ABSTRACT:

Literature speaks about humans experience with world, in this Indian Literature speaks about cultural difference, identity quest, historical background, unuttered emotion, subjugations in society. This paper focuses on historical ride in the novel Midnight’s Children written by Salman Rushdie, Which comes into categories of postcolonial, diasporic postmodernist novels. This work has enormous landscape, multiple religious, language, and massive populations, while it is funny, dark, ironic, allegorical and historical.

Keywords: Historical, Emotion, Allegorical.

I. Introduction

Politics is one of the major concerns of Salman Rushdie and history was the main plot in this novel for explaining politics. In this novel he deals with the politics of India and Pakistan. The narrator appears detached and disinterested. He is never prejudiced. He does not view politics as Indian or Pakistani. He reacts to events from a pure humanistic point. He goes beyond nationality, race, caste, cred and culture. He gives a true account of political events which is greatly concerned with history.

II. CHILD BORN WITH MIRACULOUS POWER

His novel Midnight’s children speaks about life of Saleem Sinai who was one of the midnights children whom were all born with special and miraculous power on august 15,1947 for the first one hour. Out of 1001,420 were died while other 581 remaind alive. Though the life of Saleem had its great importance in this novel, the starting point to everything was from the story of his grandfather Aadam Aziz. On August 6, 1919 Aadam and Naseem were in Amritsar. On august 7, 1919 Gandhi had called for Hartal. On that day riots broke out. After six days there was a peaceful protest against
the martial law regulations. Brigadier R.F.Dyer and his troops fired the crowd. Of the crowd. Of the 1650 round fired, 1516 found their target.

III. BIRTH OF SALEEM

Years later Adam, Naseem had three children named as Alia, Mumtaz (Amina), Emerald and all were grown up and married. On June 4, when Ahmed and Amina board a train for Bombay Lord Mount Batten announced the partition of India into two separate nations. Bombay is the city of Saleem’s birth. Saleem described the history of Bombay, and how the seven island merged into one, how the coolies and the native fisherman were pushed away to make place for foreigners and others, how the city received the name Bombay and who were its first owners and invaders and so on. On August 14, 1947 M.A.Zinna announced the midnight birth of a muslim nation. A nation which had never previously existed was about to win its freedom. Six hours before the midnight on 15th August Methwold transferred his assets to Indian buyers and departed. It was a crucial time in the history of India and on this same night Saleem including other midnights children had their birth.

IV. RIOT ON LANGUAGE

On January 30,1948 Amina went to see Haniff’s feature film. During the show the manager flashed the news of Gandhi murder. The radio announced the murderer was Nathuram Godsay, a fanatic hindu. During the summer of 1956, many protesters and the gujarathi speakers. When Saleem returned to Bombay in 1957 there was language riots. In Bombay the supporters of Gujarati and Marathi organized processions. The boundaries of the new states were defined not by mountains and rivers but by wall of words.

V. RIVAL ATTACKS

Shiva became a representative for the force of the evil. He was used by the ruling congress party to rig the election of 1957 in Bombay which resulted in the emerging of communist party as the single largest opposition party in the parliament. The midnight children’s phyche was influenced by their parents’ prejudices. The children from Maharashtra hated Gujaratis and the northerners hated Dravidians. There were religious and class rivalries. On September 9, 1962 a telegram arrived from India saying that Ahmed Sinai had suffered a Stoke. On the same day India’s defence minister decided to use force against the Chinese army, if necessary.

VI. BIRTH OF NEW NATION

In the year 1964, there was struggle for power after the death of Nehru. Naseem Aziz migrated to Pakistan for safety. Jagjeevan Ram and Morarji Desai had formed a front to prevent the lineage of Nehru to come to power. Lal Bahadur Sastri became the next Prime Minister. Mrs. Indra Gandhi was denied Prime Ministership. The confusion in the family mirrored the public life of Pakistan. President Ayub Khan was losing reputation. The rumours of his Swiss Bank accounts were taking roots. A war broke between India and Pakistan in 1965 over the ran of Kutch. Pakistan was defeated. After becoming the President Yahya Khan promised a free and fair election. The elections were in 1970. Mujib-ur-Rahman’s party won. However he was restrained from forming the government by
the West Leaders. A civil war broke out, Mujib-ur-Rahman declared the east part of Pakistan as an independent country named it as Bangal Desh on 25th March 1971. Pakistan was disintegrated into two nations. Ten million refugees flee from Bangladesh into India.

VII. ELECTION CRIMES

On December 15, 1971, Tiger Nizazi, the Pakistani army officer in charge of the war against Bangladesh surrendered to Sam Manckshaw of India. On December 16, 1971 when Saleem arrived India Mrs. Gandhi’s congress Party had a majority of two-third in the parliament. On June 12, 1972 at 2p.m, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was found guilty by the Allahabad High Court of mal practices during the elections of 1971. At the same moment Parvatiwife of salee,mother of siva’s son went into a labour. On June 25th,1972 midnight the prime minister declared a State of Emergency. At the same moment Parvati delivered Adam Sinai. The government altered the Constitution giving the Prime Minister unlimited power. Saleem’s uncle Mustafa Aziz had been killed by some unknown assassins. The Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took her personal astrologer along wherever she went. The Prime Minister wanted to proclaim that India is Indira and Indira is India. Saleem was released in late March of 1977 along with the other midnight’s children. The Prime Minister called for elections and lost.

VIII. CONCLUSION

This story spreads over sixty three years, and the space for historical incidents cannot be neglected here. Major incidents on the life of Saleem Sinaihad great contact with political issues of his age.

REFERENCE:

[1] Refer the book midnight’s children by Dr.A.Shanmugakani
