

## Chapter 1 : Pinjar novel download

*Pinjar* (Punjabi: ਪੰਜਾਰ, Urdu: پینچر, Hindi: पिनचर, English/Translation: *The Skeleton*) is a Punjabi novel written by noted poet and novelist Amrita Pritam. It is the story of a Hindu girl, Puro, abducted by a Muslim man, Rashid [2] whose parents refuse to recover the defiled girl when she manages a run.

It is the seventh-largest country by area, the second-most populous country, and it is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast. Indias Andaman and Nicobar Islands share a border with Thailand. The Indian subcontinent was home to the urban Indus Valley Civilisation of the 3rd millennium BCE, in the following millennium, the oldest scriptures associated with Hinduism began to be composed. Social stratification, based on caste, emerged in the first millennium BCE, early political consolidations took place under the Maurya and Gupta empires, the later peninsular Middle Kingdoms influenced cultures as far as southeast Asia. In the medieval era, Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Islam arrived, much of the north fell to the Delhi sultanate, the south was united under the Vijayanagara Empire. The economy expanded in the 17th century in the Mughal empire, in the midth century, the subcontinent came under British East India Company rule, and in the midth under British crown rule. A nationalist movement emerged in the late 19th century, which later, under Mahatma Gandhi, was noted for nonviolent resistance, in , the Indian economy was the worlds seventh largest by nominal GDP and third largest by purchasing power parity. Following market-based economic reforms in , India became one of the major economies and is considered a newly industrialised country. However, it continues to face the challenges of poverty, corruption, malnutrition, a nuclear weapons state and regional power, it has the third largest standing army in the world and ranks sixth in military expenditure among nations. India is a constitutional republic governed under a parliamentary system. It is a pluralistic, multilingual and multi-ethnic society and is home to a diversity of wildlife in a variety of protected habitats. The name India is derived from Indus, which originates from the Old Persian word Hindu, the latter term stems from the Sanskrit word Sindhu, which was the historical local appellation for the Indus River. The ancient Greeks referred to the Indians as Indoi, which translates as The people of the Indus, the geographical term Bharat, which is recognised by the Constitution of India as an official name for the country, is used by many Indian languages in its variations. Scholars believe it to be named after the Vedic tribe of Bharatas in the second millennium B. E and it is also traditionally associated with the rule of the legendary emperor Bharata. It was introduced into India by the Mughals and widely used since then and its meaning varied, referring to a region that encompassed northern India and Pakistan or India in its entirety 2. Urdu is a persianized standard register of the Hindustani language. It is the language and lingua franca of Pakistan. It is also one of the 22 official languages recognized in the Constitution of India, hyderabad, Rampur, Bhopal and Lucknow are noted Urdu-speaking cities of India. Urdu is historically associated with the Muslims of the northern Indian subcontinent, apart from specialized vocabulary, Urdu is mutually intelligible with Standard Hindi, another recognized register of Hindustani. Urdu, like Hindi, is a form of Hindustani, Urdu developed under the influence of the Persian and Arabic languages, both of which have contributed a significant amount of vocabulary to formal speech. For instance, the Arabic ta marbuta changes to he or te, nevertheless, contrary to popular belief, Urdu did not borrow from the Turkish language, but from Chagatai. Urdu and Turkish borrowed from Arabic and Persian, hence the similarity in pronunciation of many Urdu, Arabic influence in the region began with the late first-millennium Arab invasion of India in the 7th century. The Persian language was introduced into the subcontinent a few centuries later by various Persianized Central Asian Turkic and Afghan dynasties including that of the Delhi Sultanate. With the advent of the British Raj, Persian was no longer the language of administration but Hindustani, still written in the Persian script, the name Urdu was first used by the poet Ghulam Hamadani Mushafi around From the 13th century until the end of the 18th century Urdu was commonly known as Hindi, the language was also known by various other names such as Hindavi and Dehlavi. The communal nature of the language lasted until it replaced Persian as the language in and was made co-official. Urdu was promoted in British India by British policies to counter the previous

emphasis on Persian and this triggered a Brahman backlash in northwestern India, which argued that the language should be written in the native Devanagari script. At independence, Pakistan established a highly Persianized literary form of Urdu as its national language, English has exerted a heavy influence on both as a co-official language. Owing to interaction with other languages, Urdu has become localized wherever it is spoken, similarly, the Urdu spoken in India can also be distinguished into many dialects like Dakhni of South India, and Khariboli of the Punjab region since recent times. Because of Urdu's similarity to Hindi, speakers of the two languages can understand one another if both sides refrain from using specialized vocabulary. The syntax, morphology, and the vocabulary are essentially identical. Thus linguists usually count them as one language and contend that they are considered as two different languages for socio-political reasons.

3. Partition of India – The Partition of India was the division of British India in which accompanied the creation of two independent dominions, India and Pakistan. The Dominion of India is today the Republic of India and Dominion of Pakistan, the partition involved the division of two provinces, Bengal and the Punjab, based on district-wise Hindu or Muslim majorities. It also involved the division of the British Indian Army, the Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Civil Service, the railways, and the central treasury, between the two new dominions. The partition was set forth in the Indian Independence Act and resulted in the dissolution of the British Raj, the two self-governing countries of India and Pakistan legally came into existence at midnight on 14<sup>th</sup>–15 August. The violent nature of the created an atmosphere of hostility. The term partition of India does not cover the secession of Bangladesh from Pakistan in , nor the earlier separations of Burma and Ceylon from the administration of British India. It does not cover the incorporation of the enclaves of French India into India during the period , nor the annexation of Goa, other contemporaneous political entities in the region in , Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, and The Maldives were unaffected by the partition. The Hindu elite of Bengal, among many who owned land in East Bengal that was leased out to Muslim peasants. The pervasive protests against Curzon's decision took the form predominantly of the Swadeshi campaign led by two-time Congress president, Surendranath Banerjee, sporadically – but flagrantly – the protesters also took to political violence that involved attacks on civilians. The violence, however, was not effective, as most planned attacks were either preempted by the British or failed, the unrest spread from Calcutta to the surrounding regions of Bengal when Calcutta's English-educated students returned home to their villages and towns. Since Calcutta was the capital, both the outrage and the slogan soon became nationally known. In conjunction, they demanded proportional legislative representation reflecting both their status as rulers and their record of cooperating with the British. This led, in December , to the founding of the All-India Muslim League in Dacca, although Curzon, by now, had resigned his position over a dispute with his military chief Lord Kitchener and returned to England, the League was in favour of his partition plan. In the three decades since that census, Muslim leaders across northern India, had intermittently experienced public animosity from some of the new Hindu political and social groups. In , when Tilak and Lajpat Rai attempted to rise to positions in the Congress. It was not lost on many Muslims, for example, that the rallying cry, World War I would prove to be a watershed in the imperial relationship between Britain and India. India's international profile would thereby rise and would continue to rise during the s, back in India, especially among the leaders of the Indian National Congress, it would lead to calls for greater self-government for Indians. Secretary of State for India, Montagu and Viceroy Lord Chelmsford presented a report in July after a long fact-finding trip through India the previous winter.

4. Manoj Bajpayee – Manoj Bajpayee, also credited as Manoj Bajpai, is an Indian film actor who predominantly works in Hindi cinema and has also done Telugu and Tamil language films. He relocated to Delhi at the age of seventeen, and applied for National School of Drama and he continued to do theatre while studying in the college. Bajpayee made his film debut with the one-minute role in *Drohkaal*. Bajpayee further played the role of a prince with two wives in *Zubeidaa*, a killer in *Aks* and a hitchhiker-turned-psychopath killer in *Road*. Bajpayee won the Special Jury National Award for *Pinjar* and this was followed by a series of brief, unnoticed roles in films that failed to propel his career forward. He then played a politician in the political thriller *Raajneeti*. He is the child among his five other siblings, and was named after actor Manoj Kumar. One of his younger sisters Poonam Dubey, is a designer in the film industry. His father was a farmer and mother was a housewife, as a son of a farmer, Bajpayee would do farming during

their vacation. Since childhood, he wanted to become an actor and his father had difficulty collecting money for their education. He studied in a hut school till fourth standard, and later did his schooling in Bettiah. Bajpayee had heard about National School of Drama from actors like Om Puri, Naseeruddin Shah and he was rejected three times and wanted to commit suicide afterwards 5. Khushwant Singh – Khushwant Singh was an Indian novelist, lawyer, journalist and politician. Born and raised in Hadali, Punjab, he studied law at St. He was appointed journalist in the All India Radio in and these last two careers encouraged him to pursue a literary career. As a writer, he was best known for his trenchant secularism, humour, sarcasm and his comparisons of social and behavioural characteristics of Westerners and Indians are laced with acid wit. He served as the editor of literary and news magazines. But he returned the award in protest against Operation Blue Star in which the Indian Army raided Amritsar, in he was awarded the Padma Vibhushan, the second-highest civilian award in India. His birth name, given by his grandmother, was Khushal Singh and he was called by a pet name Shalee. At school his name earned him ridicule as other boys would mock at him with an expression, Shalee Shoolie, Khushwant Singh started his professional career as a practising lawyer in From he turned to editorial services and he founded and edited Yojana, an Indian government journal in , The Illustrated Weekly of India, a newsweekly, and two major Indian newspapers, The National Herald and the Hindustan Times. During his tenure, The Illustrated Weekly became Indias pre-eminent newsweekly, after working for nine years in the weekly, on 25 July , a week before he was to retire, the management asked Singh to leave with immediate effect. A new editor was installed the same day, after Singhs departure, the weekly suffered a huge drop in readership. Social novel – It is also referred to as the sociological novel. While early examples are found in 18th century England, social novels have been written throughout Europe, however, whereas Ingham laid responsibility for social problems with the depravity and corruption of individuals, Godwin, in Caleb Williams, saw societys corruption as insurmountable. In England during the 18th and 19th centuries the social novel arose out of the social and political upheavals which followed the Reform Act of 1832 and these works were directed at the middle class to help create sympathy and promote change. It is also referred to as the condition of England novel, the Chartist movement was a working-class political reformist movement that sought universal male suffrage and other parliamentary reforms. Chartism failed as a movement, however, five of the Six Points of Chartism would become a reality within a century of the groups formation. A significant early example of genre is Sybil, or The Two Nations. Disraeli was interested in dealing with the conditions in which the majority of Englands working classes lived. Dickens was a critic of the poverty and social stratification of Victorian society. In a New York address, he expressed his belief that, Virtue shows quite as well in rags and patches as she does in purple, Charles Dickenss Hard Times is set in a small Midlands industrial town. It particularly criticizes the effect of Utilitarianism on the lives of the classes in cities. John Ruskin declared Hard Times to be his favourite Dickens work due to its exploration of important social questions, Walter Allen characterised Hard Times as being an unsurpassed critique of industrial society, though later superseded by works of D. Karl Marx asserted that Dickens issued to the more political and social truths than have been uttered by all the professional politicians. His work touches upon most of the political and social issues, both Hugo and Zola were politically engaged, and suffered exile due to their political positions. Russian author Leo Tolstoy championed reform for his own country, particularly in education, Tolstoy did not consider his most famous work, War and Peace to be a novel 7. Urmila Matondkar – Urmila Matondkar is an Indian film actress. Her film roles contributed to a screen persona for a Hindi film heroine, in which she was known for her intense style. Matondkar made her debut as a child artist in the Marathi film Zaakol. She later gained recognition for her role in the highly acclaimed drama Masoom. Matondkar played her first adult role in the blockbuster Malayalam film Chanakyan, Matondkar also achieved success in Telugu and Tamil cinema with roles in Antham, Gaayam, Indian, and Anaganaga Oka Roju. In addition to acting in films, Matondkar is involved with humanitarian causes and is vocal about issues faced by women and children. She has featured as a talent judge for the reality show Jhalak Dikhhla Jaa Season 2, in , she married model Mohsin Akhtar Mir. Urmilas first role as a child artist was in in the film Karm, following minor roles in Shreeram Lagoos Marathi film Zaakol and Kalyug, she achieved success at the age of 9 in Shekhar Kapurs Masoom in She was praised for her roles by critics and she appeared in few movies like Bade Ghar Ki Beti in

small role. She next starred in the fantasy film Chamatkar, along with Shahrukh Khan, in , Urmila was paired opposite Kamal Haasan in the Malayalam blockbuster Chanakyan. She went on to collaborate with film director Ram Gopal Verma.

## Chapter 2 : pinjar novel summary in punjabi .pdf Download

*Pinjar (English: The Cage) is a Indian period drama film directed by Chandraprakash calendrierdelascience.com movie is about the Hindu-Muslim problems during the partition of calendrierdelascience.com film is based on a Punjabi novel of the same name, written by Amrita Pritam.*

Read the reviews and blurbs about books from our wide collection of English, Hindi and Punjabi books before you order books online. Explore the world of Famous Authors Books at Shilalekhbooks. The writer through this story brings light upon the problem faced by women during the time of partition of India. There were rites, rape cases, abduction of young women of opposite community. The women were used just as a symbol of sex for the pleasure of men. Amrita Pritam understood the compassion of the subject matter on which she wrote the novel and she has handled it with utmost respect. The story vividly captured the trouble and misery of Puro as victim of situations while the story moves on an emotional ride with twists and turns which leaves the reader wonder struck as what will happen the next. The writer in this novel has used her adaptability to represent the sorrow and compassion for the characters in the novel. She has written with courage, infatuation and full devotion. She was herself one of the eye-witness of the partition of India in August and its consequences. She portrays the pathetic and falling standard of our human spirit in her novel. The novel has accurately brought up the complex role of Puro who is facing all the dilemma in the world in the early ages of her life. She has been kidnapped by a Muslim lad, her family has left her to die, her name has been distorted, her religion has been transformed, she has been married to Rashida who abducted her. In short she has been reduced to only a skeleton with no soul inside her. Still she endeavors for the pleasure of others. No other women facing similar pain and sorrow could have brawled against it with so much confidence. The story starts with the scene of Puro who is happy and cheerful and is busy doing her daily tasks. She has been engaged to a wealthy, handsome man, Ramchand by her father. Her delighted life turns upside down when she is kidnapped by a Muslim mysterious man named as Rashida. There is some kind of gender variation present in the story which depicts the gender treatment at that time, though Puro is shown heroic as she saves the life of Lajjo, Taro. No women has been shown interested in education or earning for the family. Puro and her sisters does their household works and play with their friends in the fields while the brothers are much more educated than them and are pursuing their higher studies. The girls have no role to play in deciding their future husband. You can buy this book online in India at our online bookstore, Shilalekhbooks. Visit our store to explore the world of such sensational Hindi, English, and Punjabi books online. You will find a lot to snatch up in our famous authors books section as well in other sections.

## Chapter 3 : Amrita Pritam (Author of ਆਰਿਟਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮ)

*Pinjar (novel) topic. Pinjar (Punjabi: ਆਰਿਟਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮ, Urdu: پینجر, Hindi: आरिटा प्रितम, English/Translation: The Skeleton) is a Punjabi Pinjar novel written by noted poet and novelist Amrita Pritam.*

## Chapter 4 : Pinjar - Wikidata

*Pinjar is a novel with intentional and emotional struggles. It's a novel that shed light over revenge and betrayal in two families. Amrita Pritam (Punjabi).*

## Chapter 5 : Pinjar (film) - Wikipedia

1. *Pinjar (film) - Pinjar is a Indian period drama film directed by Chandra Prakash Dwivedi. The movie is about the Hindu-Muslim problems during the partition of India, the film is based on a Punjabi novel of the same name, written by Amrita Pritam.*

### Chapter 6 : Pinjar - By Kartar Singh Duggal - eBookBazaar

*Pinjar (Punjabi) - Book By Amrita Pritam Now Enjoy Bulk Discounts on Books as Mentioned Below These Discounts are in addition to the Discounts on Individual Books (Visible as Bulk Discount for Books in Cart).*

### Chapter 7 : Book Reviews by calendrieldelascience.com: Book Review - Pinjar By Amrita Pritam

*Pinjar novel was the leading 20th-century poet of the Punjabi language, who is equally loved on both the sides of the India-Pakistan border. The novel was made into an award-winning eponymous film in*

### Chapter 8 : - Pinjar by Amrita Pritam

*Pinjar is a Punjabi novel written by noted poet and novelist Amrita Pritam. It is the story of a Hindu girl, Puro, abducted by a Muslim man, Rashid whose parents refuse to recover the defiled girl.*

### Chapter 9 : Pinjar (novel) | Revolvly

*Pinjar by Amrita Pritam is a definite read if you are looking up for widely acclaimed novel in the same language (translated into other Indian languages as well). The storyline dates back to partition era spinning a poignant tale of the protagonist Puro.*