



CLASS DISTINCTION IN KATHERINE MANSFIELD'S SHORT STORIES AND IT'S COMPARISON WITH PAKISTANI SHORT STORIES

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Abstract

This study aims at exploring class distinction and its various forms in Katherine Mansfield's short stories and comparing them with the forms of class distinction presented in Pakistani short stories "Attar of Roses", and "Mall Road" by Tahira Naqvi and M. Attar Tahir respectively. Karl Marx is a socialist who has presented a theory of class conflict. He says that there are two classes in a society such as Proletariat and Bourgeoisie. The proletariat means lower class people who are exploited by Bourgeoisie. The nature of this research is qualitative because the researcher has analyzed and interpreted the text of selected short stories against the class conflict theory given by Karl Marx. This research is important because it gives information about two different societies.

Keywords: *The Doll's House, The Garden Party, Pakistani Short Stories, Attar Of Roses, Mall Road, Economic Structure Of A Society, Unequal Social Relationship, Class Distinction*

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1. Introduction

Class distinction means the division of a society into three groups; upper: middle, and lower classes. These groups have different social status from one another. DF Brown says that the term working class was first introduced in English society. Working class are those people who work for upper class. The upper class does not work to earn money because they have guaranteed income (Brown Encyclopedia). Class system is a very serious problem which is being faced by every society. Where upper class enjoys as compare to lower class people. In modern industrial societies social class is the scheme of division or stratification. An important characteristic of social class is that economic is its primary base, i.e. it depends upon certain kinds of wealth and income (Lawton 1975).

Karl Max (1818-1823) is a German philosopher. He presents a theory about class distinction. He says that there are two classes in a society such as Proletariat and Bourgeoisie. The Bourgeoisie has all means of production. On the other hand the Proletariat works to produce objects for upper class. The Bourgeoisie sells these objects to get more profit. They pay a very small amount of profit to working class. This concept of capitalism allows the rich to become richer. This unequal division of wealth decides other social forms such as religious, political and social etc. (Eagleton, 1976).

Katherine Mansfield (1883-1923) was a prominent short story writer who presented class distinction in her two short stories *The Garden Party* and *The Doll's House* (1992). The story "The Garden party" started with the wealthy Sheridan family's prepared to host for a party for elite class people. Laura was instructing the workers on the placement of the marquee. After the furniture is rearranged, the Sheridans learn that their working-class neighbor Mr. Scott has died. While Laura believes the party should be called off, neither Jose nor their mother agrees. When the party ends Mrs. Sheridan sends a basket full of leftovers to the Scotts' house.

In *The Doll's House* (1992) the three Burnell sisters received a beautiful dollhouse. The next day they reached school with great excitement. They were burning to tell about the wonderful doll's house. Burnell's eldest daughter Isabela told her friends about it during the lunch hour at the school. All the children came together but two girls were out from the ring. The Kelveys belonged to a poor family because Mr. Kelvin was a jailbird and Mrs. Kelvey used to walk from door to door, asked for bits of cloth and gave them to her daughters. All the school children came to the Burnell's house to see the doll's house. Only Else Kelvey and Lil Kelvey were not invited. One day Kezia invited little Kelveys to see her doll's house but that time Aunt Beryl's harsh voice was heard. She shooed them off as if they were chicken.

Tahira Naqvi is a Pakistani short story writer, she wrote many short story books such as “Dying in a Strong Country”, and “Attar of Roses”. She presents class distinction in her short story "Attar of Roses (1997). Saeed, a character in that story, is a school teacher and also a married man. One day he thinks to buy a magazine and mangoes for his children but he cannot buy them because he has only ten rupees. He tells his wife that today mangoes are not good.

M .Attar Tahir (1956) was a Pakistani civil servant who is also a poet, author, translator and a painter. He portrayed class distinction in his short story "Mall Road"(1990). The writer used upper and lower class characters such as Sahibs and Begums and a beggar woman. A beggar man sits under papal tree. He does not spread his hand for alms. He clasps a banjo very close to himself and strums it. He plays without heeds to anyone. He plays only for himself .On the other hand an old man is selling cheap fountain pens. He shouted one rupee for two pens but nobody purchases them. On Mall Road, there are a lot of cars which belong to rich people. A rich woman wears beautiful clothes and she comes out from the car. She is searching for cloth shop. At that time a beggar woman asks her for a coin and she gives her a coin. The beggar woman says that Allah has given an upper class people a lot of money. She asks another rich young man Babuji for one coin. The rich young man also gives her a coin. When beggar woman spreads her hand for another coin then the rich man makes fun of her. On the other hand, another rich lady is being followed by a small boy. He requests her to buy some flowers but she ignores the poor boy.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Class distinction is prevailing in English society due to industrialization and growing wealth of upper classes during 19th and 20th century. Lower class people are socially and economically suffering on the basis of class distinction. This serious problem does not only exist in English society but also persists in Pakistani society. Class distinction element can be found and compared in Mansfield’s short stories “The Doll’s House, and The Garden Party”and Mohammed Attar Tahir and Tahira Naqvi short stories “ Attar of Roses ,and Mall Road”.

1.2. Research Objectives

1. To explore the ways in which the class distinction has been portrayed in *The Doll's House* , *The Garden Party* by Katherine Mansfield and Pakistani short stories Attar of Roses and Mall Road.
2. To compare the forms of class distinction depicted by Pakistani short story writers with Katherine Mansfield’s short stories.

1.3. Research Questions

1. How do the short stories written by Katherine Mansfield.: *The Doll's House* and *The Garden Party* and Pakistani short stories *Attar of Roses* and *Mall Road* portray class distinction?
2. What various forms of class distinction are being portrayed in Pakistani short stories "*Attar of Roses*", and "*Mall Road*" and to what extent these forms are similar or different from those found in Katherine Mansfield's short stories?

1.4. Significance of the Study

This research is significant because it explores the suffering of lower class in two different societies. This research provides valuable information about the suffering of lower class into two different societies for further researches.

This research examines the harsh behavior of upper class characters towards lower class characters in two different societies. This research is significant to present the importance of literature rising voice against class distinction and wants reforms in every society.

2. Literature Review

Karl Marx (1818 -1883) presented class conflict theory about the economic structure of a society. He said that on the basis of wealth a society is divided into two classes such as Proletariat and Bourgeoisie. The Bourgeoisie class owned all means of production such as factories, money, and lands etc. On the other hand Proletariat class owns their labor power. The Proletariat class works hard to produce objects which Bourgeoisie class sells to a large profit. They pay a very small amount of money to Proletariat class for producing objects. Marx said that this unequal economic structure of a society allows the rich to become richer and the poor to become poorer day by day. Karl Marx says that ruling class makes the rules that structure a society and support s those ideas that forward its own end. For example, the bourgeoisie glorify property rights because they are the ones in society with property (Engels,2009). Other researchers have written many articles on this serious social problem.

Ayesha Begum (2012) used Karl and Weber's class conflict theories. She says that Katherine Mansfield and Daniyal Mueenuddin present different life styles of upper and lower class people. They also depict the harsh behavior of upper class towards lower class. In *The Doll's House* (1992) the kelveys mother was a washer woman represented the

working class's miserable condition. They face social inequality by the cruelty of upper class. On the other hand, "The Garden Party" (1992) a short story represents a huge gap between upper and lower classes. Daniyal Mueenuddin a Pakistani short stories writer, presents class distinction in his short stories "Other Room" and "Other Wonder" (2009). The lower class people used all those resources which allowed them to live a respectable life like elite class. On the other hand he also represents the miserable condition of Nawabdin electrician who gets money for his blind mother from unfair resources (Begum, 2012).

Rebecca Richardson has done research on Class sympathy and characterization in Katherine Mansfield's short stories. She talks about the characters in Katherine Mansfield's short stories. She explores the difference between upper and lower class characters. She says that the lives of children and families in *The Doll's House* and *The Garden Party* (1992) represent the harsh behavior of upper class towards lower class. The researcher examines Kezia Brunel and Laura Sheridan characters who give hope for demolishing class distinction. The researcher also explores the language of upper and lower class characters which depicts class distinction (Richardson, 2005).

Sebnem Kaya pointed out in short story *The Garden Party* (1992) of Katherine Mansfield false education was given to an upper class girl Laura. In this article she talks about the false education given to upper class girl Laura while on the other hand Victorian socio-moral values restrict upper class woman from changing their ways of life. She further explains that false education makes Laura unprepared to face the harsh realities of life such as death and poverty (Kaya, 2011).

In 1992 "pictures" was the first short story published in Russian magazine. *The Life of a Ma Parker*, *The Doll's House*, and *The Garden Party* short stories were also published the researcher pointed out many reasons for Mansfield's appreciation in Russia. The first reason is that the Chekov has great impact on her writing style and themes. Second reason is that her short stories represent class distinction theme while at that time in Russia society was also facing this serious problem. Katherine Mansfield short stories were representing the similar social problem (Woods, 2016).

Another research article is written by Nawal Fadhil Abbas and Sarab Kadir Mugair (2012). Ellipsis is a kind of reduction and it is used to avoid repetition. Therefore, it can be defined as a device of leaving out a word or words from a sentence deliberately when the meaning can be understood without them. The researchers analyzed ellipsis and its different types in Mansfield's short story *The Doll's House* (1992). These three types of ellipsis present the personalities of all characters which indirectly depicted class distinction in the story (Fadhil, Mugair, 2012).

Another research article is written by Genilda Azerendo (2013). In Katherine Mansfield's short story "The Doll's House" (1992) Azerendo traced the relations among the characters, focusing on their affective actions-both those linked to negative affects (arrogance, violence, cruelty) and those related to positive affects (gentleness, sharing, understanding, tolerance, sensibility). She explored good and harsh behavior of upper class girl (Azerendo, 2013).

Rebecca Richardson (2005) explores that how Katherine Mansfield represented class distinction in her short stories. She says that in many short stories such as *The Doll's House*, *The Garden Party* Mansfield portrayed the harsh behavior of upper class towards working class. The researcher pointed out that Katherine uses upper class sensitive characters who have limited class rules while these characters also show that there is no power to finish class system (Richardson, 2005).

Rebecca Richardson (2005) has done research on *The Death of a Child: The Impossibility of Inter-Class Sympathy*. In "Revelation" and "Life of Ma Parker" (1920) the researcher explored the inability of the middle and upper classes to effectively relate to those who serve them. In these short stories there is a death of a working class child but still upper class characters did not have sympathy with lower class parents. The researcher examines that the death of a working class child indirectly reveals upper class harsh behavior towards lower class people (Richardson, 2005).

The current study is different from other works because the researcher analyzed class distinction in Mansfield's short stories "The Doll's House and The Garden Party" according to Marx's class conflict theory. Then the researcher related this class distinction with Pakistani short stories "Attar of Roses (1997) by Tahira Naqvi and Mall Road (1990) by M. Attar Tahir" which depict class distinction.

3. Theoretical Framework

Karl Marx (1818-1883) is a German economist. He has presented class conflict theory in 1848 against class distinction in every society. There are several ideas of his theory but the main concept is that every society has economic structure. This economic structure divides a society into two classes such as Proletariat and Bourgeoisie. Marx says that Bourgeoisie is a social class of people who has all means of production such as machines, money, energy which working class needs to produce things. On the other hand Proletariat consists labors, group of workers and poor farming families. They do not have means of production like Bourgeoisie class. He says that working class people are in majority as compare to Bourgeoisie and their number is increasing day by day. The Proletariat works to produce objects for Bourgeoisie. The Bourgeoisie class sells these

objects at a much larger profit. They pay a very small amount of money to Proletariat for producing objects. Marx says that this unequal distribution of money allows the rich to become richer and the poor to become poorer. The working class people become slaves through the hands of Bourgeoisie.

He presents another most important concept social, religious, political issues are decided by Bourgeoisie. The Bourgeoisie class decides those ideas that not only structure a society but serve their interest. They decide property rights because Bourgeoisie are the one who has property in a society. The researcher has traced Karl Marx's class conflict theory in Mansfield's short stories "The Doll's House" and "The Garden Party", and Pakistani short stories "Attar of Roses" and "Mall Road" by Tahira Naqvi and M. Attar Tahir.

4. Research Methodology

Research design is descriptive because Karl Marx Class conflict theory is traced in short stories. The researcher explored class distinction in Katherine Mansfield's short stories. In this research Katherine Mansfield short stories are compared with Pakistani short stories according to Karl Marx class conflict theory.

4.1. Research Method

This research method is qualitative because the researcher finds out class distinction in Katherine Mansfield's short stories "The Doll's House", and "Garden Party". The researcher identify those various forms in which class distinction is being portrayed in Pakistani short stories "Attar of Roses", and "Mall Road", by Tahira Naqvi and M. Attar Tahir.

4.2. Selected Texts

The researcher has selected Katherine Mansfield's short stories *The Doll's House* and *The Garden Party*, and Pakistani short stories "Attar of Roses" by Tahira Naqvi and "Mall Road" by M. Attar Tahir for the current study

5. Data Analysis

Karl Marx (1818-1883) a German philosopher has presented class conflict theory in 1848 against class distinction in a society. He says that a society is divided into two classes such as Proletariat and Bourgeoisie. The Proletariat means working class who works hard to produce objects for Bourgeoisie. The Bourgeoisie sell those objects at a

larger amount and pay a very small amount to working class people. Karl Marx says that this capitalist concept brings imbalance in a society.

5.1. *The Doll's House*

Class distinction is a very serious problem which is being faced by every society. Katherine Mansfield also presents class distinction in her short story "The Doll's House" (1992). It shows the suffering of lower class people through upper class people. The Burnell's children received a beautiful doll's house from Mrs. Hay. The girls wanted to tell everyone about their doll's house. The next morning at school the Burnell's girls were talking about their doll's house and they were in a ring. The Kelveys were out from the ring and they were not allowed to see their doll's house. One day Kezia invites Little Kelveys to see her doll's house but when they came to see the doll's house but that time Aunt Beryl's harsh voiced was heard. She shooed them off as if they were chicken. Then kelveys girls leave their house.

The upper class people try to socially isolate lower class people because they want to maintain social status in a society. They teach their children not to mix with lower class children such as Mansfield presents in her short story *The Doll's House*, "At school the Burnell children were telling about their doll's house and they were standing in a ring. The two Kelveys girls were out of ring and they were watching Burnell's girls" (Mansfield, 1992, p.321). Marx (1976) says that the upper class people decide other social values. The upper class people not only enjoy unlimited resources but they try to exploit lower class people. They think to maintain social status in a society by not allowing the lower class people to join them. The lower class people are socially exploited by upper class people, such as through socially exploitation they become aware of their social position in a society. In the story the Kelveys also know about their social position in society.

Class distinction becomes a very serious problem which is being faced by every society. The lower class people also faced this serious problem in education system because the teachers treat their students on the basis of wealth. Mansfield depicts class distinction in educational system also. "The teacher change her voice when she was talking to little Kelveys but for Burnell's girl she has having special smile" (Mansfield 1992, p321). Karl Max (1976) says that the upper class people decide social rules on the basis of their wealth and force everyone to follow those rules. These lines depict that the upper class of the society sets the principles and is obeyed by everyone. It shows that nobody can take risk of offending the upper class or the aristocratic class of the society by disagreeing with them. Everyone has to agree with them in order to get their favor because they do not tolerate the people who oppose them in any matter. The teachers are actually

following social rules because they do not have courage to disagree with upper class of the society.

Children borrow everything from their parents, because they do not have any experience of social issues. Parents also try to train their children for practical life. On the other hand upper class parents try to maintain their social status in society. The upper class children are not allowed to join lower class children. The writer depicted that in her short story such as "There was only one school for doctor's children, shop keeper's children and milk-man's children were force to live together with lower class people. On the other hand upper class children were not allowed to speak with lower class children"(Mansfield,1992, p.323). Marx (1976) says that upper class tried to socially exploit lower class people by deciding their own social rules. Parents act as a model for their children. They try to copy their parents in their behaviors and actions. The above lines from story show the opposite picture of parents' training of their children for practical life. The upper class children's harsh behavior towards lower class children become the cause of social exploitation.

The upper class people enjoy their unlimited resources while on the other hand lower class people are suffering. This unequal distribution of money brings imbalance in society because lower class has no food to eat and they do not have their own clothes to wear. On the other hand upper class people have unlimited resources. The writer described the poor condition of Kelvey's clothes. "They wear unfit dresses because they were given to them by upper class for which their mother works"(Mansfield, 1992, p.321). Marx (1976) says that upper class has all means of production while on the other hand lower class people do not have all means of production. They work hard to produce objects for upper class people. The upper class people pay a very small amount of money to lower class people. It depicts unequal distribution of money in society. The lower class people do not have their own clothes so they wear upper class unfit clothes. The miserable condition of lower class clothes also presents their lower position in society. The lower class's unfit clothes present unequal distribution of money in a society. This imbalance is being faced by every society.

The upper class people try to exploit lower class people. The lower class people are socially exploited. Mansfield presents lower class children who are socially exploited. She shows difference between upper and lower class girls laughing. "They are "solemn", and "scarcely ever speak or smile"(Mansfield, 1992, p.322). Marx (1976) says that lower class people suffer because of their lower position in society. Childhood is the best age of life because at this age children are free from all worldly tensions. The upper class children can enjoy every moment of life while on the other hand lower class children could not enjoy. The lower class' inferiority do not allow them to have dreams and they cannot enjoy

every moment of life. Their laughing and happiness are snatched away by upper class exploitation.

The upper class people try to socially isolate lower class that they should not join their group. They are not satisfied with lower class' social isolation which Mansfield also depicted in her story that upper class also tries to exploit lower class people. "One girl was making fun of poor Kelveys that they will become washer women like their mother" (Mansfield,1992, p.325). Marx says (1976) that lower class people work hard for upper class for the sake of earning of money. It shows that lower class people have additional needs of abuse. The upper class girls make fun of poor Kelveys because they want satisfaction. The upper class girls are enjoying their superior position in society while on the other hand poor Kelveys feel shameful for their lower position in society. They feel their lower position in society that is why they do not say anything in front of them.

5.2. *The Garden Party*

"The Garden Party" (1992) short story is a critique on the 20th century English society, but the theme has a universal application. It depicts the theme of class barriers and indifferent attitude of upper class towards the lower class. It draws a contrast between the living conditions of both the classes. It is a story of Sheridans, an elite class family. The wealthy Sheridan family prepares to host a garden party for elite class people. During preparation they receive a message that their poor neighbor has died because of an accident. Laura Sheridan tries to cancel the party out of sympathy for the family of the dead man, but nobody takes her serious. They have no sympathies for the working class and their indifferent attitude strengthens the class boundaries. The party goes on with a funeral taking place in the neighborhood. Mrs. Sheridan sends the leftovers to the suffering family. This is not out of sympathy, but just to impress the lower class people.

The upper class people try to exploit lower class people. The lower class people are socially exploited. Mansfield depicts the working class through the eyes of a young girl Laura, who wants to promote equality and finish class system. She finds the working class very impressive. Their natural conduct impresses her. Their dark blue eyes reflect their contentment. She repeatedly praises, "How extraordinarily nice workmen were"(Mansfield,1992, p.71). The reality is different from her visions. The author conveys that the upper class does not respect their hard work and considers them inferior. They are exploited economically. Their sorrow and happiness is meaningless for the upper class.

Children borrow everything from their parents, because they do not have any experience of social issues. Parents also try to train their children for practical life. On the other hand, the upper class parents try to maintain their social status in society. Mansfield

presents in her short story that parents teach their children that they are superior to the working class, who is meant to obey them, as a result the class barriers increase.

“The working class men have command over their work. They equally have an aesthetic sense, and suggest a better place for the marquee than Laura, who belongs to the upper class. The cook is also expert in all kind of foods. He has a unique talent of experimenting with different tastes. He makes 15 different kinds of sandwiches”(Mansfield, 1992, p.71).

Marx (1976) says that upper class tried to socially exploit lower class people by deciding their own social rules. Parents act as a model for their children. They try to copy their parents in their behaviors and actions. Laura Sheridan tries to supervise working class servants in a masterly manner while copying her mother. This means that attitudes transfer from one generation to the other. Laura’s Sheridan supervision in a masterly manner becomes the cause to promote class distinction in society.

Mansfield shows the exploitation and ignorance of upper class towards lower class people. “Laura asks from the servants Jose that how many types of sandwiches are cooked. She says that fifteen types of sandwiches”(Mansfield,1992,p.71). Marx (1976) says that upper class people are enjoying their unlimited resources while on the other hand lower class people cannot fulfill their basic needs. These lines show that capitalist system allows the rich to become richer and the poor become poorer day by day. This unequal distribution of wealth allows the lower class people to stand for their own basic rights.

The upper class people try to maintain their social status in society that is why they socially isolate lower class people. Upper class people are enjoying their unlimited resources. Mansfield (1992) presents that upper class people do not have any concern about the lower class’s happiness and sorrow. Upper class parties and gatherings are more important than the lives of poor. “When Laura persuades her mother and sister to cancel the party, she is ridiculed and receives the title of being “absurd” and extravagant” (Mansfield,1992,p.82) . Nobody is ready to cancel a great and expensive party for a poor man. Jose says, “If you are going to stop a band playing every time someone has an accident, you will lead a very strenuous life”(Mansfield ,1992,p.82). She falsely accuses the dead man to be drunk and therefore not innocent. Marx (1976) says that upper class people maintain their social status in society that’s why they do not want to join lower class people in any situation. The working class has no respect in the society. They are the victim of false accusations and abuses. The upper class people do not want to show their sympathy for their neighbor. Upper class exploits lower class people economically and socially also.

The upper class people try to ignore lower class people. The lower class's happiness and sorrow are meaningless for upper class people. Mansfield (1992) depicts upper class ignorance and harsh behavior towards lower class people. When Mrs. Sheridan refers to the cruel social conventions and says that nobody expects such sacrifice from them. She asks her daughter not to be sentimental. She refers to the worse living conditions of the working class and expresses her wonder that how they manage to survive "in those poky little holes"(Mansfield,1992,p.83). Marx (1976) says that the upper class people are enjoying their unlimited resources while on the other hand lower class people are suffering. The rich class believes in sharing happiness and joy and not the sorrows or worries. She does not want to spoil her party of elite class just to sympathize with the poor class. Their worries are restricted to their petty affairs, such as Laura's or Kitty's hat or the lunch menu.

There is a huge difference between upper and lower class life style. Mansfield (1992) uses imagery to emphasize the theme of class imbalance in society. The author uses bright imagery while talking about Sheridans. "Their world is bright, shining and heavenly. The birds are singing, roses and lilies are present in abundance and the sky is cloudless. The imagery darkens when it comes to the description of small cottages of the poor working class; they are in a deep shade. Their world is dusky, gloomy, and dark. The woman is clad in black, in the gloomy passage, and the lighted lamp is smoky. Their cottages are small and cheap. Their food resources are restricted to cabbage, tomato and sick hens. They live in such a bad situation. The poverty stricken smoke comes out of the chimneys of these means cottages, unlike the great silvery plumes that comes out of Sheridan's splendid house"(Mansfield,1992,p.81). Marx (2009) says that the upper class people has unlimited resources while on the other hand lower class people are suffering. Mansfield presents huge differences between the two classes. The writer uses imagery to present different life styles of upper and lower classes.

The upper class people try to socially isolate lower class people because they want to maintain social status in society. Mansfield presents in her short story that the children of upper class are forbidden to go to the other side of the road, so to maintain the class differences. The author criticizes the foul practices of the upper class in subtle ways. She says, "one must go everywhere; one must see everything"(Mansfield,1992,p.82). These lines show that the children of upper class people are not allowed to befriend with the members of the working class. The upper class people make boundaries for their children to maintain class distinction in society.

5.3. *Mall Road*

On the other hand poverty is more in Pakistani society. M. Attar Tahir is a Pakistani short story writer who presents class distinction and suffering of lower class people

through upper class characters in the story. Mall Road (1990) is a short story that starts from a beggar who sits under papal tree. He does not spread his hand for alms. He clasps a banjo very close to himself and strums it. He plays without heeds to anyone. He plays only for himself. On the other hand, an old man is selling cheap fountain pens. He shouts two pens only for one rupee, but nobody purchases them. On Mall Road, there are a lot of cars which belong to rich people. A rich woman wearing beautiful clothes comes out of her car. She is searching for cloth shop. At that time a beggar woman asks her for a coin and she gives her a coin. The beggar woman says that Allah has given rich people much money but they are stingy. She asks another rich young man Babuji to give her one coin. The rich young man also gives her a coin. When a bigger woman spreads her hand for another coin then the rich man makes fun of her. On the other hand another rich lady is being followed by a small boy. He requests her to buy some flowers, but she ignores the poor boy.

Class distinction is not limited to English society but every society is facing this issue. M. Attar Tahir presents the suffering of lower class people. "A beggar sits in a patch of sunlight near a papal tree. He does not spread his hand for alms. He clasps a banjo very close to himself. He plays only to himself. A passer shoots a glance at him and drops a coin in the open lid of the banjo" (Tahir,1990, p.56). These lines reveal the suffering of lower class people. The upper class enjoys their unlimited resources while the lower class people have nothing. This social inequality emerged in Pakistani society on the basis of wealth.

The upper class people have unlimited resources of life while the lower class people are suffering. M. Attar Tahir presents the suffering of lower class people. "Old man is selling cheap fountain pens neatly placed in colored boxes in a row. He cries two lovely and first class pens for only one rupee. A few pedestrians turn and look. He cries out again"(Tahir, 1990,p57). Karl Marx (1976)says that upper class people enjoy their unlimited resources while on the other hand lower class people cannot fulfill their basic needs of life. These lines reveal that capitalist system in Pakistan allows the rich to become richer and the poor become poorer day by day. The writer also presents a huge difference between lower and upper class earning of money by using an old vendor man character.

There is a huge difference between upper and lower class people's (life style). M.Attar Tahir uses upper and lower class characters to reveal the suffering of lower class people in Pakistani society. "Sahib ji" she says holding out her hand. The sahib looks at the beggar woman and drops a coin in her hand. The beggar woman takes the coin without any thanks" (Tahir,1990,p.57). These lines reveal that the upper class people has unlimited resources while the lower class people are suffering. The writer presents that upper class

people are enjoying their unlimited resources while the lower class people are suffering for basic needs of life.

The upper class people also try to ignore lower class people. M. Attar Tahir depicts upper class people's harsh behavior and ignorance towards lower class people by using the characters of a beggar woman and babuji. "Babu ji one paisa. Only one teddy paisa, only one new paisa sahb ji. Only one paisa Babu ji, the beggar woman says" (Tahir, 1990, p. 57). These lines reveal that lower class people suffering is meaningless for upper class people. The writer presents that upper class people are not only enjoying unlimited resources but they have no feelings for lower class people. M. Attar Tahir depicts that capitalist system in Pakistani society allows the rich to become richer and the poor become poorer day by day.

The writer uses beggar and sahib ji characters to depict upper class's harsh behavior towards lower class people. "The rich man says to beggar woman well old woman, you asked for a paisa and I gave you one coin. Are not you satisfied? The rich man says laughing heartily" (Tahir, 1990, p. 57). Marx (1976) says that upper class people enjoy unlimited resources while the lower class people are suffering. The upper class people maintain their respect and money in society. The working class has no respect in the society. They are the victim of false accusations and abuses. The upper class people do not have sympathy for lower class people. Upper class exploits lower class people economically and socially also.

The lower class people work for upper class people to earn money. M. Attar Tahir presents in his short story "Mall Road" (1990). "A Begum comes out of the building followed by a boy carrying her shopping. The boy hurries away clutching his tip" (Tahir, 1990, p. 59). Marx (1976) says that upper class people have unlimited resources. On the other hand lower class people work hard to get basic needs of life. M. Attar Tahir presents the suffering of lower class people in Pakistani society. In Pakistani society class distinction emerged on the basis of wealth. The writer presents real picture of Pakistani society through Begum and a carrying boy characters.

The upper class tries to ignore lower class people. They have no feelings for lower class people. M. Attar Tahir presents in his story "Mall Road" (1990). "The Begum ignores her plea and blessing. She takes the flower bunch and buries her middle aged nose in it to keep the smell of poverty out" (Tahir, 1990, p. 59). Marx (2009) says that capitalist system allows the rich to become richer and the poor to become poorer. The upper class people enjoy unlimited resources while on the other hand lower class people are suffering. The upper class people try to ignore lower class people.

5.4. *Attar of Roses*

Attar of Roses (1997) is written by Tahira Naqvi. The story is about Saeed, a school master, who has only ten rupees and it is not enough to buy magazine and mangoes. He cannot buy mangoes for his children because of low income. He starts staring a woman in black burka which covers her from the top of her head to her ankles. When he comes to home, his wife asks about fruit. He tells her that today mangoes are not good and his family wishes for good food, but they cannot have because of low income. Next day after school Saeed again follows that stranger woman but she ignores him. This time when he comes to home he brings black sandals, attar of roses and bangles. Razia becomes abacus to look at the things. Tahira Naqvi presents suffering of lower class people through class distinction.

The writer presents lower class people's economically suffering in Pakistani capitalist society. Tahira Naqvi presents class distinction in her short story "*Attar of Roses*"(Naqvi,1997). "Saeed a school teacher who wants to buy mangoes and magazine but he has cannot buy because of low money. His children would be waiting eagerly for mangoes which he bought everyday"(Naqvi,1997,p18). Marx (1976) says that upper class people are enjoying everything in the society but the poor are suffering, like Saeed and other Pakistani school teachers are not able to buy fruits for their children.

The writer depicts another picture of lower class people's economically suffering in capitalist society. When Saeed comes to home, his wife brings lunch for him such as "stewed potatoes and peas", "a bowl of daal", "fluffy rotis", and "a glass of lassi"(Naqvi,1997,p21). This line shows that in Pakistani society a school teacher cannot eat good food, he could hardly eat one time lunch such as daal because of low income. Marx (1976) says that in capitalist society the upper people are earning a lot of money and spending money like king and queen while the lower class could hardly buy food. Tahira Naqvi depicts that capitalist system allows the rich to become richer and the poor become poorer day by day.

The lower class people cannot buy good food and good clothes because of low income. Tahira Naqvi presents lower class suffering in her short story "*Attar of Roses*"(Naqvi,1997). "Saeed wants to buy mangoes he said, unmindful of the fact that this was the most expensive kind of mango and would cost him at least ten rupees. The fruit seller weighed and then placed the mangoes in a paper bag. Saeed fumbled in his pocket for money but he has only nine rupees and fifty paisas"(Naqvi,1997,p.25). These lines show that lower class people cannot buy food because of low income. Marx (1976) says that capitalist system allows the rich to become richer and the poor to become poorer. The writer presents miserable condition of Pakistani society in which lower class people is

economically suffering for basic needs of life. Tahira Naqvi presents unequal distribution of money in society by using lower class school teacher in the story.

The writer presents that upper class people enjoy unlimited resources while on the other hand lower class people are suffering. This unequal distribution of money brings imbalance in society because lower class people cannot buy good food. Tahira Naqvi presents this unequal distribution of money in her short story "Attar of Roses"(Naqvi,1997). Saeed says to his wife "we cannot have something else instead of masur. He is sick of this daal. He pushed the tray away. Razia says to saeed "but when I make massb you want masur and now you do not want..." " Here, have some lassi, the yogurt is very sweet today"(Naqvi,1997,p.26). These lines show that those who have low income like Saeed can buy only one type of food. Marx (1976) says that upper class people have unlimited resources while on the other hand lower class people work hard to get basic needs of life. Tahira Naqvi uses two type of daal like "masub" and "masur" to depict real picture of Pakistani society in which lower class people cannot buy even daal. The writer presents that unequal distribution of money becomes the cause of class distinction in society.

Lower class people wishes are suppressed on the basis of class distinction. Tahira Naqvi presents the suppression of lower class wishes in her short story "Attar of Roses"(Naqvi,1997). When Saeed came to home, his wife asked about fruit. He told her "the mangoes did not look good today, I am sure they were not ripe, I did not buy any"(Naqvi,1997,p20). These lines show lower class people suffering through class distinction. Marx (1976) says that unequal distribution of money allows the rich to become richer and the poor become poorer day by day. Tahira Naqvi presents real picture of Pakistani society in which lower class people cannot fulfill their basic needs of life like Saeed who cannot fulfill his family basic needs because of low income. On the other hand upper class people are spending money like kings and queens in the society.

5.5. Mansfield's Field Short Stories Comparison with Pakistani Short Stories

Class distinction is a very serious problem which is being faced by every society that is why Mansfield and Pakistani short story writers such as Tahira Naqvi and M. Attar Tahir depicted class distinction in their short stories. Mansfield uses upper and lower class children characters such as Lil, Else Kelveys, Kezia Burnell and Isabel Burnell to reveal lower class's social exploitation in society. Pakistani short story writers reveal lower class's social exploitation in society through adult characters such as beggar woman, Sahib and school teacher etc.

The writer presents lower class socially exploitation “At school the Burnell children were telling about their doll's house and they were standing in a ring. The two Kelveys girls were out of ring and they were watching Burnell's girls” (Mansfield 1992 p321). Upper class people socially exploit lower class people because they want to maintain social status in society. M.Attar Tahir Pakistani short story writer reveals lower class's economically exploitation through beggar woman and Sahib Characters. The beggar woman holds her hand in front of upper class young boy and he gives her only one coin. When she asks for another coin he says to her that one coin is not enough for you. She becomes angry and throws the coins (Tahir,1990,p57). Mansfield and Tahir both writers depict lower class's social and economically exploitation through characters.

Lower class people do not have the basic needs of life such as clothes and food etc. Mansfield describes lower class children's miserable condition of clothes. “They wear unfit dresses because they were given to them by upper class for which their mother works” (Mansfield 1992, p321). “The shalwar and kameez she wore this afternoon were of a flimsy voile, the color dull, green or gray. There must have been a floral pattern on the fabric at one time but constant washing had blurred the design, the cloth itself now drab and limp”(Naqvi,1997,p21). Mansfield and Tahira Naqvi , both of the writers depict that lower class people cannot buy good food and clothes because of low income.

Lower class people wishes are suppress on the basis of low income. Mansfield describes little Kelveys , Burnell's lunch “they chewed their jam sandwiches out of a newspaper soaked with large red blobs” and “Burnell's girls eat their mutton sandwiches and Johnny cake”(Mansfield 1992, p321). On the other hand Tahira Naqvi uses two types of daall such as maasb and masur (Naqvi, 1997, p.26). Mansfield and Tahira Naqvi present that upper class people are enjoying unlimited resources in society. Lower class people can hardly buy expensive food.

6.Conclusion

Mansfield, M.Attar.Tahir (1990) and Tahira Naqvi(1997) explore the theme of class distinction in their stories by highlighting the difference present between the living conditions of upper and lower classes. These reveal the miserable condition of working class and the indifferent attitude of upper class towards them. The stories aim to invoke sympathies for the poor class, and raise voice against class divisions.

In “The Doll's House”, the troubles of working class are shown through the Kelveys, the girls of a washerwoman. They suffer from social isolation and deprivation, just because they belong to a servant class. Their right to live a healthy and respectful life is snatched away by the upper class. “The Garden Party” also presents a wide gulf between

upper and lower classes, where despite their sheer hard work and honest services, the working class is looked down upon. The dark imagery depicts the darkness of their lives.

These stories raise a voice against social class differences prevailing in English society due to industrialization and growing wealth of upper classes during 19th and 20th century. But the issue of class distinction still persists in the present societies. M. Attar Tahir (1990) and Tahira Naqvi (1997) raise voice against class distinction in Pakistani society. In "Mall Road", short story Tahir presents lower class exploitation through upper class characters. On Mall Road, there are a lot of cars which belong to rich people. A rich woman wearing beautiful clothes comes out her car. She is searching for cloth shop. At that time a beggar woman asks her for a coin and she gives her a coin. The beggar woman says that Allah has given rich people much money but they are stingy. She asks another rich young man Babuji for one coin. The rich young man also gives her a coin. When a bigger woman spreads her hand for another coin then the rich man makes fun of her. The story depicts that lower class people have no right to live independent life. They become slaves through the hands of Bourgeoisie. Another short story "Attar of Roses" reveals that the upper class people enjoy their unlimited resources while on the other hand lower class people are suffering. The writer presents that lower class people wishes are suppress like Saeed a school teacher cannot buy food and clothes for his family because of low income.

Mansfield presents lower class social exploitation through children characters while on the other hand Tahira Naqvi(1997) and M. Attar Tahir(1990) deal with adult characters. Mansfield (1992) gives hope at the end of her short stories through children characters Kezia Burnells and Laura Sheridan. Her hope is that next generation will bring equality in the society. On the other hand, Tahira Naqvi and M. Attar Tahir (1990) do not give hope at the end of their short stories. They proved that promoting equality in Pakistani society is impossible.

Class distinction should be demolished, giving rise to equality and harmony. There should be equal distribution of material resources. Karl Marx (1976) also emphasized on the need of a huge change or reform in the societies, demolishing the class distinctions.

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