

**HUMAN TRAGEDY IN BAPSI SIDHWA'S ICE CANDY MAN (1988)**Safia Bibi<sup>1</sup>, Aqsa Sarwar<sup>\*2</sup>, Maria Saleem<sup>3</sup>, Muhammad Anwar<sup>4</sup>**Original Article**

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**Abstract**

Historical incidents affect the human kinds which turn the social and physical existence of humanity. Partition of the states let the people suffer in the psychological, physical, mental, and identical issues. *Ice Candy Man* (1988) is the mouthpiece of the human tragedy, human suffering and brutality at the time of partition of the subcontinent in 1947. Lenny, a Parsi younger girl, records and elaborates the brutal incidents of partition which suffer the human kind. Apart from the textual meanings, the trend of new meanings generation has taken place with the emergence of new post-colonial criticism of Reader Response Theory (RRT) in which the experiences of the reader become the judgments and the reason for new meanings of the text. The present study is conducted to know the causes of human sufferings and its effects on mankind of the subcontinent under the theoretical framework of Norman Holland's Reader's Response Theory (1980). Holland's RRT (1980) is based on the experience of the reader as Defense (desires, fears etc.), Fantasy (state of equilibrium with new thinking) and Transformation (make self-satisfaction through new ideas). These levels create new meanings which are created by the reader after being a part of the situation. The results of the study mention that the feelings of fear, sorrows, pains, brutality, shame and restlessness are created in mind of the reader (Under Defense Level) which is observed as telling that the causes of the human tragedy were cultural diversity, lust of power, lust of sex, duality of human nature, ideological misguiding, turbulence, split identity's, lust for land and misadministration by the state apparatuses (British Government). Being part of the situation, the reader feels the pains and sorrows so tries to find the equilibrium state so new meanings are created as the humans remain brutal and such new incidents without management could not be acceptable (Fantasy Level). And at the Transformation state, the reader stratified himself/herself through viewing the development and progress in the present time in both countries as the nations could not be lived under the lust of superiority. The results also show that human tragedy of partition put long lasting effects in case of creation of enmity, hatred, feelings of superiority, no bearing and mistrust on the other nation as the proxies to hurt others, are still going on.

**Key Terms:** Human Tragedy, Partition, Reader Response Theory

**Introduction**

*Ice Candy Man* (1988) is a masterwork that serves as a platform for the harshness and violence of the 1947 division. There is a tremendous picture of violence, religious

intolerance, assassinations, raptures, newborn slaughter, and society fragmentation. Millions of refugees and immigrants are present, and Lenny Sethi, a Parsi child, expresses their thoughts.

The novel depicts the political and religious shifts of Pakistan's Muslim majority and India's Hindu majority via the words of Lenny, a four-year-old doll who has witnessed this violence since she was ten years old. Lenny was able to travel to Lahore because of the passage of time (Pakistan).

The novel's third section depicts a Lahori woman who works with many ethnic groups to end their weeping and restore the harms caused by separation. Lenny's mother is depicted as someone who is hiding her company in order to protect women from abuse and sexual enslavement, while Lenny is kept in the dark about it. The family's main goal is to save Ayah from cruelty, and they have tracked her down to her parents in Amritsar, who are carrying out this duty regardless of faith.

Since its inception until now, Reader Response Theory (RRT) has had many different elements. There had been a variety of perspectives used to assess the text and the reader's intellect. This notion had a significant impact on the reader's relationship with the text as well as his or her mental approach (Thomson, 1987).

Human sorrows and tragedies, as shown in the story, are best grasped through the eyes of the reader. Reader's Response Theory (RRT) can play an important part in this by elaborating the psychological, historical, social, and reflective components of the book. RRT is the through, according to Carlisle (2000), since it emphasizes the reader's creative participation. The theory can play an important part in the construction of the text's communication and scenario understanding. According to Rosenblatt (1978), RRT characterizes the reader's interaction with text as a set of variables along-with constrictive interpretations in text. According to Amer (2003), when a reader reads a text, it makes a transaction between the reader and the text, resulting in the transaction of the reader's

experiences, ideas, expectations, beliefs, assumptions, and relationships. According to Garzon & Pena (2015), RRT delivers the relationship of perception of a reader from a literary text.

Human tragedy is the transition of a region's humanity from routine to disordered living as a result of war, partition, natural calamities, or geographic changes. Because of its definition, human tragedy leads to human suffering, which is a complicated phenomenon. Human pains, as described by Gregory & English (1994), might be agony of the soul (Coulehan, 2012), or a lesser emotion than others (Currow & Hegarty, 2006). According to Quilao (2018), human suffering is a profound state of misery caused by a specific incident. When a person's destruction is sensed, there is anguish until the hazardous circumstance is abandoned (Quilao, 2018).

Under the framework of Norman Holland's Reader's Response Theory (1980), which has examined the psychological viewpoints offered in the text, the current study will describe human tragic and sufferings under RRT.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Human tragedy is a worldwide known issue that requests that humans experience sorrow and tragedy in any region of the world. While reading any book, language conjures a glimpse of the pains, sorrows or the beauties and the fine readers become a part of the circumstance. Human insurgency and sufferings are universal experiences, but biased humans cannot feel the subjective issues of pains and sorrows due to religion, caste, race, region, personal interests, and fragmented identities.

### **Significance of the Study**

As the human loss and agony of partition 1947 is described, the current study is noteworthy and broad in scope. The study

addresses the reader's perspectives without taking a subjective method that invites the world to feel the cause and effects of migrant people's pains and their loss as a personal loss rather than a group loss. The current study is especially significant since it addressed psychological and historical problems from the readers' perspective, including the geographical and mental suffering.

#### Research Objective

- To understand the reasons and results of people's suffering and tragedy *Ice Candy Man* by Bapsi Sidhwa.

#### Research Question

- Which are the issues and causes of Human tragedy being depicted in Sidhwa's *Ice Candy Man*?

#### Literature Review

Jadeja (2015) in his study said that the novel *Ice Candy Man* depicts the worst consequences of the 1947 partition. The dilemma has been put to the human, as the incident would be remembered as the aspects of freedom or as the human assassinating and rapes. The researcher expressed that Sidhwa had depicted the real picture of the partition in which the core laments of relocation and inequalities are presented. Making the comparison of the novel with *Train to Pakistan*, Jadeja (2015) viewed that the people had been led to the dread of battle, soon after the portions and the human sufferings had been the ultimate reality and consequence of the portions. The differences of the both novels are presented with the depiction of suffering of all community (*Ice Candy Man*) and sufferings of the Muslim community in (*Train to Pakistan*).

Tripathi & Perween investigated *Ice Candy Man* (2016) and viewed that the famed Pakistani novelist Bapsi Sidhwa attempted to bring the plight of women to the notice of the outside world in *Ice Candy Man* by delving into female psychology. She has done an excellent

job depicting the grim picture of women's exploitation and tyranny during the horrible partition period. As a metaphor for roughness, masculine force depicts the language of muscles causing dread in the weak. The tragedy of partition, which divided religious organizations into groups of souls who had died, destroyed them. Intergroup communication was substantially impeded, resulting in a rise in misconceptions. Sidhwa deftly depicts the tragedy of female life, requiring a great deal of deciphering at times. The subcontinent needed a strong voice to express itself after seeing the disaster. Sidhwa's work was both a plea for help and a protest. As a result, the goal of this research is to examine cruelty's language and its effects, which have left an indelible stamp on the division.

Begum (2018) did area search study on *Ice Candy Man*, under the subaltern perspectives. She viewed that the characters were solely represented by others; it's unclear whether the subalterns were altered as a result of their representation. Would the story be any different if it were told by the subalterns themselves? Because they had little to lose and were already depressed, the subalterns were indifferent about partition. According to the findings of the study, Bapsi Sidhwa's *Ice Candy Man* illustrates the split in its entirety. If you want to travel through time, this is the book to read. Throughout the story, there are several events and individuals. In this study, the subaltern theory and Partition were successfully linked. Almost all of the characters are subordinates, albeit some, such as Papoo and Mocho, are seemed in no favour of the partitions while Mrs. Sethi and her partner, who sells black petrol are seemed to be indulge in the black marketing and raising the prostitution elements in the society to subjugate the women.

Hazarika (2020) did a study on . (). *Narratives of Memory, Trauma, and Women: A*

*Critical Reading of Bapsi Sidhwa's Cracking India*". Sidhwa succeeds in her plan to present us with self-expressive views of history, politics, and society, according to the study. Furthermore, the child's perspective emphasizes the heinous truth that the split disrupted their life's natural trajectory. There was no going back to the life they had known before such a horrible tragedy. Partition stifled the children's development, forcing them to mature far ahead of their time. Whether the children were physically or psychologically harmed, the end result was the same: pain, bewilderment, and lost identity. A generation of individuals, on the other hand, was unearthed in the raging fires of partition, their lives and destinies decided for them while they had no option. People survived division, but many suffered significant psychological impacts and were plagued by a history they had no control over. She continues to raise issues about the reason for division and to emphasize the cost of partition in multiple ways. She demonstrates that the millions of Partition victims paid a high price for their freedom. For years, the refugees' harrowing experiences during partition will plague their memories and lives.

### Research Methodology

The "Textual analysis" approach is used in this research. The current study is qualitative in nature and approach, with a textual analysis of the novel conducted using Norman Holland's Reader's Response Theory as a theoretical framework. According to Gay (2012), qualitative research is a type of research in which issues and aspects are presented into textual form. The technique of manipulating the hidden and critical meaning other than the author's intentions is known as textual analysis. Following a comprehensive assessment of the pertinent literature, I will identify any gaps and remedy them in my subsequent work.

The study is conducted from the standpoint of Norman Holland's Reader's

Response Theory. While studying text, Norman Holland discussed the psychological views of the Reader's Response.

The text for study is chosen after numerous readings of the novel's text, and the text that contains aspects of the Reader Response Theory is chosen. The analysis is descriptive in nature, examining present and planned thoughts, meanings, concepts, and the scenario analysis spectrum.

### Readers' Response Theory

According to Holland (1980), the current postmodern literary criticism's 'triumph of theory' took the new dimension in training current intellectual environment by providing new settings in literary theory and it may appear to those who are neither enthusiasts nor experts to be a hopeless tangle (Holland). The reader-response criticism school is an excellent place to begin your journey through the maze. It raises questions, notably about psychological difficulties that other theories tend to go over. Reader reaction provides a lens through which to examine a number of postmodern literary theories.

All literary studies, according to Holland (1980), fall into the reader-response category to some level because they all include some form of reaction (Holland). Plato forbade different literary intellectuals from his Republic, believing poetry that usually poetry remain as an afflictive, whereas Aristotle emphasized the moral importance of drama. Both of these showed reactions like the theories of twentieth-century, as do twentieth-century theories such as Brecht's alienation effects or today's "language poets" creating strange." However, we have shown psychology's willingness to address our urges to literature, following in the footsteps of Freud and others in the twentieth century.

The technique of Holland (1980) is transactive in character in this context because

it involves the reader's interaction with the text. In his work "Unity, Identity Text Itself," he claims that at the primary level, the identity is printed by the mother on the newborn, but that the variations of society affect the inner self of infants. The text is imprinted on the reader's senses in this perspective, and the deliberate purpose has been supplied by text at first, the other variant and non-intended interpretations are based on the reader's perception. Holland believes that the writer's intention in projecting the text is to convey identity, themes, and other variations linked to the scenario, and that the text is formed as a result of the writer's existing environment. Fear, needs, defenses, and desires are all formed in the mind of the reader by the text, in addition to the writer's. As a result, in the psychological interpretation process, the reader's psychology is interpreted based on perceptions, fears, defenses, and desires.

The abbreviation DEFT best encapsulates Holland's framework (*The Defense Fantasy-Transformation Model of literary Experiences*). According to Holland, there have been three stages of cooperation including defense, fantasy, and the transformation. The first is the defense mode, in which generally the psychological defenses of readers are raised through the selected text. In the second i.e. in fantasy mode, the reader tranquilizers those defenses and process it from psychological threats to the state of balance or equilibrium, while in the third and final stage i.e. transformation mode, the reader transforms his or her psychological defenses. These wants are created in the reader's mind and the reader usually do not acknowledge or recognize himself or herself in the process of construction of anxiety defenses and guilt-producing fantasies that follow the text. The current study also adheres to Holland's DEFT model of psychological perspectives on RRT (1980). The text's interpretation is based on the wishes for protection and fulfillment, as well as the

underlying and following of defenses and fantasies.

### Data Analysis

#### Self-Made geographically Gaps and Social Sufferings

Lenny discusses the Radcliffe Commission at the start of the seventeenth chapter, a commission tasked with determining the border between India and Pakistan.

*"The Radcliffe Commission deals out Indian cities like a pack of cards. Lahore is dealt to Pakistan, Amritsar to India, Sialkot to Pakistan, and Pathankot to India. I am a Pakistani. In a snap, just like that." (Lenny)*

### Analysis

Before partition, people were living in a social circle under a social system of respect and care. The people had to migrate due to apttition and had to adopt a unique and different identity. It required the place and the place was made due to the partition of the people. The British ignored the far-reaching consequences of this arbitrary division when managing the Partition. The British, according to Sidhwa, are against Hindu and as well as Congress. She also holds them responsible for instilling hatred in Muslims' hearts toward Hindus and vice versa. She mentions Kashmir as an example, stating that it was given to India on the basis of political expediency. As a result, the reader has a better understanding of the hasty political maneuvering that cost India many lives.

According to Holland (1980), *The Reader Response Theory* has three steps that can alter living and envision the psychological aspects of the theory. The amount of protection comes to mind when one's own home is ripped apart, indicating that the rulers of the time did not place a premium on Holmes' values. The

priority of the safety as well as the worries of sovereignty was not given to the public choice and concerns. On a fantasy level, this could be a political decision that moved individuals into different groups and forced them to live under varied circumstances based on their ethnic group, caste, and creed. The separation was not defined as clearly as it could have been, causing my groups to be disrupted at the time. As a result, the political adjustment made people's lives more important at the time. In last stage of "Reader Response Theory" transformation, we can come to the conclusion that political injustices as well as partition of people played a major role in the upheaval of the people, and that there should be a concern about appointing a people administrator rather than giving them free reign to kill each other. These forms of exact thoughts can make the reader happy because they can only do things that assist people.

Another example falls under the subject of self-created geographical gaps, as expressed by the Pir Pindo village chief and other villagers as they were ordered to leave their places too. This is a split created by humans, and it is the source of human suffering.

*"Do you expect us to walk away with our hands and feet? What use will they serve us without our lands? Can you evacuate our land? [. . .] Do you expect us to leave everything we've valued and loved since childhood? The seasons, the angle and color of the sun rising and setting over our fields are beautiful to us, the shape of our rooms and barns is familiar and dear. You can't expect us to leave just like that!" (villager in PirPindo)*

### Analysis

According to Holland (1980), the reader may best extract the themes, wants, and reflections from any book. When the village chief and numerous people in Pir Pindo uttered these statements, the texts elaborated on the witness circumstance. Besides, people are informed to leave their homes and seek safety elsewhere after Partition, but they argue passionately that separating oneself from the land is not so simple. Under RRT, it may be claimed that for some people, such as myself as a reader, the abandoning of gained land and owning neighbors is critical. Human tragedy occurs when people are forced to leave their palaces and relocate to other locations. In Holland's Theory, one of the modes has been examined, demonstrating that the reader can extract the meaning on his or her own.

The themes that come up in the mode of defense are that partition causes human tragedy and suffering, that it makes humans more inhuman, that it causes mental and psychological distress and suffering, that it makes humans more concerned in violating other rights, and that it makes people regret their moral standards and the primary principles of living. At this point, the impression is formed that inhuman actions are conveyed through divisions based on religion, identity, and geography. It can be seen in the second stage of RRT that the equilibrium stage occurs only when there is a law informant. Certain issues thus develops due to state machinery and the colonizers were only concerned with dividing the people rather than settling them in their areas, therefore the exploited and deprived state apparatuses exist when the informant is not made by the rulers as well. The immigrants and their basic human rights are safeguarded, and they are asked to be granted lands as well, in the transition mode, to fulfill one's own mind. Religious pain, as defined by the terms "migration" and "leaving homeland for one's own God," implies that "leaving one's own land is obligatory," but that man might also be a sinner. Being Muslim, such thoughts may arise

in the reader's head, but there are also other parts where the lives of children, women, and the elderly are jeopardized. The condition of equilibrium appears to have been abandoned, with difficulties offered in the name of future welfare and ideological construction, despite the fact that the first collapse of the family and family system led to humans' subjugation and mortality.

### **Geographical and Psychological Sufferings as a Result of Partition**

Partition is about more than just land divide; it is also about psychological agony. Partition is associated with evil and devastation in Sidhwa's mind. In *Ice Candy Man*, she provided a full answer and perspective on Partition's ideology and rationale.

*“And the vision of a torn Punjab. Will the earth bleed? And what about the sundered rivers? Won't their water drain into the jagged cracks? Not satisfied by breaking India, they want to tear the Punjab.”*  
(Lenny)

### **Analysis**

Holland's three modes reveals that the most important aspects of human suffering are portrayed, and the planned action is asked to be similar, but these parallels are also dependent on risk. In the defense mode, the fear of immigration, land snatching, and the death of a noble person who had been living under the peace process can be observed in the lines, in which the reader feels terrified when land partition is based on ideology when long-term relationships have existed between nations. The psychological impact arouses, demonstrating that the reader's defenses are terrified, fearful, and pitiable as a result of the torn country following the stealing of freedom. A reader can make up things in their minds to be made up in the fantasy mode, but the facilities of the time have not been observed in the

meantime. The difficulties that individuals confront could be eliminated, especially for the wealthy, if they paid taxes, but things remain scary. When information is gathered through the current scenario of development as well as the scenario of advancement that the countries have more development than in the past, the self-satisfaction can be formed in the transformation mode, the mode equilibrium. The major thinking is generated by watching killed and split people who had been living there with the peace process and being told that their hostility is with their neighbors on the basis of religion, identity, and caste. The issues appear in control, however; the condition of equilibrium can be abandoned, and the reader's mind can be transformed to enable readers' think about the future, where abstract ideas are present and in good shape for the next generation. The betrayal of relationships, as well as the betrayal of one's own land, tends to linger in the consciousness of the reader, convincing him or her that survival at that cost is impossible.

### **Split Identity and Religious Sufferings**

Religion is for the advancement of humanity and the growth of human beings, not for the desecration and destruction of human beings. With the increase in tension between communities in Lahore, Lenny describes how everyone around her becomes symbols of themselves, visible more for their religious affiliation than for their particular attributes.

*“One day everybody is themselves—and the next day they are Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, and Christian.”*(Lenny)

### **Analysis**

Split identity is a form of human anguish and tension generation as a result of the approaching and running situations. When tension and frustration in Lahore's communities rise, Lenny observes how everyone around her becomes symbols of themselves, visible more for their religious affiliation than for their

individual characteristics. Religious pain leads to judgment and, as a result, the individual is branded as a "liberator or freedom fighter." As a result of this sensation, people's brains and psychology are drawn to specific areas in which the concerned individuals must confront hurdles since they are a part of a shared culture. Holland (1980) is attempting to awaken the reader's scholarly feelings in such a way that the intended and intellectual meanings are evoked in the reader's mind, as well as the themes, perceptions, and feelings of the circumstance. The lines are drawn to illustrate that people are less concerned with becoming a part of a cooperative society in which shared values are adopted than with having their brains captured. Emotional anguish occurs when a person's feelings are grabbed and directed in a direction that was not part of their previous life. The circumstance captures emotion in the name of religion, nationality, and culture, leading to inhumane action and brutality.

The lyrics depict a frightening scenario in which neighbors and friends appear to be turning against each other, resulting in "human tragedy." The implication (s) of a certain style of thinking and intentions on the premise of "we and you" legitimize "inhumane" conduct. The section makers' main focus is on empowering one's own ideas and building power for practices. In the lines where the starting condition of inhuman behavior is depicted on the basis of religion, the important aspects and the "betrayal of relationships" appear. According to Holland (1980), human acts can lead to a scary situation in which a person must lose relationships, neighbors, close kin, friends, and mates" due to the absorbing minds and situation provided by the division and related factors. At the fantasy level, abstract relationships are attempted to ensure that humans are in a state of mutual understanding, while at the transformational level, abstract concepts such as mutual understanding and hybrid culture are used to overcome religious dangers.

These sentences demonstrate how individual identity has been broken as a result of suffering, and that suffering leads to ruin. At the arrival of train arrives in Lahore, full of mutilated and slain Muslims, the ice candy vendor says this. This event is the catalyst for his transformation and split identity.

*"That night I went mad, I tell you! I lobbed grenades through the windows of Hindus and Sikhs I'd known all my life! I hated their guts... I want to kill someone for each of the breasts they cut off the Muslim women" (Ice Candy Man, 1988.*

### Analysis

The man selling Ice Candies on the street is known as the [Ice Candy Man], and when the train arrives in Lahore, full of maimed and slain Muslims, the lyrics reflect the scenario. Violent and ruthless activities in the name of religion are the main cause of split identities.

The brutal actions and reasons are critical in revealing how erstwhile neighbours and friends were able to start murdering one another in retribution for what the other side had done during Partition. When inhuman activities are carried out for the sake of one's own protection and manipulation of the circumstance, social and religious pain result. Things appear alarming when human hatred is shown in a street person who is prone to exact revenge on other community members, despite the fact that they were not requested to participate in such inhuman behavior. Such beliefs arise in a person's head as a result of intense feelings, emotional tendencies, and sufferings, in which their mental state appears to be abandoned, and human actions are also legitimated. Things appeared to be very important in Holland's (1980) defense phase,

but the reader appeared to be terrified to witness the situation in which inhumane actions had been taken against neighbors, and the neighbors had been assassinated as a result of the partition as well. Although such thinking and wishes for reconciliation and control can be observed by the reader, things must be kept under control so that such features can be checked (Holland). The readers thus feel these items more troubling and highlighted via denoting that the inhuman conduct would have been eliminated and checked by the partition makers in the second style of psychological response. While contrary to this, the reader's feelings can be tuned in such a way that the reader's actions of inhumanity will be scrutinized and safe areas will be devised out at that time. In the third phase, known as transformation, the situation appears highly linked to both parts, where people do not dwell in the majority of locations but the majority of people are tended to assure criticality and the transformation of people into dead. Human tragedy was depicted in the form of a bleeding train and breast-cut ladies, in which inhumane actions and violations of human rights appeared to be legal owing to the need for safety. There is societal pain based on religion, identity, and culture, which makes the reader scared and unable to confront truth. The cause of human tragedy is that it allows one human to suffer in enmity and destruction while another human feel victory and aesthetic sense via human effort.

### Conclusion

Reader Response Theory (RRT), as the postmodern criticism, evaluates the texts to expand the meanings of the text so that the new ways of literature undertaking would be acknowledged. In literature, the theory is widely adopted to produce new meanings of the text, which are based on the natural tendency, experience, attitude and theology of the reader. Norman Holland's RRT depicts the psychological aspects of meaning production with different phases as the phases are called

DEFT (*Defense, Experience, Fantasy and Transformation*).

*Ice Candy Many* (1988) highlights the human tragedy at the time of partition of the subcontinent under the witness of a Parsi girl Lenny. Keeping the overall purpose and objectives of the study, RRT theory is applied to find out the causes of human tragedy and its effect which let humankind suffer for a long time, after the partition.

The textual meanings illustrate the crucial scenes of blood, terror, rape, pains, sorrows, mistrust and turbulence of the human kind yet the new meanings are also proposed after applying RRT of Holland (1980).

In the level of Defense, the reader is prey of fear, terrors and split in thought because the reader is unbiased. Being a part of the situation while studying the text of the novels, it can be observed that humanity was at the verge of destruction when the partition happened. Being part of situation, the rapes illustrates that the humans had no care with the status of the woman which arouse the feelings of shame. This phenomenon tells that the human had suffered physically and geographically due to the partition and this led to an attack on the peace. The partition on the basis of the religion let the humans to be avoidance of the *blood relations, love* (as Dilnawaz loves Ayah and later tortured her), *bearing of pains, testation of the belief and no management for the consequences of the portion* by the administrators. The cause of humanity is there, when the reader is part of the situation that the ethical values had been abandoned in the people and the majority groups enjoyed power without official resistance. *Loss of homes*, made the people split in thoughts and the state of humanity and ethics was quite abandoned. Being the part of the situation, the reader can make himself/herself at the place of Lenny, the cause can be observed as the: *torturing other was the*

*test of inner ideology, thoughts, culture and power as the killing and torturing the opponents was considered as the obligatory and legitimated action”.*

Norman Holland (1980) mentions the next phase of meaning creation as at the state of experiences. As the person of situation, the reader feels the mental torture, as being humans, other humans cannot be let towards brutality. Experienced by the situation as Lenny, Ayah and Ranna, the feelings of mistrust, pains, sorrows, difficulty of life, no love for one's own culture and for ancestors can be felt under the RRT of Holland (1980).

Fantasy level, is creating an alternate situation soon after the state of Defense and Experience. New meanings are created with the reading of the text as the texts lead the reader towards the state of anxiety and shame on the actions of brutality. Fantasy level leads the readers towards the psychological equilibrium state in which he/she tends towards getting rid of the impacts of the literature and thinking about the other aspects. This equilibrium state, generates the meanings that the character had to suffer due to the wrong decisions of the administrators soon after the partition in which the public control was not made effective. Human loss is the ultimate effects in through which the readers can feel that the law and order was weak comparatively to the present time in which the powering people had no concern with the ethical rules and ethical values which let the human burnt at the state of mental isolation, split denotes, geographical sufferings, human sufferings, ethical sufferings, relationships and familial sufferings. The consequences, being a part of the situation, can be observed in the shape of hate, lust, power making in both nations and causing mental suffering for the people till now.

At the state of transformations, the reader tends to change his/her thoughts towards the abstract ideas in which the notions

of the thinking are changed and the comparative situation is presented. These abstract ideas are created by the reader's thoughts to satisfy the situation and explore the modern and new meanings of the text, as the consequence of the human tragedy. The results and effects can be observed in the modern perspective as the reader of the novel. The situation can be made stratified through the abstract ideas in mind. The running development and the awarding scenario illustrates the same tragedy cannot occur again. The abstract idea comes to the reader's mind that the effects of the human tragedy at the time of partition, let the humans of the subcontinent become conscious and proved that they are satisfied in their own countries where the majority is there of their own. This idea satisfies and the pains and the sorrows are left yet this is the abstract idea, even in the books, yet the proxies of the other country make the humans still at loss.

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