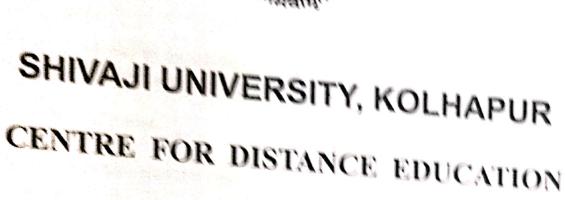


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(Optional English: Paper IV Semester III & Paper VI Semester IV)
(Discipline Secific Core (DSC-C6 & DSC-C30)

Partition Literature

(Academic Year 2020-21 onwards)

For

B. A. Part II





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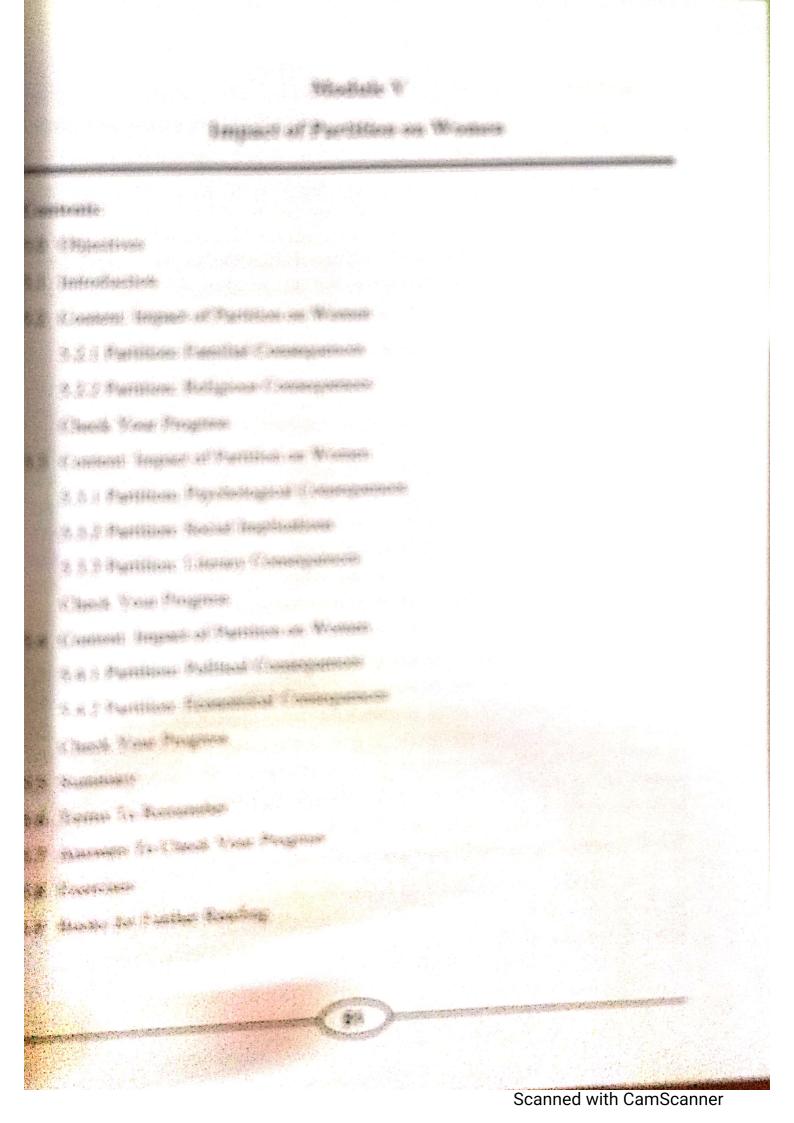
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5.0 Objectives:

Objectives:

To examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of ways to examine the socio-cultural and psychological issues of the socio-cultural and psychological issues

experienced partition. To understand and analyze these socio-cultural and emotions of the second by these women.

issues experienced by these women.

To understand women across the cultures, irrespective of To understand women to understand women to understand on the other, it is creed, religion, community, nationality and on the other, it is creed, religion, communication of these social, cultural, emotional and physical experiences of these social, emotional emotional emotion of these social, emotion of the emot

To sketch/ create a wholesome picture of woman during the

5.1 Introduction:

In August 1947, the British left India, and the subcontinent was pa two independent nations: Hindu-majority India and Muslim-majority led to one of the greatest migrations in human history, as million trekked to West and East Pakistan and millions of Hindus and Sikish opposite direction. Most part of the recorded history of India's Partition suffering of men, women, children, of how the event shook the lives of lived through it. But Partition, like wars and other forms of violence women differently than it affected men-mostly because of the special responsibilities attached with the specific gender.

Women faced violence at various levels; communal, at family led macro level. They were being abducted, kidnapped, raped, and killed forced to commit suicide in order to protect the family honour. Further of basic riphes. They were disowned by their families; their children of basic rights as they were considered illegal and wrong. The voice women during partition were considered illegal and wrong. In-

5.2 Content: Impact of Partition on Women: The Partition of India had a huge impact on millions of people in August 1947 beautiful impact on millions of people in the from the same from the 1940s. In August 1947, British India won its independence from the states that split into two new states that would rule themselves. This forced miles to leave their homes to move to the other state. This was the largest forced migration of people that has ever happened.

Women of all ages, ethnic groups and social classes were victimized, tortured and raped -- some even were stripped naked and paraded down streets to intensify their trauma and humiliation. In many even more tragic cases, fathers, fearing that their daughters would soon be raped (and converted to another faith), pressured and coerced the girls to commit suicide lest such an event "taint" their family's "honour" and standing in the community -- or they killed their own female relatives themselves.

Several women had completely detached themselves from their pasts and formed new bonds in their present situations. A few were even married legitimately. Some women had married their abductors and were pregnant. Who would care for these children? After all, they were products of a mixed union!

Women remain a voiceless entity, pushed into the shadows and confines of their homes. One of the main reasons women faced uncountable hardships during this time was a skewed sense of "manliness" and "honour" that prevailed. It was believed that women, being the reproductive force, were instruments to maintain "purity" of blood and race.

The fastest and perhaps most effective way to sully the honour of the other religion was to sully the honour of its women to assault, rape, and impregnate women. Women became easy targets of violence and got drawn into a war that was most definitely not their own.

5.2.1 Partition: Familial Consequences

Sunny Hundal, a Sikh columnist, wrote in Britain's Guardian newspaper that womens' bodies become highly coveted and treasured symbols of political and familial power in India and Pakistan. "In patriarchal and feudal societies, women are almost always seen as the bearers of culture and 'honor,'" he wrote. "Traditional, conservative South Asian culture fetishizes women to such an extent that, while the official line says they are held in high esteem and regard, in actual fact, they are treated simply as vessels of that honor, and their lives are forced to be structured around preserving that. They are not allowed to do anything that compromises those ideals, while men have much freer [rein] without the same burden."

These deeply ingrained attitudes manifested themselves in the violence during Partition. "When Muslim, Hindu and Sikh men was revenge for their peers being killed by the other, they deliberately went for women of other religions to rape and kidnap," Hundal added were confronted with angry baying mobs, the women were told to compare jumping in the well for their own benefit rather than fall in the clutches It intensified bigotry on all sides, and this was frequently expressed in besmirching women's honor."

Violence against women included the violence inflicted on women family members. This could vary from honour killings to the insistence that their mothers, daughters, or wives commit suicide in order to sa purity and chastity of the community. Both forms of violence substantial that women were not treated as humans but rather as markers of connational pride.

5.2.2 Partition: Religious Consequences:

As the partition was primarily based on religion, peoples' identification. Hindu, Muslim or Sikh became a major ground of opposition. Religious several regions were hunted down and killed. Faced with the immediate losing their homes and livelihood, and with their security at risk, people streets as wanton killings and violence escalated along communal lines senseless communal slaughter and a fratricidal war of unprecedented unspeakable atrocities were perpetrated on the minorities in both India In the span of a few months, nearly 500,000 people were killed and proton thousands of millions of rupees was looted and destroyed. Community that the span of a few months is a sould be sould be specified and proton thousands of millions of rupees was looted and destroyed.

Pakistan's population ended up more religiously homogeneous that anticipated. The Muslim League's leaders had assumed that Pakistan will sizeable non-Muslim population, whose presence would safeguard the Muslims remaining in India — but in West Pakistan, non-Muslim comprised only 1.6% of the population by 1951, compared with Pakistan (now Bangladesh). These transitions affected the physical emotional well-being of those who underwent these experiences.

This ethnic genocide witnessed two kinds of gender-based violence. Firstly, the violence inflicted on women by men of the opposite religious group that involved kidnapping, rape, and mutilation of the genitalia or public humiliation. The supposed aim of this kind of violence was to abase the men of the rival religion to which the women belonged.

Aside from the sheer horror of sexual violation, some rape survivors had to literally wear physical signs of their shame -- rapists frequently mutilated and disfigured the girls' skins with markings and graffiti that reflected the violators' political or religious affinities, including tattooed phrases like "Pakistan Zindabad" (Long Live Pakistan") or "Jai Hind" ("Long Live India") or symbols like the Hindu trident or Islamic crescent moon.

The partition did not solve the Hindu-Muslim problems; it caused the situation of the Muslims in India to deteriorate. They were blamed for the division of the country, their leadership had left and their power was further weakened by the removal of all Muslim-majority areas except Kashmir.

Che	eck	Your Progre	ess				
1.	Wo	Women, being the reproductive force, were instruments to maintain "purity" of					
	blo	ood and	·····				
	a)	Race	b) creed	c) sect	d) class		
2.		were	not treated as human	s but rather as	markers of communal and		
	nat	ional pride.					
	a)	farmers	b) freedom figh	ters c) men	d) women		
3.	violence threatened the very fabric of society.						
	a)	familial	b) Communal	c) political	d) economical		
4.	The Muslim League's leaders had assumed that would contain a sizeable non-Muslim population.						
	a)	Baluchistan	b) India	c) Pakistan	d) Bangladesh		
			flicted on women by ping, rape, and mutila		pposite group that talia.		
	a)	political	b) religious	c) rational	d) cultural		