



## Life Courses: GULZAR'S Accumulation of Novelette

<sup>1</sup>Nikita Balhara,

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor

<sup>1</sup>Department of English,

<sup>1</sup>Chandigarh University, Mohali, India

**Abstract:** The numerous facets of a flexible temperament are covered in this article, Gulzar. Gulzar is renowned for both his filmmaking and songwriting. Gulzar, however, also has another feature. Possibly a captivating storyteller, Gulzar. He is proficient in writing in multiple Hindi dialects, as well as Punjabi and Urdu. He is a well-known author who also produces short stories. In addition, he reads children's stories. Themes covered by Gulzar's short stories range from intimate friends to interpersonal suffering, from the struggles of the common man to those of personified things, from lost youth to adulthood's afflictions, from terrorists to those affected by terrorist acts, etc. The short stories serve as a toy for a wide range of human emotions, feelings, woes, and sorrows. Readers learn about the circle of life through his short stories. The purpose of this article is to introduce Gulzar to native English speakers and highlight the value of his storytelling.

**Index Terms - Short story, English literature, Gulzar, Storytelling**

### I. INTRODUCTION TO PARTITION OF THE ASIAN NATION:

India earned freedom in 1947, it absolutely was at the value of losing a wide half of land that terminated up in dividing the country for good and inflicting loss of lives and properties. The partition of India was primarily based on non-secular demographics and chiefly because of the clamour for separate countries by Muslim leaders like Allama Iqbal and Mahound Ali Muhammad Ali Jinnah. UN agency felt that Muslims and problems connected to them are being sidelined by the Indian National Congress Party in that Hindus were a majority. Unfortunately, each of the new-born countries, India and Pakistan unsuccessful in safeguarding their citizens' life and property at the time of partition. Several individuals had to leave their homelands long because of the fights. People who were born after the partition leave their homes, families, and friends behind to start over in an unfamiliar place with complete strangers. The damage inflicted by the partition was so severe that even after 60 years, individuals who were impacted are still dealing with it. Exploiting their homes, loved ones, and being cut off from them permanently damaged the average man's mentality. Politicians and ordinary people alike are unable to predict the full magnitude of harm that could result from the partition. An intense and enduring impact of the conflict and destruction of a native land impact on each side that even currently individuals on each side read one another with suspicion.

The partition compact individuals in such a approach that even decades once the partition, individuals are still hurt and carry the painful recollections. Literature reflects the amount in that it is written. Moreover, literature reliably mirrors the social conditions, culture, traditions and issues of that amount. Writers everywhere the planet answer events and incidents and record their observations. Most literary works replicate the amount they're written in accurately. Several Indian writers wrote and are still writing concerning the Partition of India and its consequences borne by traditional voters. Gulzar is one such author UN agency has been religiously writing concerning the aftermath of partition within the type of short stories. Gulzar's partition stories reveal his interest in history and his concern regarding this, has an effect on common men.

In the introduction to *Raavi Paar and Different Stories*, Gulzar pours his heart out: "I had witnessed the partition of India from terribly shut quarters in 1947. It left the American state confused and scarred. I cannot facilitate however writing concerning this agonizing amount. I wrote the short stories with the background of the partition to try to get the painful expertise out of my system." The collection includes numerous eerie tales, including the one with the same name, *Raavi Paar*, *Khauf*, *Batwara*, and *Jamun Ka Per*. Despite the fact that every single story is a direct result of the division, each one tells a completely different tale of loss, terror, separation, agony, and bitter memories. Although the readers are not directly affected by the partition, Gulzar's compelling stories yet manage to leave an enduring impression on the readers' minds.

With her novel, another UN author, Urvashi Bhutalia, made a significant contribution to the literature of the split. "The different aspect of Silence: Voices from the Partition of Asian nation". A Stream of Fireplace by Qurratulain Hyder, "A Stream with three banks" by Shiv K. Kumar, "Pebbles in a Very Tin Drum" by Ajeet Kaur, and Associate's Degree Unwritten Epic: Partition Mohd. Umar Menon's stories, Khushwant Singh's "A Train to Asian Country," and other remarkable partition stories are only a few examples. Millions of people were compelled to leave their hometowns and abandon their possessions and loved ones. Families had to be split up, and houses, farms, and other family assets had to be abandoned. People were made to start over from scratch in an unfamiliar land with strangers.

### **Introduction to the Author:**

Gulzar Deenvi is Sampooran Singh Kalra's American state monicker. He was born on August 18, 1934, in Dina, Jhelum District, which became a portion of West Pakistan after partition. Sampooran Singh Kalra's parents are Makhan Singh Kalra and Sujana Kaur. Gulzar is renowned for his poetry and lyrics and may have a varied temperament. In addition to Punjabi, he is a multilingual UN agency who has written in Marwari, Braj Bhasha, Khariboli, Haryanvi, and many other varieties of Hindi. In addition, he has co-directed many films.

### **Introduction to his works:**

He printed three anthologies in poetry; "*Chand Pukhraaj ka*", "*Raat Pashminey ki*" and "*Pandrah Paanch Pachattar*." His short story collections are "*Raavi-paar*, *Dhuan and 0.5 a Rupee*". He writes primarily in Urdu though the readers also can observe the inspiration of classic Bengali writers in his narratives.

Sachin Dev Burman, Shankar-Jaikishan, Hemant Kumar, Laxmikant Pyarelal, Madan Mohan, Rajesh Roshan, Rahul Dev Burman, A. R. Rahman, Vishal Bhattar, and Shankar Ehsaan-Loy are just a few of

the renowned music producers with whom Gulzar performed. He also made a splash in other areas of filmmaking, such as dialogue, script, and story writing. He also worked for Doordarshan, contributing to series like Tahreer Munshi Premchand ki and Mirza Ghalib.

The children's audiobook Karadi Tales was co-written and recorded by him. His participation in Aman ki Aasha, a collaborative peace initiative between Asian country and West Pakistan formed by influential corporate houses of both countries, demonstrates his preference for peace between the Asian nation and West Pakistan.

Singers Shankar Mahadevan from an Asian country and Rahat Fateh Ali Khan from West Pakistan performed the anthem "Nazar mein rehte ho" by Gulzar. His directing career began in the early 1970s and some of the films he made include Mere Apne, Parichay, Koshish, Achanak, Aandhi, Khushboo, Mausam, Angoor, Ijaazat, Libaas, Maachis, Hu Tu Tu, etc. Despite not being commercial successes, these films are still enjoyed by movie buffs. His films highlight tales of everyday people who become involved in societal problems, and politicians also play a significant part in his films. When a political emergency was established in 1975, Aandhi, which was supposed to have backed the late Prime Minister of the India, Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi, was forbidden. Due to its controversial premise, Libaas, which advocated extracurricular relationships, was not allowed in Asian countries. He is a master at telling stories in films using the flash-back technique. He is affectionately referred to as Gulzar Saab and is adored by music fans all around the world for his moving lyrics. He has received numerous honors throughout his distinguished career, including the Padma Bhushan in 2004 and eleven Filmfare awards for Best Author, four Filmfare awards for Best Dialogue, National awards for Script, Lyrics, and Direction, a Sahitya Akademi Award for Dhuan, and a joint Academy Award for Best Original Song for "Jai Ho" with A. R. Rahman and Tanvi Shah.

### *Themes in short stories*

However, in order to maintain vogue, some of the short stories in the most recent collection, "Half A Rupee," a Rupee, translated by Sunjoy Shekhar, were previously translated. All 25 of the stories in the compilation are each given a fresh interpretation by Sunjoy Shekhar. The concept that a community, civilization, or nation is as strong and healthy as the stories they tell themselves is expressed by Sunjoy Shekhar in the book's introduction.

The assortment consists of totally different themes like extraordinary men in Gulzar's life, normal men, army stories, on a daily basis within the lifetime of terrorists, travails of old folks etc. and every story leaves a haunting path like the songs of Gulzar. Some of the narratives are concerning easy events in the full lifetime of mature and practiced men that are created extraordinary by the rendition of Gulzar with intense prose and poetic perception. Gulzar's interpretation of mundane life has the power to bring out the wonder out of ostensibly vacuous things in life. In the short story 'Ghugu', Ghugu, a bird falls head over heels in love with a kite, Jamuni thinking it to be a bashful bird. With an equivalent calm he narrates the happenings of the last day of a young lady UN agency is a suicide bomber. The story is a precise narration of the impassionate feelings of a young lady and her adherence to her role : a do or get killed state of affairs.

There are numerous stories on partition and they furnish the point of view that it's not the people living within the two countries, India and West Pakistan, UN agency wished separate states. The partition was forced

upon innocent and unsuspecting people that were living consonant for generations. The hearts of the common folks living on that aspect and this aspect of the borders beat for the land and their relatives on the alternative aspect that has become on the far side their reach. The uninvited amendment is incomprehensible to the folk happiness to numerous faiths and leaves them mazed to this day. The aftermath of partition has left associate unerasable scar on the psyche of the folks on each sides.

Even currently several folks have their lands and relatives on the opposite aspect and crave for a glimpse of the land or their folks that has been affectingly narrated by Gulzar in short stories like LoC, Over, The Rams, The period, and also the Search. In Over, the writer in Gulzar personifies the desert as well. He says, "*When the desert begins to heat up it very looks as if it is obtaining angry at you . . . as if it's attempting to mention "Why are you attempting to tread on my bed?" . . . choose your feet up , go away"* (Half a Rupee). Within the Rams, Gulzar tells the readers however folks get drunk by uttering or taking note of the names of their native places to that they no longer have access due to the partition.

"Swayamwar" is the story about the last day of a young suicide bomber. The story seems to be inspired by the tragic assassination of then Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi who was killed by a young suicide bomber, Dhanu. Gulzar tries to imagine what a little girl would have been thinking on that crucial day. "Half a Rupee", the story's title, not only relates the tale of a young kid and the hundreds of others like him who flee their homes and end up in Mumbai in an effort to alter their lives, but it also highlights the odious relationship between the police and the homeless. Deva, a havildar on duty, charges sidewalk squatters half a rupee every week to let them lie on the pavement. Deva, who lacks education, asks Chandu, the main character, to write his reports. Deva pulls a dead cow for two hours from Vinayak Rao Road to Bapu Road so that he can more easily mention it, according to a story told by Gulzar. Every little task Deva undertakes is described by an atthanni or its multiples depending on the level of the task, hence his life is filled with earning at hannis (Half a Rupee). In this short fiction, Gulzar also highlights the parallels between a dishonest politician and a terrorist. He describes how confronting only these two people will end in death; but, unlike a terrorist who will die instantly from a gunshot, a corrupt politician will kill slowly over the course of a day.

The story "Gagi and Superman" is autobiographical. Sadly, at the young age of eleven, Gagi, the daughter of Gulzar's friend Vikas Desai, passed away from cancer. Gagi asks her mother if there is another god they may pray to once the new doctor enters her room because the former god, Lord Krishna, to whom they were praying, has not been able to heal her. Her mother responds that gods are like Superman in that they can only act in fiction and cannot do so in reality.

"Pickpocket" is a short story in which Gulzar equates the God Almighty to a pickpocket. After a lengthy wait and numerous prayers, Sultan's wife, Zakia, becomes pregnant. Unfortunately, she experiences labour pains a week before the scheduled delivery. Sultan requests an autorickshaw and leaves for the hospital right away. When he gets there, he discovers that his wallet has been stolen. He is graciously waved off by the auto-rickshaw driver. When the doctor informs Sultan that his wife had a stillborn child, Sultan feels distraught. Turning to God, he declares that he is the "biggest pickpocket" (196) of them all. Sultan accuses God of robbing them of their unborn kid after He granted their request for a child's birth.

The three short stories "Dusk, Dadaji, and The Adjustment" are about men who are nearing the end of their lives. In Dusk, Lalaji finds it difficult to get used to his wife's new haircut, and it has such a negative impact on him that it causes a split in the relationship. Even after being bribed repeatedly by his wife, son, and daughter-in-law, Lalaji was unable to accept the fact that Maya Devi made the decision to cut her hair without consulting him first. His ageing is accelerated by Maya Devi's careless action, and he feels completely useless.

After two months, he finally departs from his house and shows up to Badrinath. By the time the relative arrives in Badrinath, Lalaji has already passed away. In this short novella, Gulzar describes how a single, insignificant act may completely ruin a life. Dadaji is about how society is evolving and how one's own descendants are beginning to exhibit materialistic impulses. Despite Dadaji receiving a pension, his son, Jaswant, finds it difficult to care for his father. He implies that his father should return to the village. Despite feeling extremely hurt, Dadaji chooses to remain in the hamlet. Surprisingly, he discovers himself contentedly immersed in his boyhood recollections when he returns to the village. When his grandchild climbs a tree, it triggers memories for him since he is so immersed in them. An anxious Dadaji ends up spanking his grandson. But the kid takes it to heart and calls his father to take him back home. The story highlights the gaps between generations.

In The Adjustment, an Octogenarian, Nana, even after many years of marriage, fights with his wife over trivial matters and then mopes around. Months pass in quiet between them, and when their kids interject, the old Nana excuses them by saying that "it takes time to adjust to each other." The plot of the tale is how, following Nani's passing, Nana begins to act like Nani. In the end, Nana develops psychological issues and starts to behave like his wife. In his story, Gulzar describes how Nana is devastated by the passing of his wife of more than 50 years, Nani. Nana fully collapses and wants to change into Nani. He starts to act, speak, and dress like Nani.

#### **Conclusion:**

The anthology's main themes include the agony of leaving behind familiar surroundings and familiar people, the struggles of the average man interspersed with remarkable anecdotes from Gulzarfriends, the annoyance of old age, the need for companionship at that age, and some stories that, surprisingly, deal with the emotions of people as well as a bird.

The themes of loss are present in all of Gulzar's stories, including the loss of people, trust, values and land. The reader will get a sense of the bigger picture of life and its ramifications through his stories. Sunjoy Shekhar did a good job of translating and addressing browsers who are unable to read Urdu. The event satisfies Gulzar's short story fans' appetites and restates the poetic truth that the author highlighted in his previous work, Man and the Ocean, that "a man will be destroyed but not defeated." Despite their efforts to measure, the readers will identify with the issues raised in the short stories and nevertheless feel a sense akin to religion. People's religious convictions and desire to improve the world can both be influenced by Gulzar's stories. To portray the whole range of experiences that men will have throughout their lives, the short stories depict different life phases and numerous incidents that we will encounter. The collection of writers includes Gulzar.

**REFERENCES:**

[1] GULZAAR. HALF A RUPEE: STORIES. NEW DELHI: PENGUIN, 2013.

[2] RAAVI PAAR: AND DIFFERENT STORIES. NEW DELHI: RUPA, 2006.

[3] "LITERATURE REVIEW." SHODH

[HTTP://SHODH.INFLIBNET.AC.IN/BITSTREAM/123456789/751/3/03\\_LITERATURE%20REVIEW.PDF](http://shodh.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/751/3/03_LITERATURE%20REVIEW.PDF). ACCESSED 11 APRIL 2023.

[4] "PARTITION OF INDIA." WIKIPEDIA. [HTTP://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/PARTITION\\_OF\\_INDIA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_India). ACCESSED 11 APRIL 2022.

[5] FRANCISCO, JASON. "IN THE HEAT OF FRATRICIDE: THE LITERATURE OF INDIA'S PARTITION BURNING FRESHLY." URDU STUDIES. [HTTP://WWW.URDUSTUDIES.COM/PDF/11/22HEAT.PDF](http://www.urdustudies.com/pdf/11/22HEAT.PDF). ACCESSED 10 MAY 2023.

[6] "PARTITION OF INDIA." WIKIPEDIA. [HTTP://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/PARTITION\\_OF\\_INDIA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_India). ACCESSED 3 JUNE 2023.

[7] "GULZAR." WIKIPEDIA. [HTTP://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/GULZAR](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulzar). ACCESSED 3 JUNE 2023.

