



KUSHWANT SINGHS TRAIN TO PAKISTAN : THE THEME OF PARTITION

Roopa D. Shrinvas

Asst . Prof Of English , Govt . First Grade College , Mamadapur (TB/Dist-Bijapur).

Abstract:

The Partition of India was the route toward isolating the sub-terrain along fanatic lines, which happened in 1947 as India grabbed its opportunity from British Empire. The northern part overwhelmingly Muslim, advanced toward getting to be nation of Pakistan and the southern fantastically Hindu transformed into the Republic of India, the package at any rate squashed the two India and Pakistan as the strategy ensured various lives in fits of commotion, ambushes, murders and pillaging. The two countries began their opportunity with annihilated economies and landscapes without a set up, experienced course of action of government, this, yet moreover around 15 million people were ousted from their homes. The Partition of India was a critical event not only ever of Indian subcontinent yet in world history. Its focal reason was the aggregate thinking about the two Hindus and Muslims; anyway the conditions under which it happened made it maybe the saddest event of the chronicled scenery of India. In all probability, the Hindus and the Muslims were living separately since long anyway they fail to show the conclusions of congruity and solidarity among themselves. The aficionado leaders of the two systems expected an unquestionable employment in mixing the fire of communalism. The package was extraordinarily merciless and colossal in scale and discharged wretchedness and loss of lives and property as countless uprooted individuals fled either Pakistan or India.

Khushwant Singh's fiction reveals that he is a writer who has been significantly impacted by disaster and that he had depended, as it were, upon the quick, forthcoming and energetic methods of validness to pass on his reactions to experience. Singh's short stories in *The Mark of Vishnu* and *Other Stories* and his two books, *Train to Pakistan* (1956) (in like manner appropriated under the title *Mana Majra*) and *I Shall Not Hear the Nightingale* (1959), are clearly made by a lively mien. Conditions, in any case, certainly shaped his point of view, for his, decision to transform into a writer was quickened by the horrendous happenings related with the Partition of India. 'It was', said Singh, 'a period of upset desire': The feelings that I had acknowledged for as long as I can remember were

KEYWORDS: theme, partition, train.

INTRODUCTION

Train to Pakistan (1956) by Khushwant Singh is an eminent Indian Partition Novel. The story deals with the bona fide renderings of package of 1947. The epic is a blend of history,

authoritative issues and truth of the period of 1947. Train to Pakistan is a meaningful novel, through the picture of train; the essayist portrays the unforgiving reality and mass movement of the time from India to Pakistan, and Pakistan to India. Mano Majra is an ordinary town at the edge of Pakistan is a central of the novel. The distinguishing strength of the town is that the all inclusive community of Sikh and Muslim are identical in number. The epic highlights the characters like Iqbal, Jugga, Nooroon Hukumchand and Ramlal, etc. The story relies upon the subject of bundle like various creators and their works: Bapsi Sidhwa's Ice-Candy-Man, Baldwin's What the Body Remembers, Amrita Pritam's Pinjar, Salman Rushdie's Midnight's Children, and so forth.

Train to Pakistan furthermore gives much thought on Iqbal Singh and Juggut Singh. Iqbal Singh is a practiced social authority from Britain. On the other hand Juggut Singh is a rising above, strong and uneducated individual, generally called badmash or dacoit. Both the general population are of different qualities anyway both are caught for a comparative reason of Ramlal's crime which they had not submitted. Iqbal and Juggut Singh came to know upon their release that some religious instigators came to Mano Majra and grants the area Sikhs against Muslim and induces them for mass murder. Both, Iqbal Singh and Juggut can save the lives of the all inclusive community in the train, anyway they may be Muslims, social orders of Mano Majra or Nooran his dearest. Juggut Singh atonements his life and recuperations the life of many.

Train to Pakistan focuses on the town Mano Majra (narrative town). The town Mano Majra or numerous edge towns like it have religious grouped assortment. The all inclusive community of various religions like Hindu, Muslim and Sikh have been living beside one another cheerfully and reliably since various ages. The Government experts and the Britishers have not evaluated these towns and the unprecedented violence transmitted in them. Mano Majra is a central town keeping up its solicitation (congruity) and moreover a point of convergence of conflict. The story and film begins with the scene of burglary and murder of Ramlal, the fundamental Hindu Family around the neighborhood.

Train to Pakistan by Khushwant Singh highlights the truth of portion and various evaluations and talked of Sikhs, Muslims and experts like Hukumchand. The creator depicts the viciousness at both the sides of the edge in an incredibly ground-breaking, striking and reasonable way. The epic, Train to Pakistan turns around a lone event from the most punctual beginning stage beyond what many would consider possible of the novel. The scene was the manslaughter of Ram Lal and dacoit at his home by the group of Malli. This is foregrounding of the normal violence. The examination of the novel spotlights on such issues which are not the impromptu rather these are the preludes of the shared mercilessness to acknowledge which are faultless. The enemies of Ram Lal are Malli and his pack anyway caught for the bad behavior to the people who are dark and fair to the crime, the general population like Iqbal Singh and Juggut Singh. Other than this, the playful and peaceful town Mano Majra bothered a lot by the trains, its conceded and its entrance full with corpses. A comparative time bits of tattle spread in the periphery towns about the regular crowds.

KHUSHWANT SINGH AT A GLANCE

Khushwant Singh's name will without a doubt go down in Indian theoretical history as extraordinary compared to other understudy of history and author, an immediate, political

savant and an out - standing spectator and social pundit. He is known as one of India's perceived men of letters with a worldwide reputation, also, being an enormous post-pioneer writer in English language. He is known for his conspicuous secularism, mind and a significant eagerness for refrain. His assessment and examination of social and direct characteristics of people from India and West is stacked with uncommon personality. In July 2000, he was introduced the "genuine man of the year Award by the Sulabh International Social Service relationship for his boldness and dependability in his amazing sharp organization at the respect work. The then Chief pastor of Andhra Pradesh delineated him a "cunning creator and sad enthusiast to human goodness with a rash temper and a valiant character. The Indian External undertakings clergyman said that the mystery of Khushwant Singh's prosperity lay in his learning and order and his faith in the facade of the triviality. Khushwant Singh has overall readership. He has composed for practically all significant national and worldwide paper in India and abroad. He has likewise had various radio appearances at home and globally and had an additional normal profession as an essayist. His book, "A background marked by Sikhs", remains of the best, very much explored and insightful works of the Sikhs. He has likewise composed

a few books, both fiction and true to life, which have been converted into numerous dialects. His epic 'Train to Pakistan' won him worldwide recognition and Grove press Award in 1954, he is top rated creator of more than 80 English distributions. India today depicted him as 'the capital's best known living landmark. Khushwant Singh was granted the Padma Bhushan in 1974. After ten years, in a demonstration of boldness on June 8, 1984, multi day after the assault on the Golden sanctuary, he headed to Rashtrapati Bhavan and restored the encircled reference to the leader of India , Giani Zail Singh, likewise a Sikh in challenge at the raging of the Golden sanctuary, anyway in 2007 Indian government granted Singh a significantly progressively renowned respect, the Padma Vibhushan. In short Khushwant Singh is a man overwhelming – an attorney , negotiator, pundit, Journalist, writer, student of history, naturalist and a lawmaker ,all folded into one.

THEME OF PARTITION IN TRAIN TO PAKISTAN

Khushwant Singh's Novel „Train to Pakistan ,delivers an image of brutal repulsions authorized on the Indo Pakistan fringe during the parcel long periods of August 1947. It tells the grievous story of the segment of India and Pakistan and the occasions that pursued, which will be recognized as probably the blackest part of mankind's history. Just on the eve of freedom, India was apportioned causing an incredible change in the entire mainland. Autonomy got its wake perhaps the bloodiest bloodletting ever of, the aftereffect of this, was twelve million needed to escape their home about a large portion of a million were slaughtered.

The frightening and spine chilling occasions of 1947 had shaken the confidence of the general population in the intrinsic people. It had driven them into a condition of miracle over what man has made of man. To Khushwant Singh, this was a time of extraordinary frustration and emergency of qualities, a troubling and breaking down time of his life. The convictions, he had loved for his entire life were broken. Offering vent to his inward battle and misery, he says: 'the convictions that I had valued for my entire life were broken. I had confidence in the intrinsic decency of the normal man however the division of India had been joined by the most savage slaughters known ever of nation. He says, I had accepted that we Indians were harmony

cherishing and peaceful that we were worried about issues of the soul while rest of the world was associated with the quest for material things. After the experience of fall 1947, I become a furious moderately aged man, who needed to demonstrate his disillusionment with the world.. I chose to take a stab at composing.

The evil and venomous effect of parcel and the ire it generated on him has been practically communicated in blistering assault in *Train to Pakistan*. Initially entitled *Mano Majra*. The epic potrays with intense and tenacious authenticity the severe story of political scorn and viciousness during the fierce and portentous days that went before and pursued the parcel of British India when soul of collective furor and enthusiastic energy for self – articulation was fanning and bumbling with the majority. Each native was gotten up to speed in the holocaust. Nobody could stay detached; nobody could be trusted to be unprejudiced. The facts confirm that parcel contacted the entire nation and Singh endeavor in the novel is to see occasions from the perspective of the general population of *Mano Majra*, a little town which is viewed as the background of this novel. As P.C.Car composes, Singh weaves an account around life in this town, making the town a microcosm speaking to a bigger world".

Khushwant Singh reproduces a minor town in the Punjabi wide open and its kin in that pivotal summer, when the surge of displaced people and the between shared phlebotomy from Bengal toward the North West Frontier finally contacts them. Numerous standard people are dumbfounded, exploited and destroyed. The most heart – tearing entry in the book is the point at which the administration settles on the choice to move all the Muslim families from *Mano Majra* to Pakistan. The dumbstruck locals are overwhelmed by occasions. The Muslims leave with the barest least of their small effects inside ten minutes and the Non-Muslim neighbors don't get an opportunity to bid farewell. The whole scene is difficult at numerous levels; especially the destitution wherein these individuals lived, the uncertainty, they were tossed into and the overshadowing of individuals' mankind. *Train to Pakistan* is Khushwant Singh's Supreme accomplishment. It is one of the best sensible books of Post-world war II Indo Anglian fiction. It has an all around idea out structure, a thoroughly thought out plot, an engrossing story and perfectly potrayed characters. It has numerous prominent highlights – emblematic structure, significant environment and a ground-breaking method for articulation and style. Khushwant Singh has precisely portrayed the genuine image of the unfavorable impacts of parcel and the enduring that individuals were made to understanding. Khushwant Singh maintained his one of a kind mirror to think about the physical torment and mental upheaval that turned into the request of the day, when the division of the sub-mainland into India and Pakistan. He portrays the division between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs in the mid year of 1947. The tale in short potrays the issues of Independence and parcel utilizing it as a way to investigate different issues which at that point rise as the bigger image of the demolition and ridiculous birth of countries.

The Trauma of Partition in *Train to Pakistan* by Khushwant Singh:

Khushwant Singh was conceived on Feb. 2, 1915 in West Punjab. He got his schoolings in Delhi, Lahore and London. He was designated data official of the administration of India at Toronto and Canada and Press attaché and open official for the High mmission of India in the United Kingdom and the consulate in Ireland in 1948-50. In 1950 The Mark of Vishnu was distributed. He went to UNESCO Sixth General Conference in Paris in 1951 as the Member of

the Indian designation. During 1952-53 he altered periodicals of the legislature of India. In 1956 *Train To Pakistan* was distributed and got grant of the Grove India Fiction prize. *The Voice of God and Other Stories* was distributed in 1957 and afterward pursued his second novel *I Shall Not Hear The Nightingale* in 1959. In two volumes *A History of the Sikhs* was distributed in 1963 and got Rockefeller Foundation award for broad travel and research on Sikh history and religion. He got instructing and inquire about task of Princeton in 1966. He was made visiting educator at Swathmore College, Pennsylvania and later joined as the main manager of 'The Illustrated week by week of India'. As a writer he has composed on an assortment of topics on the universe of actuality, men and issues. His story capacity recognizes his composition from that of the other driving columnists of India.

As a writer Khushwant Singh is well known for *Train To Pakistan* and *I Shall Not Hear The Nightingale*. *Train To Pakistan* made him globally known, however he had made an abstract notoriety with production of his short stories *The Mark of Vishnu* and different stories. Khushwant Singh is the thing that his 43 British training made him, a refined humanist. He happily admitted that he is the result of both East and the West. The Punjab wide open, Urban Delhi, and the liberal, the complex city of London are the three prevailing components that impacted Khushwant Singh. Hence presented to the thoughts and frames of mind of the West, Singh is basically an orientalist in viewpoint who has Indian self and distinction of character. His voyage isn't without travails and tribulations, it is an endless journey for character which is reflected through the vehicle of his artistic profession and workmanship.

Along these lines, Khushwant Singh is one of India's recognized men of letters with a worldwide notoriety. A concise record of his accomplishment as an author, short-story author, antiquarian, writer, columnist and manager is adequate to set up him in Indian Writing in English as an adaptable virtuoso. Till date he has delivered couple of books, a significant number of short stories, a bona fide history of Sikhs, accounts of Sikh pioneers and numerous articles which uncover his idea and feeling of an extraordinary author. His introduction of the genuine and the comic makes him remain as a column and friend among present day Indian authors on subjects of worry to contemporary man.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, the novel *Train to Pakistan* very well spotlights on the pre and post Partition climate. The adoration for Hindu and Muslim religious individuals towards one another is additionally a perfect case of humankind. *Mano Majra* resembles the territory of Eden before Partition. Khushwant Singh otherwise called an ace of craft of portrayal. He has depicted very well the characters like Juggut Singh, Hukumchand and Lambardar. Jugga is a blend of good, insidiousness and diversion. In spite of the fact that at the earliest reference point he is named as 'Badmash no. ten', however he has not executed anybody or ransacked anyplace. Jugga is a casualty of savagery who lost his Nooran, and furthermore remains as an image of goodness and prudence. Jugga's scarification for the general population of *Mano Majra* (Muslims) by taking his life when the police specialists couldn't control or neglected to control the horde of Sikhs. Jugga has much worried towards Nooran who is additionally going to Pakistan in a similar train and to spare her life. As indicated by the writer, Jugga is the harbinger of harmony and mankind who attempts to build up congruity between the two networks. Jugga yielded his life lastly prevail in his arrangement of sparing Nooran and others.

REFERENCES

1. The tragic story of partition.
2. Muslim Separatism and consequences, chapter 2, Sita Ram Goel.
3. Sword For Pen, TIME Magazine, April 12 1937.
4. Encyclopaedia Britannica 2008, 1937.Sikkim..
5. Bharadwaj Prashant, Khwaja Asim Ijaz Khwaja, Atif. R. Main (2008-04-22) the Big March: Migratory Flows after the partition of India.
6. Ayesha Jalal (1985) 'the sole spokesman; Jinnah, the Muslim league and the demand , Pakistan. Cambridge university press.
7. Kaur, Ravinder(2007) since 1947: Partition Narratives among Punjabi Migrants of Delhi. Oxford university press.
8. Lawrence James, Rise and fall of the British Empire.
9. Ronald Hyam, Britain's Declining Empire: Adjusting to a post Imperial world, pp 72.
10. Richard Symonds, 1950 the making of Pakistan, London, Asin.
11. Stanley Wolpert, 2006, Shameful Flight. The last Years of the British Empire in Indian, Oxford University press