sensitive and creative writers to express their human concern and inner agony through the literary medium of fiction in English. In the present research study the writers are different communities for whom English is not their mother tongue. As being a part of Indian subcontinent they had the first hand experience to be expressed through a foreign language. Their perspective is the focal point of the discussion.

These novels encompass a large period of half a century and hence it will render a wider perspective of the largest man made migration in the history of mankind. The selected novels will give the glimpses of partition in their novels and to bring out the patterns of reactions of these writers to the condition of the suffering humanity during the momentous and epoch-making period in the history of Indian subcontinent. The novels selected for the purpose of my research and my research aims are 'A Saga of Pain' in partition novels.

Such real facts were highlight in the partition literature. This partition literature also shows the government an exchange of population policy during

that painful time. This research is concerned with the term 'A Saga of Pain' and its exploration in the works of partition literature. This study makes it apparent that there are varied and multi-layered responses to pain. An effort will be taken to explore the pain in various ways in Indian English literature generally and partition novels, particularly. The importance of reading literature about the 1947 partition of colonial India is order to begin a truly interdisciplinary reflection on postcolonial studies. The partition of colonial India into India and Pakistan enables us to imagine new and important ways of thinking about colonial Indian history. The genre begins a transnational reflection on India's partition whereas previously most discussions of colonial literature have focused on individual nations and national histories as the horizon for interpretation. Partition literature takes us to reflections about colonial Indian history from the point of view of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The genre forces us to begin thinking about colonial and imperial histories that have had consequences not for one nation, but for several. A literature about the 1947 partition of colonial India converges on the topic of masculinity as the decades unfold from the 1940s onwards. In other words, partition literature evinces a qualitative shift in its scope and theoretical preoccupation between 1940 and 2003. The 1940s mark a preoccupation with questions about women and girls in relation to partition from the 1950s onwards, questions about masculinity become more and central to the imaginary of novels, short stories and films about the partition of India.

Amrita Pritam's novel *Pinjar* (1950), Manohar Malgaonkar's novel *A Bend in the Ganges* (1964), Bhishma Sahni's novel *Tamas* (1973) and Bapsi Sidhwa's novel *Ice Candy Man* (1988) takes up questions about homosexuality and its relation to Hindu nationalism. After 1960, partition literature develops an increasingly elaborate vocabulary for thinking about masculinity in relation to the partition of colonial India. Writers such as Salman Rushdie, V. S. Naipaul, Attia Hossain, etc. think about the historical relation of South Asian masculinity to India's partition in increasingly subtle and complex ways.

These writers think about topics such as generational differences amongst Hindu and Muslim men and the historical place of discourses of fatherhood in nationalism in colonial India.

The research study focuses on different version of partition portrayed in Amrita Pritam's 'Pinjar', Manohar Malgaonkar's 'A Bend in the Ganges', Bhisma Sahni's 'Tamas' and Bapsi Sidhwa's 'Ice Candy Man'. All these writers are the major voices in pre and post independence writing in English as far as the treatment of theme of partition is concerned.

1.9 Work Plan and Methodology:-

The present study is confined primarily to the exploration of colonial writers' novels from 'a saga of pain' point of view. Given this focus, the study did not explore the nature or extent of violence; nor did it look into the interventions by the family or kin group in such situations. Seeking to examine the public response to what was largely construed as a private matter and patriarchal culture. The methodology of this research would be to make a judicious theoretical approach. The discussion in dissertation would make the point of written on 'a saga of pain' by the contemporary writers of partition literature. Based on the theoretical foundation the researcher aims to justify the need to study of post colonial literature. The data for analysis, therefore, comprises of significant works from pain point of view. The study will use primary as well as secondary sources such as:

1.10 Primary Sources:-

Original Texts:

- 1) Pinjar (1950) by Amrita Pritam
- 2) A Bend in the Ganges (1964) by Manohar Malgaonkar
- 3) Tamas (1973) by Bhisma Sahni
- 4) Ice Candy Man (1988) by Bapsi Sidhwa

Secondary Sources:

- A) Journal Articles,
- B) Seminar Papers,
- C) Notes,
- D) Dictionaries,
- E) Thesaurus, Handbooks,
- F) Magazine Articles,
- G) Webliography

1.11 Summary:-

Literature does not come in human life autonomously. Being literature as a mirror of society, partition literature (novels, plays, poems and films) are special kind of mirror, which portrays the realistic picture of that historical black incident and economical studies of that time in addition to the causes and effects of the partition in both the countries. These are related with issue of social, cultural, economical, historical and political approach also. This literature associated with the understanding of the intellect, type and content. Likewise Partition works are connected such an important historical events. Actually, History is a medium to converse with the great person and shared his experiences. Histories were inspiring us through a lesson. It shows our mistakes and helps to live long with peace. In the same manner Partition work also helps to understand the ancient time. It also connects us with painful condition lived by our ancient. This Partition work covers witness of the rise of nationalism and the growth of communalism.

The Partition is the great tragic incident in human life. This Partition changes the meaning of human lives then how it is possible with Indian Partition! Likewise the Partition of India is one of the greatest tragic incidents of the humanity. So many creative writers lived the trauma of Partition which reflects through their work. But the subject partitions neither new phenomenon for an Indian subcontinent. But Indian people and subcontinent were living with it from ancient times. When we look on Indian history then we realized it. From 269 BCE to till human being has experienced many types of Partition in the name of religion, dialectical, social, economical, cultural etc. According to Bhishma Sahni,

"Indians 'don't know history. They only live it."⁶²

From the time 269 BCE, Ashok Maurya, Empires of Nanda, Empires of Shunga, Empires of Satavahana, Empires of Shishunaga, Empires of Kushan, Empires of Gupta, Empires of Khilji, Empires of Mugal, Empires of Maratha, Empires of Vijaynagar, Empires of Sikh and British Raj rules India and Indians. All these Empires belong from different religions. They not only rules India but also multiply his own religion and empire in subcontinent. Indian becomes an incredible nation in the world. India is not one nation; it is a group of all civilization which was a full of different looks. Thus Indian people bear

hate for other religions. They all try to maintain salient around them. But the incident of Partition break it and violence started again and again in the subcontinent.

When we take a look at a map of the world and gauge the size of India then we realized that India is the seventh largest country in the world. After China, It is second largest country in Asia. It has land frontiers with Pakistan, Russia, China, Bangladesh, Nepal and Burma. Before the creation of Pakistan, the subcontinent had a geographical unity, with mountain ranges forming the frontiers of the north and the west. The importance of these mountains lay in their impassability. They are the highest in the world, of greater historical importance, few foreigner passes Himalayas range from passes like the Bolan, Khurram and Khyber are in the north-west. There are many others which link India with Tibet. These foreigners were cross the Himalayas range in name of trade and loot the rich plains of India.

The history of India is a monotonous and tragic repetition. The timing was fixed with calendar-like precision. Most of the battles between the invaders and the Indians were fought in the Punjab and if the invaders were victorious then looting the cities of Indian subcontinent. They carried away the harvested winter crops, cattle like cow, bull, buffalo and many other with gold, silver and other metal. These foreigners make loots and destroy the peaceful atmosphere of Indian subcontinent.

India was well-known for his unity of diversity because it has a wide range of languages, religions, and the people. A glance of Indian history shows that various people like Arbi, Eirish, Irani, Parsi, Aryans, Mongols, European, Portuguese, Dutch, French and British and many more was settle down in the Indus and Ganges valley. They are from different religions and speak different languages. Their traditions are also different. It cause the mixture of races produced a large number of languages and different religions. Thus India becomes the land of the people which show many varieties of traditions. The vast majority of the different religious people create a fear factor in the society. The group of people tries to endure separate identity which increases terror. Such unsafe feeling creates stress and tension in the mind of people which was basic element of pain and it resulted in the

any type of violence. These people cannot accept the change easily. They feel that the concept of change can destroy their identity and images.

The history of empire age shows such type of approach. The concept of change cannot get simply. It was well known as term of modernity. Every type of modernity creates a dissimilar attitude firstly and presences of such aspect increases pain the mind. The empire age highlights such aspect and disagree attitude of people. Every empire has its own language, religion and traditions which cannot easily accept by other people and it resulted in the war. Every age of empire shows features of cultural diversity. These histories of struggle and survival become a part of life of those days. The incident of war creates sexual assault, slaughter, and shows cruel behaviors of human. The two nation theories were presents in the age of empire also. The various historical literature and map shows that its roots in past. The historical literature shows colonialism. It highlight that colonialism was never a smooth, borderless, trans-historical phenomenon. It represents the cultural overlapping and migration issue badly. Colonial history is a unique combination of saga of pain and shows a several memories of survivals. The empire age shows their predictable tendency to reverse their meaning - 'Peace is War', 'War is Peace'. These tendencies represent the regional trauma. The tales of warriors represent the cultural exchange and communalism between in different regions.

In the British Raj, various movements highlight the issue of colonist. It is period national movements which highlight the nationalism. The period was full of political leader's interference. The political leaders provoke the people in the name of religion. These leaders become acquisitive for power and safety image of creator. During British Raj, many political leaders and freedom fighters were killed by ruler. The incident like Jalianwala Bagh Masscre, death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Chandrashekhar Azad and many other freedom fighters killing incident create hate against British Raj. The ruler's policy and heavy tax increases the anger against British. Such activity and western education raises the sense of freedom and nationality in the mind of Indians. Some religious leader of different communities provokes people's emotions. In those leader, Muslim strongly demand separate land of own. They present two nation theories strongly in front of other leader. It

resulted that other community leaders gave support of creation different new nation.

In 1947, Mountbatten announced the partition and Radcliff Line born with the blood of common people. The boundaries of division form on the dead bodies of Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus. In this historical event women become major victim of human madness behavior. Such madness were crossed the all boundaries of painful event. This was a man made partition which broke the civilization fundamental. To see the dead bodies of our relative, people lost the temper. It was resulted in the holocaust and the land of gods pushed in the crushing machine. In this process communal riots took place in the Punjab and everywhere bloodshed done. These processes change all ideas of social milieu. The atmosphere was full of terror, painful voice and political threat. The issue like transformation and conversion increase unjustified attitude in the people. Some sensitive writer, artist and journalist represent those issues in several aspects which create confusion in the society. European education raise get to that modernity approach in Muslim and Hindu people. This modernity movement creates a struggle between tradition and urbanization.

The term a saga of pain was highlight the struggle of people. The term exposes the terrifying vision of partition. The term show that pain was not a new phenomenon but it was already exist in our life from our prehistoric age. It has a series of terrifying past. The term also represent that the partition was not a contemporary issue. It was a companion of human life. The term a saga on pain and partition was exist in ancient time. It usually refers to physical, psychological, social and many more sense. Human's past shows uncivilized behavior with others for separate land, identity and safety. It means ancient human fight for basic need that is food, garment and a shelter. The term highlights that from the ancient time human being struggle for fundamental need. A Saga of Pain explains the human's behavior and madness aptly. To show the saga of pain, we pointed out sticking issues in this chapter. In this chapter, we realize that such issue becomes a daily part of human life which badly crushes society. Through this terrifying vision - we understand the basic of it. This striking issue was shows it's meaning and exposes human behavior and madness.

Through this chapter, we realize that a saga of pain explain the chronicle account of problems. To show the important of this, we refer some artist, literature, journalist and scholar's view which represent the series of pain. Through this account we get a several unacceptable aspect of past. This term highlight an unclear and nervousness event of partition. In scope and limitations, we studied the mixture of painful past and human emotions which portrait abnormal health of society. The work of artists shows speechless features. Some novelist shows an unpleasant event which presents the relation between pain and ill-behavior. The author presents the colonial aspect and its effect on people aptly. These various types of genre reflect the Indian history with painful event. These literatures create own space in world literature. These literature shows mixture of various genres. The literature presents history, politics, and tragedy issue in the form of short-story, poem, fiction and many more. That's why it well-known as historical novel, political novel and tragic novel also. The literature majorly based on the theme of partition. So this literature was famous as partition literature and riot literature. This literature represents the two nation theory and its effect on society. The partition literature has two face, one reflect positive attitude and another shows negative approach. Through this literature many factor present dark side of partition event.

Indian people forget Indian eminent personalities who fought against British Raj. They spend their life for all Indian. They lives in saga of pain and give a message of peace, love, tolerance, unity and honor. This chapter highlights such Violence and Partition incidents which indicate the term a saga of pain. Intentionally I have selected four Indian English novelists from different religions, geographical and cultural background in addition to the gender of them. And an effort will be taken to analyze their works in consideration of their views due to their differences as far as religion gender and cultures are concern. This chapter visualized some points of Violence and Partition of Indian subcontinent through ancient history and some great personality's views.

This chapter explains the word 'partition' and term 'nation'. It presents the relation between them. These words also reflect the historical connection between them. The chapter explains the concept nationality and peoples

psychology aptly. The study of these concepts pointed out the relation between A Saga of Pain. Thus, partition novels give immense accounts of the suffering of the masses, such as loots, horror, dacoity, rape, fire and what not.

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