

The Major Themes of Indo –Anglian Writing’s A Fictional Approach To Khushwant Singh’s Writing

Dr. Sanjay Kumar

M.A, B.Ed., Ph.D

P.G. Deptt. Of English,

B.R.A.Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.

Abstract : The present paper ‘The major themes of Indo- Anglian writing, ‘A fictional approach to Khushwant Singh’s writing’ shows that Khushwant Singh may be classed with the historical novelists. In his novels, he is with the view that if winter comes can spring be far behind like Shelley.

Keywords :- Cross fertilization, spontaneous, linguistically, creative, typical mystical.

I. INTRODUCTION

The term Indian English literature formerly known as indo Anlian connotes literature written in English by Indian authors This term .is linguistically significant and contextually self explanatory. It has been immensely popular and has replaced other terms. Mulkraj Anand, Bhushan, P.E. Dustoor and Jha were the first Indian scholars to use this term and it gained currency due to their efforts.

Indian English literature is the outcome of the cross fertilization of two fruitful cultures Indian and English. It is the literature created by Indians in English, both before and after independence All Indian writers who wrote in English since the days of Rajarammohan roy down to the our time belong to Indian English literature. It spontaneously and powerfully epresses varying shades of emotions, thoughts and feelings typical to the genius and character of India people English literature is “a curious native eruption, an, expression of the practical no less than creative genius the of Indian people. Indians have written and are writing in English for communicating with one another and with the outside world, for achieving self expression too artistically using English , if necessary or necessarily in and Indian way. The major themes of Indian writing in English are industrialisation globalization, modernization, feminism and women’s empowerment and the changing social dynamics.

Indo Anglian literature is not essentially different in kind from Indian literature. It is a part of a modern facet of that glory which commencing from the Vedas, has continued to spread its mellow ligt, now with greater and now with lesser brilliance under the inexorable vicissitudes of time and history. The average Indo Anglian writer bears all these badges of limitation like other Indian writers and manages to measure out his literary life writer with these coffee spoons of neglect or indeffernce, a distinguished indo Anglian journalist perhaps the most brilliant in the field today once remarked, The Indo Angliam leads a precarious life in magazines and dies in a book.” The body of the writing in the creation of the Indian race in the Indian climate responding fruitfully to the western impact during the 19th and 20th centuries, the creation too of creation gifted individuals from Rammohan roy to Dom Mores who have been able to triumph over many limitations and achieve impressive results in a foreign medium.

There is a continuous western critical tradition from Aristotle ,T.S Eliot, more particularly an English critical tradition from sidney and benjonson Dryden to the mentors of our own day, Eliot Richards and Leavis there are Peculiarities of Indian life and, experience and speech that don’t easily admit of translation into English terms .An experimental new literature would thus need an experimental critical approach for its proper evaluation, a doctrine approach is to be avoided at all costs.

Indian English writer is founded on well established traditions. The mystical tradition, the humanistic. tradition and the socialistic tradition are the main creative impulses that have been active in Indian English literature. The writing of Vivekanada, Rramathirtha, yoganada, Tagore, Sri Aurobindo and Radhakrishnan are suffused with mysticism which has persisted in Indian literature through the ages. The humanistic and socialistic traditions, which our writers have inherited both from the west and their own cultural heritage respectively, have deeply influenced the works of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Radha Krishnan. M.R.Anand And many others.

Khushwant Singh is a prolific writer and has written many famous book, including “The history of the Sikhs” “Truth” Love and a little malice”(an autobiography) Black jamine etc. He is one of the most prominent journalist, of modern era .He graduated from government college, Lahore and got L.L.B degree from Kings college innertempler on 1938 and was called to bar in the same year. He also practised at the Lahore Highcort from 1939 to 1947, Then he worked in Indian foreign service at press Attachi from 1947 to 1951..

Khuswant singh got several honour’s and award for service to nation. He was honoured with Padma Bhushan in 1974 but he returned the award in the protest against the siege of the Golden temple by the Indian Army . He got Grave press Award for his famous novel ‘Train to Pakistan’ he has written books on Delhi, Nature and current affairs. Khushwant Singh is heard and read with interes world over .In a carrier spanning five decades of creative writing, journalism and editorial work, he has been provocative, profoundly deep, and compelling. Being a witness to most of the major events in modern India, including the Indian movement of freedom, independence and partition of the country. He has written about leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Jurnail Singh, Bhindrawala, the scandalous painter. In all his woksnn including his famous novel Train to Pakistan which narrates a harrowing fale of events along the borders of the newly dvided nations, India and Pakistan.

Khushwant singh has drawn a vived picture of the cruelty perpetrated by pathan soldiers on the passers-by. They Stabbed the Innocent sikhs going on bicycles or on foot with the bayonets. They sent trains full of dead bodies of Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan to India, provoking the Hindus and the Sikhs to send Similar trains Pakistan with words ‘Gift to Pakistan’ written on the engine. The partition had created an atmosphere of communal hatred and animosity all over the sub continent.

The same tone of disillusionment pervades singhs’ second novel “I shall not hear the nightingable” but the rather wooden tale is overwhelmed by heavy handed ironies. Khushwant singh may well be classed with the historical novelists since in this novel as well as her has presented a picture of the times when the Britishers had started thinking of quitting India after the Axis power had been defeated in world war II. Sher singh, a lazy son of a Sikhs senior magistrate, could not decide which one he should choose between the two worlds- the world of security in the house of his father or the world of applause that he was to get as a hero and leader of a band of terrorists. He holds the view that nightingale will never sing in a country which has fallen in the hands of self serving people .The novel does not end with as positive a view as Train to Pakistan does. Sher singh’s father is honoured and is seen sitting in the britishers’s garden with the expression of satisfaction- all’s well that ends well. The novel gets its title from Sher singh’s reply to his mother’s question- what will you get if the English leave the country ? He replied “spring will come to our barren land once more once more the nightingales will sing.” Khushwant singh holds the view that nightingale will never sing a country which has fallen in the hands of self severing people.

II. Conclusion

In all his works including his famous novel “Train to Pakistan” which narrates a harrowing tale of events, Khushwant singh has drawn vivid picture of the cruelty and the partition had created an atmosphere of communal hatred and animosity all over the sub continent.

References:

- [1] Kumar Dr.Satish, survey of Indian English poetry PBD , Bareilly 2001 ,PP 7-10
- [2] Iyengar, K.R Srinivasa, Indian Writing in English PP 5-10
- [3] Sagar, Dr. Pream & Ver Shiney Smt. R Narayans 'Train to Pakistan'.

