Textual Note

The researcher in the thesis has followed MLA handbook VII edition for documentation and has used the following methods of abbreviation:

- *Ice-Candy-Man* - *Ice*
- *An American Brat* - *Brat*
- *The Crow Eaters* - *Eaters*
- *The Pakistani Bride* - *Bride*
ABSTRACT

Bapsi Sidhwa is one of the first women from Pakistan to write fiction in English and publish internationally now. In 1938, Sidhwa was born in an eminent Parsi business family of Karachi. Parsee means a member of a religious group whose ancestors originally came from Persia and whose religion is Zoroastrianism. At the age of two Sidhwa contracted polio which has affected throughout her life.

At the age of nine, the partition of India in August 1947 was one of the greatest dislocations in modern Indian history. In 1957, Sidhwa received her BA degree from Kinnaird College for women in Lahore. At the age of nineteen Sidhwa married Gustad kermani, a sophisticated businessman of Bombay. Sidhwa lived with him for five years, bore two children and then being divorced went back to Pakistan. In 1963, she remarried Noshirwan Sidhwa who is also a Zoroastrian Noshirwan Sidhwa, businessman in Lahore is the son of a renowned freedom fighter and the former mayor of Karachi. Sidhwa had three children in Pakistan before beginning her career as an author. One of her children is Mohur Sidhwa, who was a candidate for the state representative in Arizona. Sidhwa describes herself as a Punjabi-Parsee-Pakistani.

It makes a brief survey of Indian Writers, writing in English during the post colonial era, with a particular reference to women like Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Chitra Banerjee, etc., these writers also show a keen historical consciousness. Their approaches, attitudes, and treatment of history are different from those of men. The
cultural, both in terms of religion and gender than in the novels written by men.

The Parsee society and culture deals with the Inter-community marriages among the Parsee community. Sidhwa describes how her culture influences her habits, thoughts and values too.

The Partition deals with the partition of Hindustan a great upheaval that shook each and every corner of the country. The partition of India was not based on religion but politics.

The East West encounter displays the significant encounter between the customs, value and traditions of the East, with the modernization of the West, western style and commercialization.

Human relationship portrays the different aspects of relationship that is the relationship of husband and wife, mother and son and the role of humanity and sympathy.

The Plight of Women is about women who are victimized by society that is centred on customs and conventions.