A TALK ON PARTITION

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ABSTRACT
Saadat Hasan Manto is the short story writer of the twentieth century in the language of Urdu. His short stories depicts the psychological, physical, social, cultural, and economical trauma of the disastrous and darkest time in the history of India and its subcontinent, Partition of India 1947 on the name of religion. Manto himself witnessed and passed the psychological trauma of this disastrous happening which is consider as the largest interchange and migration of people in the history. Around 2 lakhs or more people were migrated from India to Pakistan and vice versa. His sensitive portrayal of the uprooted humanity and people is unmatchable the language of Urdu. His short stories are the truth of the social life depicting political, social, and religious believers of the time he belonged to. Because of his violent and honest depiction of everyday life he was being charged with obscenity pre and post partition, some in India and few in Pakistan after when he migrated. Many other Indian writers, such as Bhisham Sahani, Khushwant Singh, Taslima Nasreen, Salman Rushdie Mohan Rakesh, Kurr-e-tul Aain Haider, Mulk Raj Anand and many more have depicted the multi faced reptures that India and Indians faced at that time. Sadat Hasan Manto is one of them who dealt with the issue with openness and brutality. He wrote as a witness to history, a recorder of history with unmatchable perception, foresight and skepticism.

Keywords: Saadat Hasan Manto; Short Stories; Partition 1947; Society and Politics

INTRODUCTION
Saadat Hasan Manto is the short story writer of the twentieth century in the language of Urdu. His short stories depicts the psychological, physical, social, cultural, and economical trauma of the disastrous and darkest time in the history of India and its subcontinent, Partition of India 1947 on the name of religion. Manto himself witnessed and passed the psychological trauma of this disastrous happening which is consider as the largest interchange and migration of people in the history. Around 2 lakhs or more people were migrated from India to Pakistan and vice versa. His sensitive portrayal of the uprooted humanity and people is unmatchable the language of Urdu. His short stories are the truth of the social life depicting political, social, and religious believers of the time he belonged to. Because of his violent and honest depiction of everyday life he was being charged with obscenity pre and post partition, some in India and few in Pakistan after when he migrated. Many other Indian writers, such as Bhisham Sahani, Khushwant Singh, Taslima Nasreen, Salman Rushdie Mohan Rakesh, Kurr-e-tul Aain Haider, Mulk Raj Anand and many more have depicted the multi faced reptures that India and Indians faced at that time. Sadat Hasan Manto is one of them who dealt with the issue with openness and brutality. He wrote as a witness to history, a recorder of history with unmatchable perception, foresight and skepticism.

OBJECTIVES
To analyse the political and social situation during, before and after partition 1947.
HYPOTHESIS
The complete work of Saadat Hasan Manto is not available in India itself.

METHODOLOGY
Library readings and different materials available in book stores and on internet.

LITERATURE
A Talk on Partition
It is common to understand that the present problems in the subcontinent of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh have its seeds sowed in the decisions taken up by few people in the year 1947. An exploration of history through the eyes of the creative writers and the written material available belonging to the time reflects clearly the fault of men, on the name of religion, and consider those few people as the owner of the divided India and the problems that we are still facing after 68 years of the happening. An overview on the literature being produced during that time is the novel source to read and understand the complex relationship between the event and the process of partition.

Literature and history is the sum of what had happened and why this is happening now? At the same time if being read carefully with consideration it provides with the answer of what will happen ahead? With somebody's spoken words we cannot understand what had happen then and why this is happening now? So these are the only source which we can take into consideration to understand the happenings. It provides us with our past social, political and religious believes and happenings. And if we turns the pages of our Indian history many heroic characters comes alive in front of us. Many different events and disasters we can know through the eyes of historians. And to help the historians the writers of the age and year helps a lot.

Partition of India 1947 was and is still the very black and dark period in history of subcontinent. Many a writers have attempted to enclose the trauma and the disaster in their writings. Much has been written, spoken, read and heard on the same issue. Whatever being written by the people of age is the only source to us to understand what had happened. At the same time it provides us social, cultural, political consciousness and ideology of the people. To name a few we could quote the names of Bhisham Sahani, Khushwant Singh, Saadat Hasan Manto, Taslima Nasreen, Salman Rushdie Mohan Rakesh, Kurr-e-tul Aain Haider, Mulk Raj Anand and many more.

Saadat Hasan Manto was born on 11 may 1912 in Samrala, Punjab in the undivided India. He considered himself as a Kashmiri and was in love with the place. He is considered as the one of the finest writers of the subcontinent India. He started writing short stories and columns when it was the time of famine, starvation, cruelty and social and religious false believes and many more social and political evils were on going. A common man was the perplexed creature. Human rights and humanity was being over thrown in the corners. So Manto and others was the people who used their pen to save the humanity from decaying.

When Britishers have tried to break the unity of religion and its followers on the name of partition people like Saadat Hasan Manto felt the shocked. After the decision of partition, world’s largest human interchange on the name of religion took placed. People who were earlier neighbors, friends, and co-workers were labeled as Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christians. They became thirsty of the life of their friends. They were so savage that they have forgotten the respects for elders and women, love and affection towards children and their safety. Manto tried to reach to those people who just on the name of the religion were killing each others. For this he took unsocial elements and characters such as mentally retired people, prostitutes, mediators and others as the central characters for his stories. Manto was being held on the threshold by the society, which force a human to be a regular criminal. In the beginning so called owner of the society and religion showed their grief and disappointment on his way of writings. He was being labeled as shallow and court trials being run on him. Manto with
his short stories like Mozail, The Return, ram Khalawan, Black Garment, Colder then Ice, bloody spit, Licenses, etc showed the mirror image of the society he belonged to.

Manto is the writer who very forcefully and openly opposed the partition of India. He wrote a short story Toba Tek Singh which is was a slap on the face of the intelligent and so called cultured people. ‘The Dog of Titwal’ is story in which for the first time someone wrote on the problems and the confusion of the people who were being appointed on the border of the country to safe guard their nations. In the story he rose his voice against the false politics where a common human being treated and projected as a dog, who don’t know what to do in these circumstances.

During the partition and its communal sedition the people became so ruthless that they not even felt to damage the honour of a women belonging to the same religion. Sakina of ‘The Return’ is the example of such incidents, where she being dishonored and raped by the men of the same religion. When her father finds her in one of a relief camp hospital he became very happy as just because his very beautiful daughter is at least alive. Whereas Sakine was dead internally having seen the savagery of the people specially by the people of the same faith.

Manto wrote many short stories which were directly and indirectly related to partition of India, which had the plot, scenes, characters, happenings and situations completely based on the disaster. Manto is one of the famous writers of his age. He wrote on people who were the real sufferer of the event. On every step he talked against the society and political structure. He through his stories, raised voice against society and politics and demands a change in the society and politics which we require now. On many of his stories the so called owners of the culture raised voice and around 2 dozens of court trials he faced. He being named as the shallow writer and have faced many controversies on the same. He died at the age of 42 with around half a dozen of the cases pending in court. He worked for Imperial theater in Mumbai, have written more than 250 short stories, many sketches, dramas and dialogues for the films. He worked with All India Radio as the drama and dialogue writer. At the same time he worked in one or two films along with Ashok Kumar and Shyam with whom he shared the friendship.

REFERENCES