CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION
American Literature began in the seventeenth century in a search for ideal, a search lighted and directed by hope and expectation. It is generally said that the settlement of America was the product of unsettlement of Europe. America started the struggle for independence from England. American Revolution was the first war which was fought and won against the European power. In the beginning there was no awareness among the Americans about their citizenship. “America was the country of thirteen colonies. All the people were loyal with their own states. Virginians were proud to be the citizens of Virginia, New Yorkers were proud to be the citizens of New York.” (Fisher, 14) There was no awareness that they are the citizens of the America. Politics and religion are the subjects of early writings in America. It was the political writing which made the people aware about their nationality. The newspapers, like New York Times also played an important role in national awakening. There was a very limited writing related with struggle of independence and other native themes which cannot be called as a literary art. The literary writing of the country reveals the social, political and economical conditions of the nation but these conditions cannot be observed in early American writing. “In the last decade of eighteenth century American writer started copying European models.” (Fisher, 16) At the beginning there was a lack of native themes and appropriate technique in the literary work. Initially they imitated British models of literature and adopted their themes. In later period most of the writers left blind imitation and started writing about native themes, native people and about their land.
After some years of independence the change started in American society. The growing population, industrialization and development of science and technology affected the social, cultural and literary life of America. The printing presses and libraries were established and spread into different parts of the country. In later period American writers adopted the themes like liberalism, racism, regionalism, nationalism and internationalism into their writing. The increasing population and industrial changes also affected the literature. As urbanization and industrialization deployed, it also brought some problems. There was the cry for social justice in most of the literature. The child labor, social injustice etc were the themes of American literature for short time.

Before independence, America was one of the colonies of England. The country was divided into thirteen colonies. In every colony there was a local government. All these thirteen colonies fought the war for independence against the European power. Americans demanded their rights which were denied by the Britishers. The conflict occurred when the people of United States said ‘No taxation without representation’. The war was led by George Washington. Due to his leadership the revolutionary army could achieve the victory. After the war he was elected as the first president under new constitution. The Bill of Rights was passed into the parliament.

United States of America got the freedom and the country became free from any outer political power but the writers of the country were yet having a strong impact of British writers. The early writers of America used to imitate the techniques of Britishers as far as the literature is concerned. The impact of
revolution and the political activities which had occurred during the last decade of the eighteen century laid on the American literature. The literature which produced during the period was prominently affected by war, religion and politics. Most of the writers of the period dealt with themes of war, politics, culture, religion etc. A journal written by John Winthrop *The History of New England* deals with the religious foundations of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In a journal named *History of Plymouth Plantation* of Roger Williams and Thomas Morton focused on religion and churches.

Puritan poetry was highly religious in nature. Edward Taylor’s famous poetry *Preparatory Meditations* deals with the worship. Anne Bradstreet was also a famous figure. The subject of her poems is related with her own family and home life. Some of her poems are autobiographical in nature. The writings of Alexander Whitaker, John Mason, Mary Rowlandson, Franklin Benjamin and Daniel Gookin describe the interactions with Indians. The impact of Puritans also can be seen easily on politics, revolutionary war and literature. These people used to worship the God by using a very simple way and also actively used to participate in the war. In this context the writing of Benjamin Franklin is very important.

Franklin William was a son of very hard working personality and famous writer Benjamin Franklin. His contribution to the literature is very less but he edited most of his father’s work. He worked as a secretary for his father Benjamin Franklin and has written his father’s autobiography.

Before and after revolution the political, social and economical conditions were different. Several changes took place in the first half of the 19th
century. The immigrants came from Southern and Eastern Europe also contributed for the development of America. These immigrants contributed into industrialization, urbanization and transcontinental railroads which had helped to increase the economical growth and development of the country. Due to all these things American economy became the world’s largest economy. This era is called beginning of the progressive era. This era marks several significant reforms in many societal areas, including women’s suffrage, alcohol prohibition, regulations of consumer goods, greater antitrust measures to ensure competition and attention to workers condition.

“American Romanticism can be called the real beginning of American literature because it was the period when American writers started writing about the native themes and people.”(Fisher, 17) They learnt their own craft of expressing themselves. What perhaps more remarkable thing about American romanticism is their lack of interest in sexual emotion. Love has, on the whole, been the favourite theme of writers throughout the ages. It was singularly lacking in American fiction until the end of the 19th century (except, rather mildly in Hawthorne). Most American writers either ignored it or (like Poe and Melville) concerned with it chiefly in its more morbid form.

According to Henry Bamford Parkes:

“Developing in England, France and Germany in late eighteenth century and dominating the intellectual life of western civilization for at least two generations, Romanticism was such a complex and varied movement that it is almost impossible to define. In general it may be regarded as a
reaction against the rather narrow rationalism of the enlightenment.”
(Fisher, 16)

The entire phase of Romanticism was highly individualistic. According to them man could achieve virtue and happiness through the spontaneous expression of his desire and by living close to nature. Some of them regarded civilization as a corrupt and preferred the life which could very close to nature. The man should be guided by his emotions and intuitions rather than his intellect. “The writers of American Romanticism can be roughly classified as optimists or pessimists.” (Fisher, 09) Either they presented American society in bright or dark colour. Emerson, Whitman and Thoreau were optimistic whereas Hawthorne, Poe, Melville were pessimistic. As far as American Romanticism is concerned, it cannot be neglected that Romanticist poetry often took the form of a relaxed daydreaming, lacking in intellectual content. The writers of the Romantic period expressed some doubts about science.

**Charles Brockden Brown** was the first American person who devoted his life to the literary career. He lived only 39 years life and in this short period he had published six novels. The impact of Gothic novels also can be seen in his novels. Most of the Brown’s novel deals with contemporary American society and the theme of social reform.

**Washington Irving** published his first book in 1809. He was American leading man and a literary figure of bright literary career. Irving known as the father of American Short Stories made his first literary debut in 1802 with *Morning Chronicle*. It is a series of letter which was written under the
pseudonym Jonathan Oldstyle. In some of his work, he also used the names like Gotham, William Wizard and Launcept Langstaff. He was born in 1783 after the American Revolution, therefore his mother named him Washington due to the impression of the hero of the revolution, George Washington. He made his literary debut when he was of 19 years old. In 1807 he published Salmagundi and A History of New-York from the Beginning of the world to the End of Duchess Dynasty. The subject of both the books is related with local history and contemporary politics. In 1809 he published another history book A History of New York which attracted the attention of the readers. His later major book appeared in 1819, The Sketch Book is a collection of short prose. Mostly his proses are related with the celebration of old fashioned Christmas which he had experienced in the England. In August 1824, he published the collection of essays Tales of a Traveller. After publishing it he told his sister, “I think there are in it some of the best things I have ever written”. But unfortunately the book was dismissed by the critics and the readers. A History of Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus was published in January 1828. It is the most famous book in his life. Nearly about 175 editions were published before the end of the 19th Century.

**Cooper,** the other leading prolific and popular New York writer of the period was a man of very different temperament. He was from a very wealthy landlord family. He served several years as a naval officer. His first book published at the age of thirty, chiefly for the entertainment to his wife as there was no previous literary ambition behind this book. His second book The Spy was published in 1821 which became very popular. Cooper’s books basically
deal with American history, French and Indian Wars and the revolution; the sea
and social trends of his time. Coopers next book *Little Page Trilogy* (Santastoe,
The Chainbearer, The Redskin) is a record of his social philosophy. The book is
about New York landowning family and its achievements. He wrote *Leather
stocking Tales, The Last of the Mohicans, Mercedes of Castile, Precaution and
The Pioneers which* are important novels. *Leather stocking Tales* is a historical
novel and *The Last of the Mohicans* is a romantic one which often regarded as
his masterpiece. *Mercedes of Castile* is based on the life of Columbus. The
publications of his next book, *History of Navy of United States of America* took
fourteen years to research and gather the material. Most of his books are related
to current politics and history.

**Alcott Bronson** was an extreme transcendentalist yet he was opposed
for his doctrine of individualism. He believed that all seemingly separate minds
are linked by a common relation to a central mind. In 1835 Alcott’s assistant at
the Temple School, Elizabeth Peabody edited his *Record of a School,
Exemplifying the General Principals of Spiritual Culture* and it was followed
by two volumes of his *Conversation with Children on the Gospels*. Among his
early books on education are *Observations on the Principles, Methods of Infant
Instruction and The Doctrine and Discipline of Human Culture*. Later writings
include the mystical *Orphic Sayings, The Dial, Tablets etc. Concord Days*, a
work based on his journals and *Table Talk, New Connecticut*, is a poetical
autobiography of his youth, and *Sonnets and Canzonets* is a volume written in
memory of his wife.
Emily Dickinson is an American poet, born in Amherst. After taking the education at Amherst Academy, she spent a short time at Mount Holyoke Female seminary. Nearly about eighteen hundred poems were published during her lifetime. A complete and mostly unaltered collection of her poetry made available for the first time in 1955 when The Poems of Emily Dickinson was published by scholar Thomas H. Johnson. She was impressed by William Wordsworth and Emerson. Death is one of the dominant themes of her poetry. Nearly one third of the bulk of Dickinson’s poetry is concerned with the theme of death. Her view about death may be regarded as one of her unique contributions to American literature. The images used in her poetry helped to express the ideas in an impressive way. She has also written some nature poems which varies from the poems of Wordsworth.

Emerson Ralph Waldo, an American poet, essayist, and lecturer who led the Transcendentalist Movement for some period. He was the founder of Transcendentalist Club and wrote most of his essays as a lecture first. In USA he gave nearly about 1500 lectures. The first collection of essays published in 1841 and second in 1844. Most of his essays bear the impact of transcendentalism. He wrote on number of subjects including individuality, freedom, nature....etc.

His first book Nature published in 1836, in which he expresses the fundamental concepts of transcendentalism. His other prose work includes English Traits, 1856; The Conduct of Life, 1860; Society and Solitude, 1870; Letters to Carlyl, 1883; and Lectures and Biographical Sketches, 1884, which
includes essays on Thoreau and Carlyle. His first volume of poetry was published in 1847.

**Hawthorne Nathaniel** one of the greatest writers in the American literature, is well-known for *Scarlet Letter*. The novel made him to get name and fame. In 1828 he published *Fanshawe* which is considered to be Hawthorne’s immature novel. The novel was poorly received as it deserved and therefore, he immediately recalled and destroyed all the copies. After the *Scarlet Letter*, he published *The House of the Seven Gables and The Blithedale Romance*. *Scarlet Letter* (1850) was written after his dismissal from his past owing to a change of administrations. It is a tragic novel of an unlucky woman Hester Prynne. She is accused of adultery and punished strangely. She has to bear “A” letter in scarlet colour forever. The letter stands for adultery. The whole novel is tragic. *The House of Seven Gables* is a great romance concerned with decadence of Puritanism. His *Blithedale Romance* is based on his personal experience.

**James Henry Sr.**, lecturer and the writer of social, religious and literary topics was influenced by Robert Sandeman, a Scottish opponent of Calvinism. In 1857 he published *Christianity the Logic of Creation*, which deals with religious thoughts. *Divine Natural Humanity* (1869) and *Society the Redeemed Form of Man* delineate the social problems of his age.

**Edgar Allen Poe** was a poet, critic and short story writer too. He also wrote science fiction and adventure stories. He began his publishing career with an anonymous collection of poems, *Tamerlane and Other Poems* in 1807. In his literary career he published only one drama *Politian*. During his lifetime he was
mostly recognized as a literary critic. His fellow critic James Russell Lowell called him “the most discriminating, philosophical and fearless critic.” (Fisher, 177) Poe has received not only praise but criticism as well. W. B. Yeats had once called him Vulgar. Ralph Emerson says, “I see nothing in his work and referred him as the jingle man.”( Fisher, 177)

**Arnold George**, a member of Benjamin Group had used McArone a pseudonym while writing *Vanity Fair* which is a famous series of sketches. *The Life and Adventures of Jeff Davis* deals with adventure stories. The collection of his poem published after his death in 1866. The poems were collected and edited by William Winter under the title *Drift: A Sea-shore Idyl and Other Poems*. Later two volumes *Grave* and *Gay* appeared in 1870.

**Thoreau, Henry David** the philosopher, transcendentalist, poet and essayist of the nineteenth century American literature wrote some popular books *Life Without Principle*, *Excursion*, *The Maine Wood*, *Cape Cod*, *A Yankee in Canada* etc. He had made a trip on the Concord and Merrimack rivers in 1839 with his brother in search of writing material. *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers* is based on his experiences of the journey. He also contributed for *Transcendental Club* and the magazines *The Dial*. While writing Walden he had built a hut at nearby Walden Pond where he lived about two years. His *Life without Principle* deals with his belief in the individual and in a moral law, superior to statutes and constitutions. W.E. Channing, while writing the first biography of Thoreau aptly called him ‘the poet naturalist’. He wrote number of nature poems too. His *Poems on Nature* appeared in 1895 and Carl Bode edited the collected poems in 1943. He made several brief trips
which supplied the material for Thoreau’s writings. The books *Excursions*, *The Maine Woods*, *Cape Cod*, *A Yankee in Canada* are based on his trips.

Though Chopin Kate has written some novels but mostly she is known for the short stories. Her tales for children and short stories for adult are famous. She started her writing career with short stories. The important short stories included *Desiree’s Baby*, *The Story of an Hour*, *The Storm* etc. Her first novel *At First* which was appeared in 1890 is set in New Orleans. Her second and last novel *The Awakening* caused a storm of criticism due to its subject the novel finished her writing career. The readers of contemporary period shocked by reading the Southern lady’s revolt against her own husband and the frank scene of her sexuality. *The Locket*, *Beauty of the Baby*, *Fedora*, *Regret*, and *The Kiss* are some of her short stories.

Crane Stephen had survived only for thirty years but during short period he gained a very prominent place in American literature. He began writing at the age of four and had published several articles at the age of sixteen. His first novel, *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* appeared when he was of only 22. His *The Red Badge of Courage* discusses the subject of Civil War. He wrote this novel without having any experience of war. His *The Black Riders and Other Lines* is an Anthology of poems. The common themes of his writing deal with fear, spirituality and social isolation. The influence of Shakespeare, Ossian, Scott, Homer and some Greek and Hindu poets can be seen on Walter Whitman’s writing. In paying tribute to Whitman, Rabindranath Tagore once said:
“Whitman is the highest name. In poetry one must have originality and spontaneity and that breadth of thought which tells you that the poet has seen deeply and knows humanity.” (Fisher, 285)

He was not only mere a writer but also an active politician. He wrote some conventional and mediocre poems and contributed to *Dramatic Review* (1841-45) by writing many thin, sentimental and melancholy stories. *Memoranda during the War* is a record of his period. He also wrote several poems for the newspaper which were collected and published as *November Boughs* in 1888. The official biography of Canadian Physician Richard M Buck’s was partly written by Whitman and Horace Traubel. *Good-Bye My Fancy* (1891) is his final collection of poems and prose.

**London Jack** is said to have been the illegitimate son of William Henry Chaney, an itinerant astrologer. His short stories of the Yukon published in the *Overland Monthly* and the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1899 and 1903 respectively. For *The People of the Abuse*, he had gone to London to study the slum conditions. During this time he also made lecture tours and several voyages to the Caribbean and the South seas. The novel *Call of the Will* is a story of a dog who escapes from civilization to lead a wolf pack. *The Sea Wolf* appeared in 1904 is a story of a powerful, ruthless captain of a sealing ship. *Martin Eden* was his semi-autobiographical novel. It is an account of writer’s struggles. The novels *War of the Classes* and *Human Drift* deal with class struggle and contemporary social problems of the American society.
The Valley Decision is the first novel of Wharton Edith, depicts 18th century Italian Aristocrat. Through his writing Edith also attacks on the brittle standards of the American society. The house of Mirth is a story of a New York girl who breaks conventional standards. Her attempt to do brilliant marriage leads to Ostracism. Her next novel Madame de Treymes deals with contrasting French and American concept of honour. Some of his works also throw a light upon industrial problems created in America during early 20th century. The Age of Innocence published in 1920 is considered her most skillfully constructed work. For The Age of Innocence, she had received Pulitzer Prize. Most of her work revolves around the themes like brittle standards of high society, background of World War, historical study and the life of the middle class. The Buccaneers is her unfinished novel which paints a picture of socially unsuccessful American girl.

Twentieth Century America had seen the World War First and Second and the worse impact of it. The impact of both of the World Wars can be easily seen in American literature and society. The American writers dealt with war themes. The writers like Ralph Ellison, Faulkner and J.D. Salinger pointed out the bloodshed, destruction and poverty in their work. War laid the impact on the economical, social and political conditions of the America. During this period the Imagist and Beat Movement were also prominent in American literature. Twentieth Century American drama had gained indispensable position in the World War Literature. The writers like Faulkner, Eliot, Eugene O’ Neil, George Orwell, Edward Albee, Kate Millett, and Hemingway tried to polish their work with the use of autobiographical elements. One of the chief
inventions of Twentieth Century American Literature is the use of language. American writers developed a style and vocabulary based on the words and rhythms of ordinary American speech.

**Edward Albee** one of the famous American playwrights is also known as an absurdist. He is one of the most important playwrights of the contemporary American Drama. His first play *Zoo Story* was opened in 1959 which is considered to be the existential play deals with the theme of alienation. It is a story of Jerry and Peter. Through this play Albee paints a picture of isolated personality Jerry, who made Peter to kill himself. Peter unintentionally does the act which is expected by Jerry. In other plays like *Who is Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, *Who is Sylvia?*, *American Dream* and *The Sand Box* the women characters are more dominant than the male characters. Male characters are mere the instruments in the hands of the ladies. With the help of *Who is Sylvia?* Albee handles the theme of animal fucking. Even Albee has portrayed the character which supports the act of goat fucking and says his wife that he loves to the goat and his wife. The protagonist of *Who is Sylvia?* defends himself saying that human being is the animal and the goat is also an animal so what is wrong if he fucked a goat. Beyond this he states that it was a genuine experience which he never experienced. Albee has intentionally delineated the human psyche in relation to sexuality. Albee’s next play *A Delicate Balance* published in 1966 deals with the personal relationship whereas *Everything in the Garden* attacks on the American materialism.
T.S. Eliot is one of the greatest modern poets and was awarded by the Noble Prize in literature in 1948. He contributed the English Literature by writing several critical essays and some of the novels. In 1923 he became the editor of the quarter review Criterion and edited a literary magazine The Egoist. “In 1927, Britshers acclaimed him a classicist in literature, a royalist in politics and an Anglo-Catholic in religion.” (Fisher, 1043). Being a critic, Eliot’s theory of the poetry is also very famous. Among the famous poems the well known are The Four Quartets, Ash Wednesday, The Holloman and The Journey of the Magi etc.

William Faulkner has written nineteen books at the age of 53. Philosophical weight, originality of style, variety of characterization, humour and tragic intensity made him one of the leading writers of the twentieth century American literature. His first volume of the poems The Marble Faun appeared in 1924. Soldier’s Pay covers the post-war period. The Sound and Fury is one of the most important novels of the century, which is also considered as the greatest American example of the stream of consciousness novel. The famous critic Alfred Kazvin said that Light in August is a novel of original sin where there is no compensating divine love. Sanctuary and As I Lay Dying are his notable novels superficially resembles with The Sound and Fury.

Arthur Miller had taken his education in the very worst conditions. Sometime he left the school only due to lack of money. Somehow he graduated and later on started his writing career. The reason perhaps is that he writes only
when he has something fresh to say and that he refuses to incash on an easy popularity by repeating himself. Miller became very popular among the readers due to his use of common speech, and poetic expressions. His *The Man Who Had All the Luck* was published in 1944. *Death of a Salesman* creates the unforgettable figure of a salesman Willy Loman. The play also attacks on the dark mythology of America. His next play *A View from Bridge* (1955, 1956) deals with lust of a man, both incestuous and homosexual, and the lust of society which denied men the hope of self betterment.

The feminist activist **Kate Millett** is best known for her *Sexual Politics*. The book is the doctoral dissertation for Columbia University. Through this book she highlights the exploitation of women and man-woman relationship. *Flying* (1974) and *Sita* (1977) are her autobiographical novels while the novel *The Basement* deals with an inquiry into an actual case of sadism. It is the story of a mother who kills a teenage girl. The novel discloses the cruelty of a mother who is considered as the symbol of love. The girl considers her more than the mother but finally fails to create love in her mind.

**Eugene O’ Neil**, a father of serious American drama has a very high rank as far as the 20th century American literature is concerned. He made his personal experiences as a subject for his writings. He was awarded by *Pulitzer and Nobel Prize* for his literature. The famous writings include *Beyond the Horizon, Anna Cristie, Strange Interlude, Long Day’s Journey into Night* and *A Touch of the Poet*. *A Touch of the Poet* and *Long Day’s Journey into Night* were performed on the stage after his death. *Beyond the Horizon* is a tragedy of
a young, farm-born dreamer, Robert Mayo. This tragedy established all the reputation of O’Neil as a greatest American dramatist. *Anna Cristie* deals with the life of Chris and his daughter Anna. *The Emperor Jones* is also his one of the popular novel which is a story of an American Negro, who by the same chance or the other, comes to an Island in the West Indies.

**George Orwell** seems very much aware about the social and political changes of his contemporary period. He is mostly known for political novels. He published nine novels, two collections of short essays, literary, political and sociological letters and volume of regular journalism of high artistic orders. In his 46 years life, he remained always struggling against poverty and ill health. The autobiographical elements can be seen in his work. *Animal Farm* and 1984 are his two masterpieces basically deal with major political issues. His literary work can be easily classified into documentary and imaginative. Novels like *Down and out in Paris and London*, *The Road to Wigan Pier* and *Homage to Catalonia* include into documentary and the later group of four novels: *Burmese Days*, *A Clergy man’s Daughter*, *Keep the Aspidistra Flying* and *Coming up for Air* are imaginative. The documentary novels are the record of social and political events and situations of England, France and Spain. The later group consist variety of characters, invented situations and definite plots. Orwell died with the request that nobody should write his biography, may due to autobiographical content in his works.

**Robert Frost** is one of the greatest of American poets, written several volumes of poems. He composed his first poem *The Butterfly* at the age of 19.
The volume of verses like *A Boy’s Will, North of Boston, The Mountain Interval, New Hampshire, West Running Book, A Further Range, A Witness Tree* and *Steeple Bush* are the famous among the readers. *A Masque of Reason and A Masque of Mercy* are the two short verse plays appeared in 1945 and 1947 respectively. The later one is based on the biblical story of Johan.

**Conflict: Concept, types, literary significance**

Conflict is the inseparable part of any sort of literature. It is the shadow of the literature. Therefore, literature cannot appear without the conflict. Without internal, external, social, psychological, relationship or religious conflict plot cannot be formed. The importance of conflict is not less than the characters of the story. In different literary work intensity and causes of the conflicts can be different. The major function of the conflict is to lead the change.

The term conflict was first described in ancient Greek literature as the Agon, or central contest in tragedy. Aristotle says that in order to create interest in the literary work hero must have a single conflict. The concept of conflict is concerned not only with the literature but also with the various subjects like Sociology, Psychology, Political Science, and other Sciences too. Today’s so called modern society is the product of thousands of year’s conflicts. The social changes cannot take place without conflict. World history teaches the lesson that not a single change in society, politics and religion occurred without
conflict. Conflict plays a very important role in the process of changing old traditions, beliefs, faith, cultures etc. In order to survive, human being must fulfill several basic needs. To fulfill the basic needs human being is in conflict with another. Conflict lives with human being in the whole journey of life from birth to death. According to Collin’s English Language Dictionary:

“Conflict is an encounter between a characters purpose and obstacles of other’s purpose, the forces of hostile environment.”

(Collin, 70)

The above statement make it clear that conflict refers to all the opposition or disagreement felt by someone that is related with his or her mind, way of thinking and feelings. Conflict can be harmful or beneficial to the involving parties.

According to the Dictionary of World Literature (Shipley 75):

Conflict involves two opposing forces; these forces may be included
1) In two individuals, hero and villain
2) In one person and society
3) Within one individual

The above views conclude that when the conflict appears in one person and society that is called as social conflict. When the conflict appears in two different religions like Hindu-Muslim, Christian-Muslim, it is called as religious conflict. Both of the above discussed types include in External Conflict. When individual struggles with his own feelings, emotions and thoughts and finds himself in dilemma whether to act or not that is called Psychological Conflict which can be included in Internal Conflict. The two
individual appeared in conflicts are having relations with one another that time it is called as conflict in relationship. Psychological and Intellectual conflicts are the part of Internal Conflict and External Conflict also can be divided into Political, Economical, Cultural, and Social Conflicts. Different from the above Kenny states that “Conflict may also occur between man and nature. In this case there is a campaign between man and elements of nature such as described in the movie The Life of Pie.”(129) Confrontation and complications between relational personas are known as relationship conflicts. Society has been for forming through various relations creating various degrees of sharing and exchanges of thoughts and feelings the disturbance between two human being lead conflicts of relationship.

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary states that
1) A situation in which people, groups or countries are involved in a serious disagreement or argument.
2) A violent situation or period of fighting between two countries.
3) A situation in which there are opposing ideas, opinions, feelings, or wishes; a situation in which it is difficult to choose.

It is clear that disagreement or argument is required for the conflict. This disagreement or argument can be within a person or between two groups. It may be related with ideas, opinions, feelings, emotions, views or wishes. The violent situation can occur when conflict reaches at its higher peak.

Further Paul B. Horton and Chester L. Hunt says:
“The atrocities in conflict are often mistakenly attributed his sadism or brutality of the individuals who commit them. Yet ordinary people in a extraordinary situation commit most of the atrocity in group conflicts. The Conflict process often places people in roles where must be brutal.”(71)

For Horton and Hunt, conflict is related with sadism or brutality. Conflict can be varied according to the person. How the individual reacts is depend upon individuals’ bearing capacity, status, power, knowledge, struggling ability, etc. Sometime human being loses consciousness and the situation can easily turn into a violent action. Conflict has some advantages and disadvantages too. Due to it the individual may go into depression or it may lead the confidence.

Marcus (366) defines that “conflict is incapability of ideas, beliefs, behavior, roles, needs, desires, values and so on” which Sanderson (505) defines “conflict as an opposition of interest between and among various individual and social groups, which may or may not be overly observable and which may or may not break out into dispute or physical violence.” (Hermina Napitul, 23)

To conclude, the existence of conflict is concerned with an opposition of interest, ideas, beliefs, behavior, need, desires, values and so on. The core of conflict could be related with human needs. When the needs are not fulfilled the chances of conflict increase. Conflict can be divided broadly in two types i.e. External and Internal.

**Internal Conflict**
Internal Conflict is the reaction of psychological state of mind. The Psychological Conflict may occur due to ideology, beliefs or one’s ability to think. It is the dilemma within one’s mind and outward world. It may be considered as the creative product of mind. A campaign that takes place in the mind of the character is called internal conflict. It is a struggle within oneself, a situation of dilemma in which one is found. This can be a conflict between love and hate, good and evil, strength and weakness etc. Internal conflict is a universal emotion in people. Sometime one may deal with his/her internal mixed feelings or emotions. For example, a character may have to decide between right or wrong or between two solutions of a same problem. It affects only a single person and therefore can be called a characteristic of internal conflict. The environment in which the individual is grown up also lays effect on the intensity of the internal conflict. If the person is born and grown up in criminal atmosphere may not think a lot while committing a crime or may not fear while the internal conflict will be more dominant in an individual who is born and educated in a good family. The prostitute may not face internal conflict while having sexual relationship with unknown person but a common woman may think several times before performing such act. Through internal conflict individual experiences mixed feelings but the further action mostly depends upon the feelings which is more dominant. In internal conflict the winner as well as loser is the same person. The confusion within individual is a wall which separates him from the desired goal. To achieve the goal the wall is to be broken. Psychological and Intellectual Conflicts are kinds of Internal Conflict.
External Conflict

The outer conflict is the campaign or struggle with a outside force of someone. The outside force or forces may be a character, community or nature. An External Conflict may be kind of an argument and action with somebody. Kenny (14) argues that there are three basic of conflicts in all plot of prose fiction. The three basic conflicts most frequently cited are:

1) The individual in conflict with another
2) The individual in conflict with himself
3) The individual in conflict with an outside force.

To increase excitement and suspense conflict is needed in every story. Conflicts depicted in short stories and novels are different from each other. Short story usually deals with a conflict whereas; several conflicts may appear into a novel. As plot unfolds, it increases the curiosity of the reader in relation to happenings and how a character would handle the situation. The excitement usually builds for a climax. Something happens to resolve the conflict at last. In literary work conflict is the base of plot. It may be right to call conflict as a soul of the story. For detail analysis of conflict the following steps can be taken.

1) To identify the major characters
2) To decide which conflict they face
3) To look for steps they take to settle that conflict
4) To see whether the step cause other conflict
5) Watch for the clues and try to foretell what the characters will do
6) Enjoy the build up of suspense
7) Putting self in the story

External conflict affects two or more parties in the physical world. One group is always a winner and other one is loser. In most of the Greek and Modern tragic literature external conflict is notable. The social as well as relationship conflicts are also the part of external conflict. The obstacle separates to individual or group from his/her set goal. The obstacle may be a person, natural element, living or non-living thing. In conflict a obstacle may not be a character every time. Sometime author may appoint the supernatural elements as an obstacle. The conflict between protagonist and antagonist is external conflict, but if the antagonist is very powerful and mighty then it becomes the need of the fictional work to create such a protagonist who is more prominent and powerful than him. In the Hindu religious book *Ramayana*, the Ravana is a powerful evil character who has a mastery over several arts but the protagonist Rama is much more powerful than him. The reader may not accept the story where antagonist is more prominent and wins at last. Conflict makes the story interesting and curious for the readers. In family institution conflict may appear due to the difference in the nature, ideology, culture and living style in husband and wife. So it becomes very important for the couple to understand and respect each other’s feelings.

The ‘Conflict’ as a theme itself is a multidimensional with theoretical background and historical significance in various literary writings. Authors’ backgrounds also play a vital role in some cases. If a writer experiences conflict in life or observed it closely then it is possible that the
conflict may reflect into his/her own literary work. Such conflicts can be autobiographical. If a author has experiences or closely observed poverty, economical distress, marriage problems, opposition of society or illusion in his life then his or her writing may reflect the same. Conflict is the necessary element in the fictional work and has five basic forms such as person versus person, person versus self, person versus nature, person versus society, and person versus God.

‘Person versus person’ conflict deals with a hero’s struggles with central villain in the story. These two characters of a story play major role in plot and contribute to the development of a story. This type of conflict is external. Another type of conflict ‘Person versus self’ is struggle between a character against his/her own will, confusion or fear. The struggle is internal but external forces may influence the characters. Major sources of conflict are social traditions, culture, beliefs or concepts. Another important are in today’s civilization Person versus nature is a major theme in most of the novels. In most of the adventurous stories and voyages the major theme is conflict between Human world and Natural world. Another type of conflict is ‘Person versus Society, in which protagonist struggles against social traditions and culture. Another type of conflict is Person versus supernatural in which we find the conflict between characters against the supernatural forces.

While writing all about conflict, one may consider the various facets of conflict. The analysis of the conflict needs recognition of the conflict as it appears in the literature.
In internal conflict, character deals with his own mixed feelings or emotions which are not visual. It may be considered as Psychological Conflict.

Conflict is one of the social processes which come in individual’s mind from competition or cooperation. It has some positive as well as negative impacts on human life and society. With the help of conflict, people can get best solutions for their problems. Competition and cooperation cannot always work together in conflict. Conflict has a positive aspect when it has been resolved in mutual way, but it will be negative when it brings chaotic situation or even disaster.

Conflict may happen not only to survive and exist but sometime its purpose is to destroy the existence of conflicting parties. Robert Frost remarkably states that:

“Conflict is a opposition between two characters, between large groups of people or between protagonist and large forces such as natural object, ideas, modes of behavior, public opinion and the like. Conflict may also be internal and psychological, involving choices facing a protagonist.” (Hermina Napitul, 23)

According to Robert (1694), the conflict is an important element of fiction which increases interest of the prose work. (Hermina Napitul, 23)

Stand Ford’s opinion (40) about conflict is very inclusive. According to him conflict is a struggle between opposing forces may be in the form of class of action, ideas, desire and will. Conflict is also a struggle between desires within a person. It can be said that it is an obstacle which
prevents a character from achieving the desired goal. Such conflict may appoint various elements as an obstacle. It is the complicated situation faced by the individual or groups where the best alternative according to own consideration is to be chosen.

There is always a connection between plot of a story and conflict. The intensity of the conflict increases with the development of the plot. At the beginning and ending it is negligible or very less but acquires higher position in the middle. It is needed to move the plot towards the climax of the story.

Tennyson, “argues that there are three basic of conflicts most frequently cited are individual vs. individual, individual vs. himself and individual vs. outsider force. The main characters of the story may face internal as well as external conflicts.” (Hermina Napitul, 14)

Social Conflict:

Social conflict may be defined as a campaign over values or claims to status, power and rare resources in which the aim of the conflicting parties or individuals are not only to gain the desired values but also to neutralize, damage or eliminate their competitors. Such conflict can take place between individuals and between groups. There can be intergroup or intergroup conflict. Conflict is important part of individual and social life. Social conflict may contribute to the development of the society. In society, conflict can appear over the distribution of great variety of rare values and goods, such as income, status, power, dominion over territory or ecological position. Each society contains the causes of conflicts within its structure and can be different according to the society. The cause in one society cannot create conflict into
another society. The cause and intensity of the conflict depend upon the structure of the society. The struggle can be for freedom, liberation or discharge from the established customs and traditions of society. In India the struggle of untouchables were for the equality. They fought for their rights against the traditions and beliefs. These untouchables lived the worst life for several hundred years but their silence burst into the conflict due to the leadership of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, which made Indian society to change old customs, traditions and beliefs. The struggle between two individuals or two groups may help to achieve the desired status or position in society. There may be injury to the conflicting parties or the government or private property. The struggle cab burst into violence. Nowadays the social conflict in Iraq has reached at its higher position, which caused the death of several citizens. The struggle may have some adverse effect or it may be significant for the society. Sometime it causes to change the old-outdated traditions, customs, beliefs and helps to establish the modern society. Today’s social structure is the output of several hundred year’s social, psychological and political conflicts.

Social Conflict may appear due to racial discrimination, lack of opportunities, exploitation etc. Religious conflict, class conflict, cultural conflict, Political conflict, economical conflict, conflict between rich and poor, conflict between industry owners and laborers, these are the various types of social conflict.

In society the dominant group may exploit the weaker one. The individual or group bears it at the certain level or limit but when it crosses the boundary, it can burst into conflict or violence. The conflicting parties or
individuals may be the part of same religion or may from different religions living into same social life. In social conflict dominant or powerful establishes the superiority over the others.

In *Violence and Intensity of the conflict*, Dahrendorf (167) discusses about what affects the intensity and violence of the class conflict. Violence is the matter of weapons that are chosen intensity as the energy expenditure and degree of involvement of the conflicting parties. Collins assumes that wealth, power and prestige are mainly responsible for social conflicts. The education and qualification have been used as a resource in struggle for power, wealth and prestige.

The Economical Conflict between rich and poor is also a kind of social conflict. Mostly in social conflict dominant establishes the superiority over the weaker but in some cases weaker may be dominant over the powerful. There requires unity among the groups. The Lion can kill the tiger but if the Lion is single and tigers are in large numbers, the picture can be different. In such conflict weaker also can get victory over the powerful. The same thing can happen in social conflict too. Russian Revolution is the best example of it.

**Psychological Conflict:**

Psychological conflict is a situation in which a person is motivated to engage in two or more mutually exclusive activities. In the monogamous society it is very difficult for a man to marry two women at the same time, no matter how beautiful and attractive they are to him. It is the situation in which the individual is in confusion. His heart says one thing which is not acceptable
reasonably. The individual dwell in confusion state of mind. Psychological conflict may occur on at different levels. According to Edward Murray the entire process of the socialization of child has been viewed as conflict between individual and society. While this Freud says, ‘Civilization itself is a product of the clash between the incompatible demands of biological urges and social conformity.’ Clinical studies suggest that psychological conflict has central importance not only in neuroses but also in psychosomatic disease, sexual deviation and functional psychosis. Psychological Conflict appear to contribute to various forms of social pathology, such as economical, caste and class, marital, educational and vocational failure; delinquency, crime and prostitution, alcoholism and drug addiction etc. The first important use of the concept of Psychological Conflict is done by Joseph Breuer and Sigmund Freud in their work on hysterical neuroses.

Psychological Conflict is a situation in which individual is caught in a mixed feelings. For example a soldier in a combat may be torn between the desire to run away and the fear of losing face with his comrades. It is the conflict which takes place into the mind first. Psychological Conflict is one of the kinds of internal conflict. It can appear into the mind due to difference in views, beliefs, faith etc.

While talking about Psychological Conflict, Coser argues: “the conflict is a crucial safety valve under conditions of stress... preventing group dissolution through the withdrawal of hostile participants. It helps the individual to get inner satisfaction and relief.”(114)
**Relationship Conflict:**

Man is a social animal which cannot survive without society. And for living he has to follow certain rules, regulations and norms of the society. Sometime own people opposes when the person goes against of the established social norms. Every individual has its personal desire, view, opinion, thought, feeling and vision towards life. The elders try to preserve the social traditions while on the other hand the new generation is always in search of something new and want to live their own life according to their own views. The gap between these two generations is mostly responsible for the relationship conflict. To fulfill the own desire, there may be a conflict in the relations. This conflict may appear among parents and children, husband and wife or individuals vs others. Conflict in family may occur due to wealth, property, marriage, external affairs, modern views, economical distress, over expectations…etc. These are the general causes due to which the family relationship disturbs. The family members become each other’s rivals. Even sometime forgets the blood relations and for the sake of property they try to kill one another. There are several events in the novels of Erich Segal where the relationship conflict is notably delineated. He has portrayed two different generations; one is the protector of ancient traditions, values and culture while other is inventor and creator of new ideas based on equality. The new generation has their own views and vision towards the life. Old generation interfere into the life and takes effort to preserve the old traditional values and beliefs. Oliver in *Love Story* is a victim who suffers a lot due to his own family. His father opposes for his marriage with the girl which Oliver has selected as a
life partner. Oliver’s father makes him to leave the ancestral house. But Oliver has the potential to create his own identity without parental help. According to him his life is his own and nobody has the right to interfere into it. This stand of Oliver is mainly responsible for his conflict with his father which is resolved at the end of the novel with Jennifer’s death.

In every family, the family members are attached with each other with the strong bond of love, affinity and care. But when conflict appears among the family members the connecting bond breaks into the pieces. Most of the time misunderstanding and communication gap is mainly responsible. These things may lead to the individual to separate from the family. Both conflicting parties suffer a lot due to the separation and disagreement. Sometime love for each other also plays a very important role in resolving the conflict. Mostly such conflict resolves successfully but sometime there can be a permanent separation from the family. Parents have several expectations from their children. But when the children fails to fulfill it there can be such sort of struggle. In married life, most of the time the financial distress, extramarital affairs or mismatch may create the relationship conflict in husband and wife. The broken relations of the parents laid adverse effects on the mentality and psychology of the growing children.

Doubt also plays an important role in relationship conflict. Most of the time doubt and misunderstandings are the root causes of relationship conflict. Husband and wife lives happy married life, but when doubt appears into their relationship the place of love is slowly replaced by doubt, hatred and jealousy. The doubt may be about the character, about the intension or about
anything else. Once the person has lost the faith it becomes very difficult to trust. Human values love, sympathy, care are the things which stops the conflict to appear into the relationships. If the relation is with full of love and trust there may not be conflict in such relationships. The entrance of doubt and disbelief into the relation is the sign of the relationship conflict. Most of the time parents expectation also causes the conflict in the relationship. Parent expects more than their children’s ability. When the children are unable to fulfill, it may lead to the relationship conflict. In every close and intimate relationship both love and hatred are present. Conflicts and disagreements are integral parts of people’s relationship.

Conflict in American Fiction:

Moby Dick is considered as one of the greatest novels in English literature. The novel secured Melvilles place among most other greatest American writers. The story tells about the adventures of sailor Ishmael’s voyages. Moby Dick is a very big and ferocious white whale. Several whale ships have encountered with him and in previous encounter the fish destroyed Ahab’s boat and bit off his leg. Ahab wishes to take revenge.

Moby Dick is the best example of Herman Melville’s use of stylistic language and symbolism. It is the symbolic work and has some chapters on natural history. In short it is a revenge story of Ahab who finally fails to kill the fish. It also covers the themes like obsession, religion, idealism-versus pragmatism, racism, sanity, hierarchical relationships and politics. The White Whale is a symbol for many things. It symbolizes nature and those elements of
nature that are out of human control. The impact of Hindu mythology is also found in the novel. He calls Lord Vishnu as the first among whales and a god of Whalers. *Moby Dick* is man’s struggle against fate and nature. Ahab loses his leg while struggling with the fish. He becomes very furious and decides to take revenge by killing the fish. The novel has some characters taken from Bible. Ishmael is a symbolic character who stands for orphans, exiles and social outcastes. Some themes of the novel are taken from Bible. With the adventures of the sailors Melville attacks on the human psyche.

**William Faulkner**'s important novel *The Sound and Fury* is a story told in four chapters, by four different narrators and out of chronicle order. The novel requires intense concentration and patience to interpret and understand. It is the story of the three Compson brothers Benjy, Quentin and Jason. The fourth and last chapter of the novel is narrated by the writer himself. Chopson family is wealthy and powerful family in Jefferson town and has a lot of ancestral property. The Chopson brother grown up and everything is normal till Caddy begins to behave promiscuously. Caddy is only seventeen but she has affair with several lovers. Meanwhile Caddy becomes pregnant but she is unable to understand that who among her lovers is responsible for her pregnancy. Due to the pre-marriage pregnancy of the Caddy the whole Chopson family gets disturb, tortured. Caddy’s father is somewhat different having his own thoughts and View towards life. When Caddy’s father comes to know that Caddy has loosed her virginity, she takes a stand that virginity is a myth invented by men. According to him no battle is ever on and no battle is even
fought. The field only reveals to man its own folly and despair. Victory is an illusion of philosophers and fools. Due his daughters pregnancy he becomes alcoholic. Caddy and Quentin are brother and sister has a very close relationship. Several times Quentin asks her about the father of the unborn child but every time she vaguely answers. Caddy is responsible for the degradation of the Chomps on family. Caddy has certain boldness and love for independence which cannot be disapproved. She possesses a certain rare kind of feminine charm which attracted the men like Dalton Ames, Herbert Head and even to her brother. Through Quentin is not involved sexually with Caddy but it cannot be denied that he might have that kind of feelings for Caddy. Quentin tries to save Caddy from social criticism and therefore he commits suicide telling his father that he has incestuous relationships with Caddy and the child is his own. Caddy is kind of selfish character. After her marriage, her husband realized that Caddy is pregnant and the child is not his own. He takes a divorce from her. Though Chomps on family accepts the baby child but Caddy was denied to visit the parental house. Same child generates problem for the Chomps on family. Through the work, Faulkner handles the themes like sexual perversion and violation of the established social norms which made Chomps on’s family to suffer.

Faulkner’s next novel As I Lay Dying has a great literary value. The story revolves around the mother and her family. The character of the mother suffers a lot in the story and finally dies. She is buried into the wooden coffin but Vardaman drills holes in the coffin thinking that there will be difficult for
Addie to breathe. Addie is the character who sees marital love and motherhood as a empty concepts. In this novel Faulkner introduces reader Yoknapatawpha country, a fictional rendition of his native Lafeyette country, Mississippi. The same fictional country is appeared in most of his novels. Earlier to Faulkner the place was portrayed in American literature as a backward and foreign land. But Faulkner changed this perception of several Americans through his literary work.

*As I Lay Dying* focuses on the impermanence of human existence and identity. He gives a clear cut message that everybody who is born on this earth is born with his death. An individual wastes whole life in order to create own identity. While creating the own identity the person suffers a lot, but with time the identities are replaced. In the novel Addie had the identity as a wife of Anse Bundren but after her death, Anse introduces his new wife as Mrs. Bundren, a name that, until recently has belonged to Addie. It means the individual’s identity is unstable like human existence. The novel is filled with moments of great heroism and with a lot of struggle. Faulkner points out different kinds of human nature with the help of Jewel Bundren. Jewel is a son of Addie and Anse, a slightly different character. Even his own mother lies on the deathbed, Jewel refuses to say her good-bye. After Addie’s death, he tries to show that he cared deeply for his mother. In this novel, Faulkner delineates vivid and realistic picture of the American society.

Another notable novelist, *Hawthorne* portrays the realistic picture of the society. *Scarlet Letter* is a romance where the constant interaction between
actual and imaginary can easily fired out. The imagery and symbolism also
plays a very important role in the novel. The name of the novel itself is one of
the most important symbols in the novel which covers the various layers of
meaning intended by the Hawthorne. ‘A’ scarlet color letter which Hester has to
bear on her chest stands for her adultery and sin, which she committed with
Dimmesdale. Dimmesdale is the person who has sexual relationship with
Hester. Her daughter Pearl, the embodiment of the Scarlet letter is another
symbol. The daughter is the connecting link between Hester and Dimmesdale.
Pearl is compared with red rose and birds which are the symbols of the freedom
and hope in the story.

On the surface level Scarlet letter is a novel about crime and
punishment, but in dipper level the novel has several layers of meaning. Hester
being a married woman has an affair with the Dimmesdale and she also gives
the birth to a daughter. The truth is revealed into the society. The people decide
to punish her in order to stop the adultery. People make her to wear the Scarlet
Letter (A) as a punishment which is a symbol of her adultery. The sinners suffer
a lot due to their act. Hester and Dimmesdale suffer internally and externally.
The novel starts when the couple has already committed a sin and for that they
are punished. The suffering of Hester is not only physical and social but it is
spiritual too. After a large internal and psychological conflict, she accepts her
sin publically, in order to get redemption and salvation.

Scarlet Letter and Pearl both are the punishments for her because both
constantly remind her about the sin. Dimmesdale’s punishment is somewhat
different. He also suffers terribly in secrecy but does not dare to accept his sin publically. The punishment (internal and external) has killed them i.e. left them without the hope of life. A Scarlet letter and Pearl help Hester to get redemption not in the eyes of society, but at least, in the eyes of God. Compare to Hester, Dimmesdale’s suffering is much less and internal. He has guilt that he is the cause of Hester’s pain. Hester is a firm and courageous whereas Dimmesdale is timid and weak- willed. Both dies at the last but Pearl succeeds to get free from the Boston. The novel focuses on the darkness and puritan orthodoxy as well as confusion appears due to passion.

There is a contrast in the views of William Faulkner and Hawthorne. For Faulkner virginity or purity is a myth invented by man but according to Hawthorne the loss of virginity affects the purity of the soul. On the one hand Faulkner’s character (Caddy) has several affairs and she cannot guess that which of her lover is responsible for her pregnancy. Caddy never considers her act of adultery as a sin. While on the other hand the Hester has a single affair but has a strong feeling of the sin and for the sake of salvation and spiritual purity, she suffers a lot.

The Melville’s work is an autobiographical and mostly based on his own experiences. Billy Budd was written in 1891 but the book appeared posthumously in 1924, thirty three years after his death. It is the tragic story of a handsome sailor, Billy Budd. The work is a symbolic tale. He is wrongly accused by evil minded master-at-arms, Claggart. Billy Budd has a fatal flaw. He is unable to defend himself verbally because of a stammer and strikes
Claggart dead. The captain of the ship was aware about Billy’s innocence but he is helpless due to the military law. “Billy’s hanging in the story reminds us about crucifixion of the Lord Jesus Christ.” (Goodman, 61) Through the story Melville gives a spiritual message that society may sometime require the sacrifice of an individual to preserve the accepted order.

In **Billy Budd, Melville** portrays a conflict between good and evil. Billy Budd stands for the innocence and good whereas Claggart is the representative of evil and cunningness. Billy is the victim of his treachery which made Billy to sacrifice his own life. On dipper level it is the conflict between moral and legal justice. Generally the people give much more importance to the law than morality. Billy is the victim of the law. Though he follows the moral ways but according to the law he is guilty. The characters like Captain Vere are the protector of the laws and not of the morality. Vere is aware about innocence of Billy but plays the role of neutral observer. Captain Vere is also equally responsible for Billy’s crucification. His lack of action made Billy to sacrifice his own life. Vere is helpless person who has to follow the laws and orders of the military.

Billy is compared with Jesus Christ. Even his last words have much resemblance with Lord Christ’s statement before the crucifixation. The Writer points out that how some laws are responsible for the moral injustice. Hemingway’s another novel *A Farewell to Arms* deals with the theme of war and love. In *Old Man and the Sea*, he has not appointed a single lady character but for *Farewell to Arms*, he uses all his skills to make the novel interesting and
curious. The theme of the novel revolves around the battle field and the love. Henry works as a driver of the ambulance in Italian Army. The story is an artful mixture of war, brutality, violence, love, relationship and care. The life of Henry is full of love and suffering. It is the tragic story of the protagonist who loses wife at the last. The death is the only truth of the life. Everyone who takes a birth on this earth is born with the death. Life is not mortal. Every person has to face the reality of death. The conflict, suffering, pain and love are the various facets of the soldier’s life. Henry has seen a lot of violence, brutality and bloodshed in his life, but the arrival of love made him to think about himself. At first Catherine and Henry try to seduce each other but later on fall in love in the true sense. He decides to leave the job of ambulance driver which is full of violence and killing. Due to the love, he realizes the real meaning of the life.

Another important American novelist is Mark Twain’s first adventure novel *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* was published in 1876. There is a lot of resemblance in setting and characters of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. His first novel, *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* is mostly based on his personal memories of childhood in Hannibal in 1840s. In the preface to the novel, he states that ‘most of the adventures recorded in this book really occurred’. Indeed, nearly every figure in the novel comes from the young Twain’s village experiences: Aunt Poly has many characteristics of Twain’s mother; Mary shares many characteristics with Twain’s sister, Pamela; Sid resemblance with Twain’s younger brother. Being the autobiographical story, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* remains the most
popular and widely read novel. The novel portrays Tom and Huck’s adventures. These two major characters follow the criminal minded Injun Joe. The story gives us the record of Tom’s growth. Growing up for Tom means embracing social custom and sacrificing the freedom of childhood. Tom exposes the hypocrisy of social institutions, such as schools, churches and the law’ as well as public opinion. The novel has also the touch of superstitions and supernatural elements.

_The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn_ was written by Mark Twain after the abolition of slavery from American society and the novel deals with the past period when there were the slaves and slavery in the country. In the novel two stories run simultaneously. First is of the small boy Huck, who is white and from very poor family and second is of the Jim, who is a slave. Huck’s father is a drunkard person and Huck is adopted by a widow Douglas, a kind but stifling woman who lives with her sister Miss Watson. There is lot of difference between Huck and Jim. Though Huck is from very poor family, but he has the freedom to take his own decisions due to his white origin. On the other hand Jim is much more intellectual and hardworking but has no freedom and lives life of slavery. The story revolves around the struggle of Huck and Jim. Huck struggles for his rights and Jim fights against the slavery. Jim has been separated from his own family and children. Huck’s father files a case against Miss Douglas for the custody of a child and the custody is granted by the newly arrived Judge. Huck, a child of 13 years receives little education at the house of Miss Douglas.
Through this novel, Twain attacks on the American laws of that time which considered slaves as a property. When the story develops, it seems that Jim is a superstitious person but later on reader comes to know that many of his beliefs have some basis in reality. Huck at first dismisses Jim’s superstitions but later on appreciates his deep knowledge. It is the slavery that placed noble and moral Jim under the control of white people. Twain’s intension is to attack on racism, slavery and hypocrisy of so called civilized American society, which at first denied the rights of slaves as a human being. Through the conflict story of Jim, the writer also focuses on the exploitation, sufferings and worst life of the slaves. The slaves have no rights even they are not allowed to live at the place where they intend to stay. The child Huck is the victim of the faulty logics of the Judge. Though Jim is cruelly treated by the white society but he doesn’t leave his humanity. He follows all the morals of the society, offers a food to Huck who is a white child. He also protects and cares him a lot like his own child. Jim performs all his duties which he should perform as a human being though he is being exploited by the white society.

**Kate Chopin** took strong often controversial stand against the issues of the day. Chopin’s husband loved her deeply and supported and admired her independence and intelligence. The independence she got in real life also can be observed in her literary work. Her second and last novel *The Awakening* was published in 1899 at the height of her popularity. Many of Chopin’s earlier work have the controversial subjects. Chopin’s novel, *The Awakening* attacks on the roots of the *Louisiana law*. Under Louisiana law, a wife was considered as the
property of husband. The public was shocked reading such a woman protagonist portrayed by Kate Chopin into her novel *The Awakening*. The novel was very controversial at that time but modern critics have noted the features and the characteristic of the book. Edna Pontellier is the woman protagonist. She has the secret love for the Robert. Robert also has the same feelings for the girl but neither Isle nor Robert had revealed it. Edna learns several things with Robert and becomes aware about her identity and sexuality. She realizes that how the male dominating society has framed woman. Her story is the struggle against male dominating society in search of identity and self-recognition. Edna wholly rejects former lifestyle and declares herself independent. Though she looks selfish but her struggle is for emotional, sexual and intellectual freedom. Finally she completely rejects the social acceptance that woman should not speak openly about her sexual desires and emotions.

**Hemingway** one of the pioneer novelists in the modern period is being acclaimed by his *Old Man and the Sea*, a conflict novel. Santiago is an old man, seasoned fisherman lives in a small village. Every day he goes to the sea to catch the fish but unfortunately didn’t get single one till 84 days. Yet he doesn’t lose the patience. There is a small child, Manolin who loves and cares for the old man. Every day the child makes the arrangement of Santiago’s meal. One day Santiago goes into deep water and succeeds to hook expertly a big fish known as Marlin. He suffers a lot while catching the fish but somehow hooks. The fish struggles with the old man in order to be free. He has a conflict with the old man more than three days but cannot succeed. The fish pulls the boat.
While controlling the fish, Santiago bears a lot of pain and finally kills him with the harpoon. He lashes to his boat but the blood of the fish attracts Sharks. Sharks devour the Marlins precious meat, leaving only skeleton, head and tail. When the old man comes at the sea shore there was only skeleton left and all the meat was eaten by the Sharks.

The novel deals with the conflict of man with the nature. At first his conflict is with the big fish, Marlin. The fish also protest him in order to save own life but couldn’t succeed and killed by the old man. Both find in the complications. Fish struggles for the life due to the intension of Old man for killing it. The Santiago has a very strong will and remains successful in the conflict. As per the thinking of Santiago the dead fish was his own. He had to make some money by selling the fish but Sharks eat all the meat of the fish. Though Santiago kills several sharks but more and more appears and finally the skeleton, head and tail remain. It is the courageous story of Marlin, Sharks and the elements of the nature with the Old Man.

Hemingway’s novel *Old Man and the Sea* deals with the conflict between man and the nature whereas the William Golding depicts the conflict between good and evil in his famous novel *Lord of Flies*. Golding was acclaimed for his *Lord of Flies* which was rejected by more than twenty publishers earlier. The novel became the best seller in both Britan and United States. The novel sketches the story of English school boys marooned on a barren island after their plane is shot down during the war. The novel also reflects Golding’s experiences of the real life violence and brutality. Instead of
the poetic and philosophical language, he uses straightforward writing style and deliberately avoids lengthy description. Many critics characterized the novel as retelling episodes from Bible. Golding also implies certain Christen images and themes in the novel.

The protagonist of the story is Ralph, who is athletic and has a strong wish to rescue from the forest and return to the civilized society. From the beginning, he tries to achieve the goal with all his abilities; while other boys are busy in playing games and enjoying the wild life. Ralph has the capacity to become a leader and therefore, elected as a leader of the group. Ralph represents the good and civilization with human values whereas the antagonist, Jack is cruel, jealous and the representative of evil, savagery and violence. Jack has the hidden desire for power and leadership. Jack’s jealousy can best be observed when Ralph becomes the leader of the group. His love for power and violence are closely related with each other. He takes the help of violence to get the power and authority over the boys. Through the character of Jack, Golding gives the message that superstition and violence can be manipulated as instruments to get the power.

The conflict between Ralph and Jack is the struggle between civilization and savagery. Golding tries to convey the message that savagery and evil exists within all human beings. Ralph is rescued by the naval officer, but the end of the story is semi-tragic.

Another prominent novelist, George Orwell, whose 1984, is the political novel was published when there was an impact of Russian communism all over
the world. In this novel, the protagonist has a conflict with the political party. The struggle is for the freedom. Orwell portrays a state in which government (the political party which in power) controls and monitors all aspects of human life. The novel is considered one of the best crafted novels. Winston Smith, the protagonist is a low ranking member of the ruling party in London, in the nation of Oceania. The ruling party has a control on every aspect of human life. Winston looks the face of omniscient leader everywhere he goes. The leader is called as Big Brother. Even in Oceania thinking rebelliously is also considered a crime. Nobody has the freedom. The party had prohibited the thoughts, sex and any expression of individuality which could be harmful for the party. Winston dislikes the party and he decides to write the diary which contains the ideas of crime. Winston also has an affair with the beautiful dark haired girl, Julia. But her intention was only to use Winston to fulfill her sexual desire. Winston was not her first lover. The protagonist is aware about the fact that he and Julia will be caught and punished sooner or later for the crime.

The members of the ruling party try to trap Winston. One of the party members, O’ Brien meets Winston and tries to tell him that how he is against ideology of the party. He gives Winston a copy of the manifesto of the brotherhood. It is the organization which works against the party, but one cannot find out the evidences that such kind of organization is present in the state or it is mere trap to catch Winston. Finally, the party succeeds to catch Julia and Winston. Winston finds that Brien is a party spy who was pretending
to be a member of the brotherhood in order to trap Winston while committing an act of rebellion against the party.

Winston’s struggle is against political ruling party for the individual freedom. Though the protagonist couldn’t succeed in the struggle but till the end of the novel, he fights for the rights. His struggle is for the freedom of thoughts, expressions and love. Finally Winston has accepted the party entirely and has learned to love Big Brother. Orwell’s goal is to demonstrate the terrifying possibilities of totalitarianism. The protagonist commits innumerable crimes throughout the novel in order to limit the power and control of the party.

**Virginia Woolf**, famous woman novelists in the mid-1920s. Her *The Voyage Out, Mrs. Dalloway, Orlando and To the Lighthouse* are remarkable works in English Literature. These novels proved her artistic and creative skill. Her writing addresses various issues related with her era and literary circle. *To the Lighthouse* published in 1927 is her most experimental work. She has depicted event of a single afternoon over of half the novel, while the events of the following ten years are compressed into few dozen pages.

The novel is divided into three sections: *The Window, Time Passes*, and *The Lighthouse*. First section deals with the family life of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay. The couple has eight children. Six year-old James Ramsay wants to visit the lighthouse. Husband and wife discuss about the desire of their son. The scene also has some discussion of the family members with the old friends like Lily, William Banker, Paul and Minta. Mrs. Ramsay wants Lily to marry William but Lily desires to remain single. On the other hand William’s opinion
about women is very negative. According to him, women can’t write and paint. His view is like a challenge for Lily. She struggles to complete the painting of Mrs. Ramsay and finally completes it. Second section of the novel deals with the war. It also focuses on the transience of life and work. In a very short period, death of three family members take place which points out that death is inevitable. Ramsay Andrew is killed in a battle. The event disturbs the whole family. Woolf’s intension through this section is very clear. Death event throws a light upon the transience of life and work whereas Lily’s painting stands for the struggle against gender convention.

*To the Lighthouse* is a complex work of art by Virginia Woolf in it the novelist has rendered various themes and ideas. The dominant themes are love, married life, family self-shedding and self dramatization. According to critic, David Douches the main theme is the relation of personality, death and time. According to others the theme is the contrast between the rational and logical approach and emotional and intuitive approach to the problems of life, as symbolized by Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay. The novel also highlights the relationship conflict.

Joseph Hiller’s most selling books include *Something Happened, Good as Gold, Picture This, God Knows and Closing Time*, but his first novel, *Catch-22* remains his most famous book. The novel deals with the war, air force experiences, violence, brutality, bureaucracy and paradoxical madness. Through this novel, writer intends to focus on the insanity of war and meaninglessness of armed conflict.
The novel contains number of secondary stories woven around the main story. The story is about the struggle of the protagonist Yossarian, who works in a military. During the World War II, the soldier named Yossarian had arrived with his air force squadron on the island of Pianosa, near the Italian coast. The squadron’s are forced into brutal combat situation and bombing. The colonels used to arrange number of flying missions that the pilots were required to fly before being sent home, so that no one is ever sent home. In order to stay alive Yossarian avoids the flying bombing missions. He struggles for his own life against the bureaucracy. He claims that he is insane and therefore should not be sent on the bombing missions. But the act of proving oneself insane suggests that he is not insane. Several days, he stays in the hospital. Inevitability of death is also the theme of the novel. Yossarian’s friend dies in the bombing mission in his arm which changes the complete life of Yossarian. The people fear to die. They struggle against the death in order to survive, knowing that it cannot be avoided though can be postponed. The protagonist lacks the characteristics of the typical conventional hero. Like conventional hero, he does not sacrifice his own life in order to save the life of other people. Instead of that he tries to save own life neglecting others. Throughout the novel Yossarian struggles against the powerful bureaucracy who intends to snatch his life from himself.

The next prominent novelist Richard Wright has also written realistic novels. His novels also deal with the theme of conflict, fear and suffering of the oppressed group. The novel, Native Son basically deals with racism of the America in the decade of 1930. The protagonist of the novel, Thomas Bigger is
from lowest rung of society. The novel helps the reader to know the suffering, pain and fear of the black people of America. The whites are portrayed as oppressor and the blacks are the oppressed. The protagonist is a poor, uneducated, twenty year-old black man in 1930s Chicago. Bigger, one of the black characters is of the opinion that he has no control over his own life and it is completely ruled and controlled by the white Americans. Bigger is the active member of the gang which used to rob many black owned businesses. The gang never attempted to rob white men. Dr. Dalton is a white landlord and has a beautiful girl, Mary. She is different than other people and treats blacks as a human being. She was accidently killed by Bigger in the drunkard condition. Bigger burns her body in Dalton’s furnace in order to conceal his own crime. Mary’s murder gives Bigger a sense of power and identity he has never known. Thereafter the psychological conflict appears in his mind which plays a very important role to develop the novel.

The press and media claim that Bigger is guilty and he might have raped Mary before killing. According to the public and media Bigger should be sentenced to the death. Writer also attacks on the hypocrisy of the American judiciary. Max, the lawyer who tries to defend Bigger in the court treats him like human being which has a strong effect on mind of the protagonist. Bigger has always lived the life defined by the fear and anger he feels towards whites. It was the result of the racism that made him behave like this. The blacks was in 1930 was worst and frightened. The racism made these people to suffer a lot.
According to Richard Wright Public and American media painted Bigger as a brutal only due to his race.

**Erich Segal (1937-2010)**

Erich Wolf Segal, an American author, screenwriter and educator was born on 16th June 1937 at Brooklyn. He was the eldest son of three sons of Wolf Segal. His father was multitalented personality. He was orthodox rabi, sculptor, artist and musician. Segal once noted that “it was he, who instilled in me the love of learning and who made me take Latin as well as Hebrew.” (*Current Biography,387*) due to the religious background of the family, Segal also studied at the Jewish Theological seminary in Manhattan and attended Crown Heights Yashiva.

He has completed his high school education in Midwood High School and graduated from Harvard University in 1954. He has obtained his master degree and “*Harvard University awarded him Ph.D. in 1959 in comparative literature.*”(*Pelzer 20*) Segal became the scholar of Greek and Latin literature, publishing books on the Greek writer Euripides and the Roman playwright Plautus. Before writing the novel, *Love Story* his dissertation on Plautus was published as *Roman Laughter*. Erich Segal was very fluent in German, French, Latin and Greek. He was remarkably scholarly person of an equal passion for teaching and writing. He had begun his teaching career as a professor of comparative literature at Yale University. He had taught classics at Harvard University too.
To become a writer was a dream of Segal since his childhood. He says: “From the time I was a littlest boy. I wanted to be writer….. I came from a nice Jewish family. What kind of a job was it being a writer?” (Ephone, 152) “His father wanted him to be a professional person” (Ephone, 152). And may be therefore, Segal selected teaching profession like an obedient child and later on turned towards writing.

Erich Segal married in 1975 with Karen James. They have two daughters i.e. Francesca and Miranda. Erich Segal has written seven novels including Love Story. His other well known novels are

(1) Love Story (1970)

(2) Oliver’s Story (1977)

(3) Man, Woman and Child (1980)

(4) The Class (1985)

(5) Doctors (1988)


The success of his first novel, Love Story affected Segal’s credibility as a scholar and he agreed to take a leave from his teaching profession. Earlier to his death in January 2010, he moved to England and was a teacher at Wolfson
College in Oxford. He also worked as visiting professor in the University of Munich, Princeton University and Dartmouth College.

The proposed research work attempts to study the socio-psychological and relationship conflicts in the select novels of Erich Segal: Love Story, Oliver’s Story, Man Woman and Child, The Class, Doctors, Acts of Faith and Prizes.

Love story, the first novel of Erich Segal published on 4th February 1970 has become a turning point in Erich Segal’s life and reached him on the top most position. Erich Segal began his writing career with the novel Love Story “which was initially written as a screenplay and later adapted into a novel.”(Pelzer 19) This novel became very popular among the readers and in a very short period Erich Segal became a famous writer. The novel, which is also best seller book, was nominated for the 1971 ‘National Book Award’ one of the prestigious literary prizes in United States. Though the novel could not receive award but the movie “Love Story” was nominated for seven Academy Awards and Erich Segal won a Golden Globe for the screenplay. After his first book, he became very popular among the readers but he was never popular with critics, may be due to his arrogant and abrasive nature in interviews. After listing some Segal’s academic books, The Times Obit concluded: “None has appeared on The Times best seller list”. More than 21 million copies of Love Story were sold. In 1971 Gallup Poll found that Love Story was read by one out of every five Americans. The movie of the same title was released in the same year. “The movie also got the success and it is considered to be the most profitable
film since *Gone with the Wind*’ (Pelzer 20). Due to the great success of *Love story*, Erich Segal took a leave from his teaching profession from Yale (Pelzer 6). In 1971, the novel was also nominated for the *National Book Award*, one of the most prestigious awards in American Literature.

*Love story* (1970) is a tragic story of Oliver Barrett IV and Jennifer Cavilleri, the most lovable couple. Both of them are from different family background, culture etc. Oliver’s family is wealthy and respected for the generations, whereas Jennifer is from a very poor family. Oliver’s family has a long tradition of learning at Harvard. The tradition is also followed by the protagonist of the story in worst economical conditions. It is a love story of Oliver and Jennifer. There is a lot of opposition for their marriage due to the different family background. The marriage creates several problems in the life of both but they struggle with the life and finally proves that their love is genuine. Their marriage gives a chance to Oliver to create his own identity in the society.

Segal’s second novel *Oliver’s Story* (1977), which is a sequel to *Love Story* begins when Oliver Barrett IV, a 30 year old young man finishes his law school and working as a lawyer at *Jonas and March* in New York. The previous book deals with a description that Oliver has got many mental differences and problems with his father (Oliver Barrett III). Oliver marries with the beautiful girl Jennifer against his father’s wish and after few years, she dies due to Leukemia. The novel is about the sufferings of Oliver due to his lonely life. He is unable to forget the past memories of his wife. The novel
focuses that the love of Oliver for Jennifer is unlimited and beyond death. In *Love Story*, Oliver is separated from his parents due to some disagreement. Jennifer tries to reconcile the conflict between them. The conflict between Oliver and his father is resolved due to her death.

*Man, woman and Child* (1980) is the third novel of Segal. The novel focuses on how the family of Bob and Sheila disturbs due to extramarital affair of Bob. The couple, Bob and Sheila, lives a very happy married life. Both of them are economically self dependant. Bob and Sheila is an ideal couple for their friends. Meanwhile Bob goes to the France for the business trip. Bob is a person who does not hide anything from his wife. But couldn’t tell her about his affair with a lady doctor when he was on the business tour. After the tour when he comes back to the America, never try to contact the lady doctor. He forgets her completely and both of them live their life very happily and joyfully in two different countries. But after ten year, Bob realizes that the lady has a son from him. He was informed about the child because the mother of the child was recently died and a child has no other relative in the France. The arrival of child causes several problems in the family. Due to different views of Bob and Sheila the whole family disturbs. Greed of the physical pleasure is also main theme of the novel.

*The Class* (1985) is Erich Segal’s fourth novel, was published in 1985. The novel is about Harvard class of 1958 particularly refers five fictional members of the class: Andrew Eliot, Jason Gilbert, Theodore Lambros, Danial Rossie and George Keller. The novel revolves around the life of the above five
characters, the luckiest people who could study at the Harvard University. The novel is full of internal and external conflicts. Through this novel Segal deals with the problem of terrorism, racial discrimination, black and white conflict etc.

*Doctors (1988)*, the fifth novel of Erich Segal was published in 1988. The novel revolves around five major characters of Harvard Medical School of the class of 1962. Erich Segal has pointed out very craftily that how doctors struggle with their professional and personal lives. Though these people are on the top and considered most successive but they have to face the family problems like other common people. The novel covers more than 30 years socio-political change and medical and scientific discoveries. Basically the novel focuses on four major characters i.e. three men and a woman. It is the story of lives of these characters. Erich Segal has synthesized the story with the love story of Barney Livingston and Laura Castellano. Out of the four characters, two are white and two are the representative of others. The four characters are Barney Livingston, Laura Castellano, Bennett Landsmann and Seth Lazarus.

Segal’s sixth novel, *Acts of Faith* (1992) has the main focus on the eternal struggle between the spiritual and material, the secular and the sacred. The story underlines three major characters i.e. Daniel, Deborah and Timothy Hogan. Denial is a younger brother of Deborah. Both of them grown up in the same family, but the family give different treatment and education to them. The father of Daniel is Rav Moses Luria, Silczer Rebbe. Being the only son of
Jewish spiritual leader, Daniel thinks that he is also going to become the spiritual leader of a small sect of Orthodox Jews living in the Brooklyn. The parents of these two children are the most orthodox; however the children seem modern. The family intends to make Daniel the spiritual leader and Deborah the ideal Jewish housewife. Daniel, Deborah, and Timothy, the three major characters of the novel do not believe blindly on the religious faith but they never deny the presence and power of the God. The novel has a plenty of intra-religious and inter-religious conflict and gender descrimination.

The novel, *Acts of Faith* focuses on a young generation which is not ready to believe the religious faith without questioning and therefore, their act seem the rebellious. Remarkably the novelist has synthesized orthodox traditional religious values and modern scientific religious beliefs. Erich Segal has pained two different generations through the novel. One is Orthodox and other is Rebellious.

*Prizes (1995)* is Segal’s exploration of personal and professional lives of his three scientists dramatizes one of the novel’s major themes—the high cost of success. While all experience the exhilaration of scientific discovery, the “unadulterated joy” of which the narrator speaks in the final chapter, they are on more intimate terms with disappointment and betrayal, sacrifice and pain. Like the central characters of *Doctors*, they may be engaged in activities that have the potential to eliminate human suffering, but their efforts do not give them immunity from the ravages of time, the vagaries of fate, and the
consequences of human weakness. The novel differs from other novels of Segal. It only deals with the suffering of common man.

Segal has written seven novels and all the novels have reached the best seller lists and has written screenplays for three of them, Love Story (1970), Oliver’s Story (1978), and Man, Woman and Child (1983). The use of first person, third person and flashback technique makes his novels more interesting. He also tried his hand at screenwriting. The script to the Beatles Cartoon film Yellow Submarine (1968) is written by him. Other screenplays The Games (1969), R.P.M. (1970), and Jennifer on my Mind (1971) helped him to earn the reputation as a screenwriter.

Segal’s other books included Greek Tragedy: Modern Essays in Criticism (Harper and Row, 1983); Oxford Readings in Aristophanes (Oxford University, 1996); and Oxford Readings in Menander, Plautus and Terence (Oxford University, 2001), all of which he edited. In 1973, Segal published children’s book, Fairy Tale. The story deals with the adventures of Jack. This is his first and the only children’s book. The book is quite famous among the children but the reviewers say that “the tale was nothing more than an attempt by Segal to cash in on his success.” (Lee and Ross, 46)

Segal was a very good athlete as well as swimmer. He became a runner due to the prescription of the doctor. In his childhood he was injured. Later on he recovered but doctors prescribed him to take light running to develop strength in atrophied muscles. For long time he used to run 10 miles a day. He continued running exercise for long time.
Segal’s career as an academic also seems very prominent. He has earned the reputation as a scholar and translator of some notes. His many scholarly papers have been published in reputed journals. In 1968, Segal published his revised dissertation as ‘Roman Laughter: The Comedy of Plautus’. It is considered very scholarly breakthrough and the first book which highlights what made the Roman laugh.

Segal, who suffered from Parkinson disease, died due to heart attack on January 17, 2010 and was buried in London. In a eulogy delivered at his funeral, his daughter Francesca said,

“That he fought to breathe, fought to live, every second of the last 30 years of illness with such mind blowing obduracy, is a testament to the core of who he was…a blind obsessionality that saw him pursue his teaching, his writing, his running and my mother, with just the same tenacity. He was the most dogged man only of us will ever know.” (Titi Wardani, 65)

To conclude, Erich Segal is a very prominent personality in American Literature and Hollywood. In a very short period, he acquired name and fame as a novelist, screen writer, translator and scholar. He seems more famous in readers than the critics. Readers across the globe admired his literary talent due to his different writing style.
REFERENCES


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