Abstract

The purpose of this research is to study issues related to war and conflict as discussed in literary works (novels) of Kashmiri and Palestinian writers. This research work aims to study, understand, and elucidate issues such as violence, resistance, refugee crisis, dispossession, memoricide, and trauma (in the light of the partition paradigm) which have previously remained undiscussed in the respective research canon. This research will explore the aforementioned issues through the study of *The Book of Gold Leaves* and *Munnu: A Boy From Kashmir* from Kashmiri Literature, and *Mornings In Jenin* and *Out Of It* from Palestinian Literature. In doing so, this research also aims to accomplish a comparative study of these works.

Chapter 1 discusses the Kashmir Conflict in the context of the Indo-Pak Partition of 1947 and sheds light on the life of Kashmiri people amid occupation while commenting on issues such as killing, rape, torture, and militancy. Moreover, the chapter revisits the history of Kashmir to explore the origin and consequences of the conflict. Chapter 2 discusses the Arab-Israel Conflict in the context of the Israel-Palestine Partition of 1948 and its consequences. This chapter explores the lives of generations of Palestinians while revisiting the experience of partition and its consequences such as occupation, forced expulsion, destruction of villages, and refugee crisis. In addition, the chapter discusses issues of trauma, dispossession of historical and cultural heritage, and memoricide faced by the people of Palestine as they struggle and resist for self-determination. To conclude, this thesis highlights the fact that whereas the majority of the issues faced by the two occupied nations are similar, Palestinian Literature is rich in both content and style as compared to Kashmiri Literature. Also, this thesis shows that a narrative vacuum is present in Kashmiri Literature as it fails to address issues of psychological and cultural importance such as trauma, and dispossession of cultural heritage respectively.