Research Journal of Language, Literature and Humanities _____E-ISSN 2348-6252
Vol. **3(3),** 26-27, March **(2016)** *Res. J. Lang. Lit. Humanities*

Mini Review

Review on three partition novels written by Indian writers

Pooja Saxena
Radharaman Group of Institutions, Bhopal, M.P, India

Available online at: www.isca.in, www.isca.me
Received 22nd January 2016, revised 20th February 2016, accepted 10th March 2016

Abstract

I have taken three novels which are based on the partition of India and Pakistan. It have reviewed that all three novels revealed that at the time of partition population have suffered equally. By this article we could feel the situations felt by the migrated refugees from Pakistan to India, and from India to Pakistan. Pathos of the population was heartbroken because they have been uprooted financially, emotionally, physically as well as mentally. With great pain they have to migrate in compulsion with hope that once they will be back again to their homeland but meanwhile we would feel that how strongly a muslim was attached to a hindu or a sikh. Therefore the emotion and relation between both communities have depicted by the genius Indian writers for the readers.

Keywords: Partition, Migration, Refugees, Sufferings, Death, Sacrifise.

Introduction

Train to Pakistan written by Khushwant Singh Bend in the Ganges written by Manohar Malgonkar and Azadi written by Chaman Nahal are novels on the theme of partition. The partition of India in 1947 was resulted in the division of two major community Pakistan and India. This event of partition remain a single in the world history. This traumatic event disturbed the people of both sides and writers expressed this trauma in their work. So the novels of this period was a unique treasure in Indian English writing. Writers explained Hindu-Muslim relations very sensibly. By the novels we can know their brothrlihood that how they lived in togetherness. writers also explain the pain that How helplessly they were bound to move from their native place to an unknown new country by leaving their friends with whom they have grown up. The novelist has succeeded in maintaining unity of action here.

Train to Pakistan: In Train to Pakistan writer explained that villagers treat each others as family members. In the evening time women chatted their pain and pleasure. Children usually play with each others. They live in group and, share and celebrate together. So that they all lived together in unity and amity. Novels covered a whole part from their all long days to the days of partition of India into two sovereign country Hindustan and Pakistan. Writer has very deep analyse the period of separation. So the time was surely a victim of their painful memories. Muslim population migrated from India to Pakistan and Hindu and Shikhs population migrated from Pakistan to India. As far as time is concerned the novel covers a period of not more than one month. Thus, the unity of time has also been observed by Khushwant Singh. Thus all the three classical unities – of time, place and action – are observed in the novel Another similarity in novels precisely is that people of both sides have faced death killing, loot, arson, uproar mentally and physically torture, women were raped mutilated and dishonoured and torture, children were killed brutally and mercilessly etc. were the big part of that unforgettable event. The event was not likely to be forgotten in sleep. The condition in the area from bad to worse. Even the police and administration are not able to control the communal flare up. There were several blasts of machine guns. People were in great tension, anger and fear. Many were weeping, shivering and murmuring prayers. But writers didn't blame to any one community rather the both community were responsible. Both side's people were attacked, both side's women were raped, both side's children were killed. Even they think similarly that innocent people were also became the victim of this event. Very prominently they highlighted their love and bodings with each other even after the declaration of partition. They belief that once they will come back to their homeland and start to live together as they lived earlier and this partition is just for a short period of time. Another similarity is, the main characters transformed by love and sacrificed their lives for beloved like in Train to Pakistan, Juggat Singh (Jugga) for his beloved Nooren[1].

A Bend in the Ganges: Another significant novel written by Manohar Malgonkar, A Bend in the Ganges in 1964, that is mainly concerned with the 1947 partition of India. Though this is a classic novel about partition, yet Manohar Malgonkar has been one of the most under-rated Indian novelists of English. This is so despite the fact that he has been extremely popular with the reading public in India and abroad. This novel deals with the havoc, violence and agony that accompanied the partition of India. Partition of the country into India and Pakistan was a calamity and it remains the most unfortunate and unforgettable event in the entire history of India. Apart from recounting the holocaust, the novel also attempts to trace the

whole process of the manner in which the British policy of 'divide and rule' led to mutual distrust and arousing of the passions between the two dominant communities in India – Hindus and Muslims. Similarly in this novel Devi Dayal sacrificed his life to save his beloved Mumtaj. This novel is full of characters with different moods, but they never give up their dignity and always ready to help in the sensitive situation. These three novels written by Indian writers. They described all characters in detail vividly. No writer tried to go into the much detail of politics of the partition time. Seriously describe a big side of the sufferings of the refugees and refugee camp. They also described that how the volunteers in refugee camps managed the possible facilities to lessen their pain of leave their native place in that condition[2].

Azadi: Chaman Nahal's Azadi is another major novel of partition. The story of novel takes place in the mid-1947 in Sialkot, where the people are ready to hear the announcement related to the partition. People of Sialkot (now in Pakistan) not ready to accept the harsh reality of partition. Writer depicts in his novel different characters with different religions but living in unity as in family. For example Kanshi Ram the Hindu, Barkat Ali the Mohammedan, and the Teja the Sikh they all live together inspite of from different language, culture, traditions, etc. The plot of the novel Azadi is linear and chronological. It deals with the events of a short period of time beginning with the announcement of the partition of India on 3 June 1947 and ends with the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on 30 January 1948. They asserted on the British Policy of divide and rule which was the main culprit for the partition of India that how they made it possible to stand a friend against his friend. In the same way writers explained cruelty and humanity of both side. Love which provide all the characters the power and capacity to resist the force of violence and destruction. They also described that how the Government of India was careful to transport Muslim refugees safely to their country. Thousands of trains have run to transport millions of refugees, isolated refugees were transported from sea route and aircrafts also used to migrate refugees[3].

Conclusion

In these novels we see a crystallise scenario of murder, killing, loot assault for the society to read. The main aim of writers to write these novels is to bring the social condition in front of the society. They also wanted to cover this historical and unforgettable event in writing as a treasure for the generation which is ignored and not covered effectively in texts. Novels are a way to evaluate and assess the communal problems that the country faced. Every writers analysed very dispassionately and clinically. Novels are the real account as of the scenario of humanity and cruelty of both sides. Partition of India is the event which tells the story of devastation, which mentioned thousands of lives have sacrificed. Therefore, these fictions are helpful to understand human elements and a social conditions In this great novel we find truth meets fiction with stunning and devastating impact, as Khushwant Singh recounts the trauma and tragedy of Partition.

References

1. Khushwant Singh (1956). Train to Pakistan. Chatto$ Windus, India, 9-167. ISBN:0-8371-8226-3

2. Manohar Malgonkar (1964). A Bend in the Ganges. Hamish Hamilton, London. 261-291. ISBN: 9788186939475

3. Chaman Nahal (1993). Azadi. Arnold Heinemann and Boston Houghton Mifflin, USA, 147-148. ISBN0395194016