# Research Journal of English Language and Literature (RJELAL)

A Peer Reviewed (Refereed) International Journal Impact Factor 6.8992 (ICI) <a href="https://www.rjelal.com">http://www.rjelal.com</a>;

Email:editorrjelal@gmail.com; ISSN:2395-2636 (P); 2321-3108(O)

Vol.10.lssue 1. 2022 (Jan-Mar)

**RESEARCH ARTICLE** 





## A SENSE OF FEAR: DEHUMANIZED SOCIAL PARASITES SINCE "PARTITIONS"

# **ALKA KUMARI**

Research Scholar
University Department of English
T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur
Email:alkamgr90@gmail.com



Article Received: 22/12/2021 Article Accepted: 12/01/2022 Published online:18/1/2022 DOI: 10.33329/rjelal.10.1.24

## **Abstract**

Who knew it was June 22, 1947, the day of dehumanized social parasites in fear? Over 1 million people were killed, and it displaced 15 million people because of the division. India, which is mostly Hindu, and Pakistan, which is predominantly Islamic, is the two separate countries that make up the Indian continent. Thousands of people are lining up to fly to Pakistan and Bangladesh, while millions of Hindus and Sikhs are fleeing in the opposite direction; the world's greatest migrations have already begun. Hundreds of thousands of people could never escape the societal anxiety and painful migration. They were left and stayed after the partition war ended with the dehumanized horror of quiet on everyone's face, i.e. after the assassination of Great Leader Mahatma Gandhi, of India. Nathu Ram killed him. He didn't want to go any farther into Gandhi's idea, which blamed the principal figure 'hero' for everyone's fear of death. Jataka has a variety of opinions on the subject, and he has come up with his own ideas. For example, Gandhi Ji ordered Nathu Ram to kill in order to end the partition war. Gandhi Ji believed that only his death would bring an end to the war.

Keywords: Dehumanized, Fear, Partition, Social-Parasites, Suffer, Violence

### Introduction

After the failure of the Cripps Mission in Gandhi's 'Quit India Speech', on August 8, 1942, known as the August movement, during World War II, the 'Do or Die' slogan rang after the failure of the Cripps Mission in Gandhi 'Quit India Speech'. Gandhi brought us together, but now they are waging awful sectarian bloodshed against each other, with Hindus and Sikhs on one side and Muslims on the other. Massacres such as genocide, arson, forced

conversion, and horrific sexual abuse were common in Punjab and Bengal, on the Pakistan-India border, respectively. Around 75,000 women were raped, with many of them being maimed or having their limbs removed.

# **Dehumanized social parasites**

"Leave the young woman to be sexually assaulted..." Several British military troops and journalists who observed Nazi concentration camps

# Research Journal of English Language and Literature (RJELAL)

A Peer Reviewed (Refereed) International Journal Impact Factor 6.8992 (ICI) http://www.rjelal.com;

Email:editorrjelal@gmail.com; ISSN:2395-2636 (P); 2321-3108(O)

Vol.10.Issue 1. 2022 (Jan-Mar)

said that the partition crimes were even worse. The toddler was actually burned on a needle. When compared to death camps, it is clear. Pakistan's highly regarded history Ayesha Jalal partition is called "The Central Historical Event in Southeast Asia of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century." She writes: "It has neither a beginning nor an end. It is a decisive moment. The partition is influencing how people and countries in South Asia after colonization think of the past, present and future."

World War II, the only resource to mess up greatest royal wealth and made messy, hasty and crazy improvisations to get out of India was the British company. However, it is quite a successful way of paying profit by applying 'Divide and Rule' policy. But Gandhi ji united the nation into one community, Human community, to fight for freedom against the British. Meanwhile, British rule in India had long been shaped by violent rebellion and brutal oppression, with British forces marching through the country with almost only losses.

India's deep and deeply syncretise culture had shut its mouth, quickly becoming a major document of the two 'Nation Theory'. The starting polarization of Hindus by Muslims occurred in a century of the Mughal Period. After Mughal the British company succeeding to rule over India. Now the polarization of Hindu religion is as per caste factor politically, mainly in the twentieth century. The fear of caste by the 'divide and rule' policy is prominent in India, since upper caste tortured lower caste, means the feeling of wealthiest over poorest. Now people became wealthier, 'Untouchable Curse' demolished, with the help of 'Reservation Policy', but now reservation became the fear of society.

Many people, however, believe that peaceful coexistence between believers of both religions is impossible. Between the 12th and 16th centuries, the Islamic invasion of the Indian subcontinent mostly carried out, with the full emergence of the Mughal Empire, created by Babur, against the Hindu monarchy. Following that, the East India Company gained control of the whole Indian subcontinent until Independence and Partition. Pakistan is a new Muslim land invasion following split. Many kingdoms

were forced to combine or were slandered or convinced kingly provinces that were not seized by the British administrator. The merger of Kashmir's province was into India by King Hari Singh. Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel is the only name that appears on the statue of unity in Indian history. His concept was one-of-a-kind to unite India's several provinces into a single nation.

Calcutta saw the first wave of widespread religious slaughter in 1946, partially because of provocation. "A man surrounded by a tramline junction box with a hole in his head for bleeding as slowly as possible", It tells of a mob removing a 14-year-old boy's nakedness in order to ensure that he is circumcised and hence Muslim. "The youngster was tossed into a pond and suffocated by a bamboo stick".

They were responsible for the deaths of 5000 individuals. Calcutta's streets "looked like Buchenwald", according to American photographer Margaret Burke White, who observed the Nazi concentration camp's doors opening a year ago. The riots expanded to neighboring cities, increasing the number of casualties. Initially opposed to partition, parliamentary party leaders saw it as the only option to get rid of Jinnah and his Muslim confederation.

The Indian and Pakistani administrations could swap radicals after two and three years following the 1947 Partition. They did, however, take the position of criminals. They deported Indian Muslim extremists to Pakistan, as were Pakistani exiles, Hindus, and Sikhs. It was difficult to tell if the proposition had any significance. The decision, however, was made at the highest levels of both parties. "The craziness of the split was considerably bigger than all the madness", Jalalgarh writes "The story concludes with the same-named hero caught between two frontiers".

India and Pakistan have had a long-standing rivalry since 1947. They were involved in two inconclusive conflicts with Kashmir, India's last Muslim region. The two countries were on the verge of nuclear war in 1999, when Pakistani troops crossed the Kargil, and regularly violation the ceasefire in Kashmir. The Indo-Pak war remains the

# Research Journal of English Language and Literature (RJELAL) A Peer Reviewed (Refereed) International Journal

Impact Factor 6.8992 (ICI) http://www.rjelal.com;

Email:editorrjelal@gmail.com; ISSN:2395-2636 (P); 2321-3108(O)

Vol.10.lssue 1. 2022 (Jan-Mar)

region's fundamental geopolitical reality, notwithstanding cyclical gestures and moments of rapprochement in peace talks. It slain thousands of people in Kashmir's long-running rebellion against Indian rule, and violence continues to flare on a regular basis. Pakistan's insecurity is understandable. The population, defense budget, and GDP of Pakistan are all seven times lower than those of the United States.

Pakistan's strategy for defending itself against India's population and military might be a tragedy for both countries. The Pakistani army and its secret agency, I.S.I., have relied on an underground operative to achieve their objectives for over 30 years. I.S.I. intends to weaken Afghanistan and India by causing as many issues in Pakistan as it does in its neighbors.

Today, India and Pakistan continue to construct their societies around the memory of split crimes, with politicians (particularly in India) and troops (particularly in Pakistan) fuelling the animosity of 1947 for their own ends. According to Nisid Hajari, the struggle between India and Pakistan is "more perilous, not less unsafe because of the tale. The range of voices has shrunk".

India is the only country in the world possessing nuclear weapons, and it is extremely unstable. It is not a danger to anyone. This is a worldwide issue at the heart of today's most critical security threats. The Taliban first appeared in Pakistani territory. Since 26/11, the administration, which was at the time the most retrograde in contemporary Islamic history, has provided a haven for al-Qaeda leadership. It's difficult to agree with the conclusion reached bythe digits.

The current appearance is uninspiring. The hard-line right-wing government in Delhi is refusing to talk to Islamabad. Both countries are in jeopardy.

# **Conclusions**

Nuclear fear spreads outside the world. Fear of launching wars against China, Pakistan and other neighbouring country, knowing who will lead in the future is a risk of World War III. Inside the country, like in India, the community is fearless, but the serious community factor is a severe blow to the inability of human society to stabilize again. The persecuted religion became a social parasite. The solution of Ram Mandir, the solution of Jammu and Kashmir on Article 370, shows the development of India without communal tension and a big sign of anti-communal awareness. There are still many needs to modify and solve to get rid of human fear. As we all know, our youth are making new achievements for India, while there are some people in the country who are engaged in self-targeting for political, social, economic selfishness. They are not concerned about what the country wants, what the country is achieving, how the country is changing.

#### References

Ahmad, Imtiaz. «Pakistan and the Indian Muslims», Quest, n°93. January- February 1975, pp 39-47.

Das, Nandita. "Lahore diary - If you haven't seen Lahore, you haven't even been born". 6 April 2015.

Shani, Sufia. "औरतकोइंसानकेरुपमेंपेशक्वया" (in Hindi). BBC Hindi.10 May 2005.