INTRODUCTION

The Indian partition fiction narrates human experiences. The main theme of the partition novel is to describe the worst passion in the human heart. The whole partition literature tells a tragic story of the millions of the people of the both sides of the border who had been born and brought up there. Several generations of their ancestors had been born and brought up on the soil, and now they were suddenly excelled only because they worshipped one God and not other. That is why it can be said that with all other reasons the communalism is one major aspect of the partition of India. There was the communal hatred between Hindus / Sikhs and Muslims. This hatred completed the mission of demands of blood and human lives. The death danced in the form of sectarian violence for a long time on the eve of the partition.

PROSE: The scholars and researchers give the credit of the first published prose composition in English by an Indian to Cavelly Venkata Boriah's 'Account of the Jains' published in Asiatic researches or History and Antiquities, the Art, sciences and literature of Asia, Vol. IX (London, 1809). Mr. Cavelly Venkata Boriah was an assistant to Gol. Colin Mackenzie who was the first Surveyor General of India. 'Account of the Jains' is an essay which remains of historical importance as probably the first considerable attempt by an Indian to write in English.

Raja Rammohan Roy's essay on 'A defense of Hindu Theism' (1817) may be regarded as the first original publication of significance in the history of Indian English literature.

Hurish Chunder Mukerji also paid his contribution for richness of Indian English prose by editing 'The Hindoo partriot; Rajendra Lal Mitra's Antiquities of Orissa' (1875-1880), 'Buddha Gaya' (1878) are also notable prose works in Indian

Rabindranath Tagore's prose works like 'Sadhana', ‘Nationalism', 'The Religion of Man', 'Crisis in civilization', and Swami Vivekananda's speeches, Sir Aurobindo's 'Essays on the Gita', 'The life Divine' all gave world level prestige to Indian English prose writing.

After Independence prose writings of Nirad C.Chaudhari including prose books like 'Defense of India of Nationalization of Indian Army', 'The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian', 'A Passage to England', 'The Intellectual in India' etc made Indian English prose world class.

POETRY:  The most of the scholars and researchers are agreed about the name of Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809-31) as the first Indian English poet. No doubt his father was Indo-Portuguese and mother an English. But he educated in Calcutta, he spent his childhood in India. He worked as lecturer in Hindu college, Calcutta. He published two volumes of poetry : 'Poems' (1827), and 'The Fakeer of Jungheera : A Metrical tale and other poems’ (1827).A high-cast widow and other Indian Subjects are the theme of his poems. The burning nationalistic zeal in his poetry is the sound proof of his Indian blood and Indian identity. The titles like 'To India My Native Land', 'The Harp of India', and 'To the pupils of Hindu College' etc show his Indianans. Indian myth and legend, imagery and diction like 'Gunga's' roll (Song of the Indian Girl) : 'Chandra's beams' (The
Eclipse) etc help us to stamp Derozio as an Indian English poet who is truly a son of the soil.

Toru Dutt (1856-77) who was the third Son of the great poet Govin Chunder Dutt. Because of the poetic work of Toru Dutt the Indian English poetry really graduated. Her two collections of poems: 'A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields' (1876), and 'Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustan' (1882) are most prominent. Toru Dutt is the first Indian English poet to make an extensive use of Indian myth and legend. Her diction is naturally of the Victorian romantic school and true to the Ballad Motif.

Tagore is the great name of great Indian English poet who won the Noble Prize for his greatest poetic work 'Gitanjali' (1912). His other poetic creations 'Fruit-Gathering' (1916), 'Stray Birds' (1921), 'Lover's Gift and crossing' (1918), 'The fugitive' (1921)', Fireflies' (1928), 'Poems' (1942).After independence the great Indian English poets like Nissim Ezekiel, Dom Moraes, P. Lal, Adil Jussawalla, A.K. Mehrotra, Pritish Nandy, K.N. Daruwalla, Shiv K. Kumar, Jayanta Mahapatra, Arun Kolatkar, Kamala Das etc fixed the place of Indian English poetry in world literature by their great creations.

**DRAMA:** Indian English drama dates from 1831, when Krishna Mohan Banerji wrote 'The perscuted Dramatic scenes illustrative of the present state of Hindu society in Calcutta.' Then Michael Madhsudan Dutt translated three of his own Bengali plays into English : 'Ratnavali' (1858), 'Sermista' (1859), 'It this called Civilization?', (1817). Not only this but he also published one more his own English drama: 'Nation builders', (1922).

Sir Aurobindo also published his own plays in English 'The witch of ilni : A Dream of the Woodlands' (1891), 'Achab and Esar', 'The House of Brut', 'The Birth of Sin', and many other famous plays.
Rabindranath Tagore's great plays in English 'Chitra' (1913), 'The cycle of spring' (1917), 'Red Oleander', 'Visva Bharati Quarterly' carried the Indian English drama on a glorious hight.Harindranath Chattopadhyay's 'Abu Hassan' (1918), 'The Window’,’ The Parrot’ 'The Coffin', 'The Evening Lamp', 'Sidhartha : Man of Peace' and Sarath Kumar Ghose's 'The Prince of Destiny' (1910), Kedarnath Das Gupta's 'Calif for a Day' (1916), 'Bharata' (1918), Dan Gopal Mukherji’s 'Layla-Majnu' (1916), etc are the famous and literary highted dramas in Indian English literature.In Bombay in those days the Indian dramatists like C.S. Nazir brought one English drama on stage : 'The first Parsi Baronet' (1866), and D.M. Wadia also brought one more Indian English drama on Indian stage : The Indian Heroine, (1877). It was based on the events of 1857. P.P. Meherjee also brought his drama on stage 'Dolly parsen', (1918).

After independence the National School of drama was established in Delhi. National Drama Festival was started in Delhi by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1954. It helped to encourage the number of playwrights in the earlier period. Manjeri Isvaran, G.V. Desani, Lakhan Deb and Pritish Nandy came forward to glorify the drama. Isvaran's “Yama and Yami”, (1948), earned the name and fame, P.A Krishnaswami's The Flute of Krishna, (1950) dramatized the legend. M. Krishnamurti's The cloth of Gold', (1951), S. Raman's 'Karna' (1970), P.A Vasudev's The sunflower, (1972) Nissim Ezekiel's Three Plays' includes Nalini, A comedy, Marriage Poem: Tragi- comedy and sleepwalkers : An Indo- American force brought richness to Indian English drama.

BIOGRAPHY/AUTOBIOGRAPHY: Cavelly Venkanta Ramaswami's Biographical sketches of the Dekkan Poets (1829) is the first work of literary biography in Indian English literature, Autobiography of lutufulah is also one of the prominent book in the catalogue of Indian English autobigraphy.
Autobiographies like D.K. Karve's Looking Back', (1936), N.C. Banerji's 'At The Cross-Road's (1950), Dhan Gopal Makerji's 'Caste and out caste,' (1923), etc earned their fixed place in the world literature.

After independence in Indian English literature the writing of autobiographies has been continued by the pen of great literary persons like Nirad C. Chaudhari's 'The Autobiography of an unknown Indian', (1951), R.K. Narayan's 'My Days', (1975), Kamla Das's 'My story', (1976), Savitri Devi Nanda's 'A City of two Gateway's (1950), etc made Indian English literature rich M.K.Gandhi's 'The Story of My Experiments With Truth,' (1927), Nehru's An Autobiography,' (1936) etc are also notable autobiographies in Indian English literature.

**TRAVEL BOOKS AND SHORT STORY:** The travels of a Hindoo to various parts of Bengal and Upper India', (1869) is the earliest travel book of Bolanath chandra. In Indian English literature it is the beginning. R.C. Dutt's 'Three Years in Europe' (1895) is one mile stone as travel book in Indian English literature the writings of P.C.Mazoomdar like “Sketches of a Tour Round the World”(1884). Bhagvat Sing jee's 'Journal of a Visit to England in 1883,' (1886).


**BRIEF HISTORY OF INDIAN ENGLISH NOVEL:** Indian English Fiction writing begins by the pen of Lal Behari Dev, Bankim Chandra, Toru Dutt, Krupabai Sathianadhan and others. The nest generation is of A.S.P.Ayyar, K.S.Venkataramani and Dhan Gopal Mukheriji. They were eager to find a wide interest in history, politics and romance. The independence movement brought the
regional intellectuals together and the English language alone provided an easy common medium of communication. There was thus a sudden support in Indian writing novels in English. It was also a time of social reform. Mahatma Gandhi had propagated certain ethical ideas in new fashion. R.K.Narayan, Raja Rao and Mulk Raj Anand gained a wide public reading. Mulk Raj Anand wrote a series of the novels of thirties and forties. His creative fire was too rich.

The women novelist Nayantara Sahgal brings a strong autobiographical novel 'A Time to be Happy (1958) which takes place on the eve of India's independence. Her second novel 'This Time of Morning' (1965) is a portrayal of India's socio-political life after independence. 'Storm in Chandigarh' (1969) is the third novel of Mrs. Sehgal. In this novel she gives equal importance to politics and personal life. 'The Day in Shadow' (1972) is her last novel in which her heroine Simrit is in conflicting emotions and finally meet to divorce.

Anita Desai is another notable woman novelist in Indian English fiction writing. ‘Cry the Peacock’ (1963) is her novel of the tragedy of Maya who is caught in her own despair. Her Next novel is ' Voices in the City' (1965) which contains the story of the victims in the Calcutta city.