Re -Negotiating the Trauma Theory in Select Partition Novels

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper analyses the traumatic aspects prevalent in select Partition novels in Indian English literature. An inquisition of how these writers delineate the traumatic condition of the women characters in their partition narratives and the manner in which they interweave memories, pangs, sufferings, thoughts, riots and experiences with their past and the sense of trauma experienced by them. This study will be examined in detail on the effects of disaster or catastrophe on the inner psyche of characters and consciousness that dismantles the identity of an individual.

Design/Methodology/Approach: It will be a qualitative analysis including close reading, interpreting, comparing, and contrasting the primary sources chosen for the study. Critical essays on trauma theory and partition novels and books on partition narratives and trauma theory will also be incorporated to conduct the research.

Findings/Results: The outcome of the partition of the Indian subcontinent will ever be an issue of national prominence. The Partition event has enhanced many problems and inquiries about citizenship, national identity and traumatic experiences of the people. However, it is often examined, it still postulates from us an upholding pursuit for many essential answers.

Originality/Value: The literature of partition sheds light on the then subsisting doctrines and its shift due to partition, which renders in new discernment about the social, historical and psychological experiences during that time. Partition induced a great agitation in history that interwoven with the miseries and trauma. These novels investigate how people outlived the holocaust, how they survived grappled with the trauma and renew their lives. These writers have perceived the pathos of people and the human agonies that preceded and accompanied partition. These novels demonstrate the impressions of abstruse nostalgia of the survived and deposed and intense pain of missing their motherland forever.

Paper Type: Analytical research study.

Keywords: Partition novels, Trauma theory, Psychology, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Indian English literature, a global phenomenon, possesses an enviable place in the realm of world literature. The Partition novel is an offspring of Indian English literature. The Indian English writer has an added advantage of having both the literary tradition connected to an Indian life and using a language and the literary genres that tie him to the literature. Indian National Movement and the struggle for freedom of India and the death, destruction and suffering caused by it, depiction of hunger and poverty of Indians, Indian rural life, conflict between tradition and modernity were some of the most prominent themes. The Partition novels bring out the artistic rendering of the sociological, cultural and even the political dimensions of life.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- (1) To examine the concept of traumatic condition of women underlined in the partition novels.
- (2) To analyse the duration of the agonising trauma of a woman or society prolonged.
- (3) To explore the conflict of trauma theory with the social and political catastrophe.

(4) To examine how these works throw light to the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder experienced by the women characters.

3. SUMMARYOF FINDINGS BY SEVERAL WRITERS:

3.1 Summarises the contribution of various authors on Partition narratives:

Cathy Caruth systematically conducted a penetrating study of traumatic events, which unendurable in their repulsion and strength, they frequently subsist as memories that are not instantly realised as truth. Traumatic experiences are apprehended not only through the direct acquisition of facts but also through a procedure of disclosing where and why cognisant comprehension and memory give out. Cathy Caruth begins a new light on traumatic experience, which enlightens the study of a reviewer [1].

Jefferay provides an insight for the study on a social theory of collective trauma, which elucidates the evolution and diminution of collective agency. The cause of collective trauma interconnected with the experience of religion, caste, race, ethnicity, social agony, nation, gender and class. These are significant media to inflict social agony and anguish. Author analyses cause of trauma process by examining the sufferings of the people who emancipated it and who was on the receiving terminal [2].

Yusin has mentioned in her study that partition Holocaust of 1947 witnessed by the agony of separation, loss of family members and friends, and both physical and mental pain. It has altered not simply the dimension of the history of the nation but also shaped the psychological condition of the people that proceed to the trauma. Jennifer Yusin examines 1947 partition as the most traumatic occurrence in the history [3].

Urvashi Butalia explores that the historical event of partition in 1947, India, divided into two nations, India and Pakistan, based on the religious background. Numerous people lost their homes, villages, families and relationships. Urvashi Butalia tries filling this void by identifying people and their individual sufferings, pain and agony and trauma at the focus of the partition of occurrence [4].

Dipak Raj intends to focus on the impact of partition on the people of the two nations, India and Pakistan. The train used as an emblem of the connecting link of two desperate nations. It picturises the catastrophe of people in the backdrop of death, agony and bloodshed that occurs during India's partition and Pakistan [5].

Narendra Singh and Yashpal express the aim of the study was to apprehend the recent cultural politics approach to Chaman Nahal's partition novel *Azadi*. This paper discusses the refugee experiences prevailing in the novel. This novel narrates the tragic account of Hindus and Sikhs refugees from Silakot. The specific theory of partition vehemence and refugee experience descends from Miranda Alcock's *Refugee Trauma -the Assault on Meaning* and Miriam George's *A Theoretical Understanding Refugee* Trauma [6].

Bahadur Narendra discusses the central theme of trauma as delineated in B. R. Rajan's Partition novel *The Dark Dancer*. The significant reasons behind the occurrence of trauma are scattered form of social structures and unstable psyche. The paper firstly deals with trauma as a theory then seeks to examine the novel *The Dark Dancer* from traumatic perspective. Researcher will describe the cause of trauma and how it effects on the protagonist [7].

Anuradha intends to make an assessment if the author has been successful to portray partition holocaust in the novel. This paper analyses the historical perspective underlined in this novel. This study aims to investigate the horror of partition, conflict of identity and deliberate cataclysm of partition [8].

Balamurugan and other authors identified to take up the narration of Pre -Independence condition, traumatic aftermath of partition and post-independence situation. The study highlights the violence, atrocities, agonies, conflicts and the sufferings of partition. These prospects are adopted as component of the critique in the paper [9].

Beerendra Pandey constitutes a comparative study of two Indian English partition novels, which deals with doctrine of non-violence put forward by Mahatma Gandhi, which also analyses the social confrontation between two cultures and two religions as well [10].

Uma Parameswaran systematically elucidates the account of a woman torn between family responsibility, the aspiration for education, and illicit love relationship. Exploration for dominance greater than one's destiny is a significant theme of the work [11].

Padma Mongia explores the postcolonial aspect in *The Shadow Lines*, which also examines the appropriateness of nationalism's concern with the two new boundaries of India and Pakistan. This systematically fills up the gaps in nationalist histories and validity of the nation and nationalism [12].

Table1: Summary of findings.

	Summary of findings.		
Sl. No	Author	Date	Findings
1	Balaev, M. [13]	2014	Attempting to conduct a penetrating study of traumatic events.
2	Williams, Linda [14]	1999	Discusses an insight for study on a social theory of
_	Williams, Elliau [11]	1,,,,	collective trauma.
3	Azmi, M. N. L.	2018	Explores partition holocaust of 1947.
	[15]	2010	Explores partition holocaust of 1547.
4	Akhtar, S. [16]	2018	Examine the historical occurrence of partition in 1947
			based on the religious background.
5	Feldman, Shoshanna	1992	Interprets the impact of partition on the people of the
	[17]		divided nations, India and Pakistan.
6	Memon. M. U. [18]	1998	The study was to interpret the recent cultural politics
			approach to partition literature.
7	Leonard, D. [19]	2017	Expresses the core team of trauma as delineated in
	, , ,		partition narratives.
8	Kabir, A. J. [20]	2005	Attempts to analyses the traumatic perspectives of
			women.
9	Talbot, I. [21]	2009	The study highlights violence, conflicts and sufferings of
			the partition event.
10	Singh, K. [22]	2005	First Partition novel in Indian literature.
11	Nahal, C. [23]	2001	Discusses the story of woman torn between family
	, , ,		responsibility and education.
12	Verma, K. D. [24]	2000	Discusses the post-colonial viewpoint in <i>The Dark</i>
			Dancer.
13	Nabar, V. [25]	2021	Expresses the Traumatic condition of the characters in
			the fragmentary world.
14	Bangari, Y. B. [26]	2017	Discuss the various plight of the characters in <i>The Bend</i>
			in the Ganges.
15	Bagga, C. [27]	2021	Interprets the human values on the background of
			Chaman Nahal's Azadi.
16	Kapur, N. [28]	1999	Analysis of the condition of women during the time of
			partition.
17	Ghosh, A. [29]	1999	Interprets post-partition scenario of violence.
18	Banerjee, S. [30]	2020	Analyses the wounds of the partition.
19	Kumar, S. K. [31]	2018	Expresses Hinduism, Islam and Christianity as the three
			banks that condition the flow of the life-stream of the
			country.
20	Butalia, U. [32]	2017	She examines the effects and after effects of partition.
21	Daiya, K. [33]	2011	He assesses the causes and consequences of the partition
			in India.
22	Brass, C. R. [34]	2003	Discusses the defects of genocide.
23	Zamindar, V. F. Y.	2007	Analyses the experiences of common people against the
	[35]		bureaucratic intervention.
24	Barenscott, A. [36]	2006	Expresses the views of depressed classes.
25	Long, R. D. [37]	2015	Portrays the historical developments of Pakistan.
26	Ali, R. U. [38]	2009	Sketches India's national history from independence to
			the 20 th century.
27	Singer, W. [39]	2018	Paints the historical development of India from British
			Indian empire to India as a nation.
28	Roy. K. [40]	2014	Discusses the democracy in Muslim societies.
29	Waseem. M. [41]	2007	Scrutinizes the terror of partition event.
30	Gnanamony, R. [42]	2007	Examines the horror of partition holocaust.
31	Akram [43]	2019	Analyses the trauma experienced by women.

32	Kabir, A. J. [44]	2005	Inspects the trauma of the 1947 partition of British India
			through the figure of the border.
33	Yusin, J. [45]	2011	Illustrates the trauma of the characters in the novel <i>Azadi</i> .
34	Naukar, B. [46]	2002	Outlines the enormous effect of violence and intolerance
			of partition.
35	Kaul, S. [47]	2002	He develops an original social theory of trauma.
36	Bharadwaj, P. [48]	2015	Analyses evolution of partition narratives.
37	Yusin, J. [49]	2008	Examines the scientific background of trauma.
38	Blalock, A. [50]	1937	Examines the effect of partition trauma.
39	Gairola, R. K. [51]	2016	Delineates partition trauma on the background of films.
40	Mehta, R. B. [52]	2014	Distinguishes the various aspects of trauma.
41	Eyerman, R. [53]	2015	Analyses the effects of partition holocaust in society.
42	Butalia, U. [54]	2016	Brought cultural transformation caused by partition.
43	N, Baishya [55]	2012	Analyses how partition creates refugees in society.
44	Burki, S. J. [56]	2018	Delineates plight of women in colonial India.
45	Dar, B. [57]	2013	Picturizes the identity crisis of women during the time of partition.
46	Vhon N C [50]	2011	I .
40	Khan, N. S. [58]	2011	Enumerates the upheaval of partition literature in Hindi and Urdu.
47	Prakash, B. [59]	2009	Analyses the discourse of trauma in Indian English
	, , ,		Punjabi partition novels.
48	Panthi, D. R. [60]	2012	Comparative study of Chaman Nahal's <i>Azadi</i> and
			Sidhwa's Ice Candy Man.
49	Pandey, B. [61]	2020	Discusses the significant of trauma theory in
	• • • • • •		contemporary literature.
50	Kabir, A. J. [62]	2014	Outlines the effect of partition in Punjab.

4. METHODOLGY:

It will be a qualitative analysis including reading, interpreting, comparing and contrasting the primary sources chosen for the research. Critical essays on Partition novels and trauma theory and books on Partition narratives and trauma theory will also be incorporated to conduct the analytical study.

5. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Trauma is one of the most advanced subjects of coeval literature that is apparent itself in popular fiction. Trauma is an event that can happen because of losing something, such as death of family, couple, people who have good relationship. This studied about the analysis of trauma in partition novels. The aims of this study are to describe the portrayal of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder experienced by the characters in the partition novels and the way of the characters healing it in the novel. The implication of this thesis is to inform the people that trauma will give a dangerous effect if it shows symptoms like intrusive, avoidance and arousal after experiencing trauma.

5.1 Trauma Theory

Jean Martin Charcot, a French physician, was first identified the association between trauma and hysteria in the late 19th century. Freud instigated Charcot's study of trauma in 1893. From the starting the special focus in the study of trauma was personal experience such as domestic violence, violation, illness, death of loved ones and maltreatment of child. Progressively the study of trauma acquired various dimensions like victims of natural calamities, terrorist attacks and socio-political events. These events created an adverse effect that has summated to the extent of the traumatic experience.

The past Millennium saw numerous ethnic and Civil Wars, two WorldWars, which also witnessed two major partitions in the disintegrated manner of the Soviet Union and India's partition. The soldiers who participated in the Wars were affected by "shell shock syndrome". Due to this syndrome, they exhibit reactions of outermost fear, extreme anxiety, guilt feelings and reiteration of the traumatic experience in their dreams. Holocaust is considered a substantial occurrence in the study of trauma, which created and inconceivable conflict, agitation, hopelessness and turmoil in the minds of the people. The survivors showed various symptoms like anxiety, memory disorders, nightmares, perversion and apprehend

perception of space and time. The various dimensions of human suffering paved the foundation in the field of trauma theory [13][14][15][16][17].

The past decade witnessed an extensive elaboration of the trauma studies, which is broadly considered a component of the discipline of Psychology, but trauma studies created its own space in the modern humanities as well. The traumatic situation induced a vitriolic effect on psychological, physical and spiritual aspects of an individual. The concatenation of trauma shatters the mind and emotional balance and jeopardises the development of an individual which also destabilizes the personality of an individual.

The word 'trauma' is taken from Greek, which means 'wound', denoting an injury inflicted on body. Subsequently, it acquired the meaning as wound inflicted upon mind. Sigmund Freud and Joseph Breucer concentrated on the deed that any disconfirming experiences, which render agitating emotions can be traumatic

In *Trauma: Explorations in Memory* Cathy Caruth depicts trauma as a stroke to the tissues of the psyche, that hurtor distresses an individual. Webster's *New College Dictionary* in 1995 delineated trauma as an emotional strock that creates substantial and lasting damage to the psychological disclosure of the individual, commonly leading to neurosis; something that harshly agitates the mind or emotions. Trauma comprises daydreams, nightmares, flashbacks and hallucinations in which the individual incessantly assuages the horror [18][19][20][21][22][23].

Kai Erikson acquaints his concept of individual trauma and collective trauma. Individual trauma is the stroke to a person's mind, while collective trauma is an attack on the social framework, which breaks up the lives of the entire community. In individual trauma victim indulges due to his vulnerability to violence, death and devastation that induce the individual petrified, fearful and desolate while collective trauma the blow is regularly felt, there is a gradual recognition that the attachment that the members of the community contributed no longer subsists, everyone is powerless to acquire the support system. Trauma theory is a union of neurobiological and psychological theories pertaining to the process of mind and memory and semiotic theories regarding the action of language, associations and symbolisation which term, trauma theory, first appears in Cathy Caruth's "Unclaimed Experience". Though trauma can be induced by psychological action, the outcome is more arisen to someone's psychology. This is the real effect that will be faced by someone who has traumatic experience which is known as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. PTSD can formulate pursuiting a traumatic occurrence that threatens your safety or makes you sense helpless. PTSD explicates variously from person to person [24][25][26][27].

5.2 Partition novels in Indian literature

The partition of the subcontinent has determined India's past and present. The descent of Pakistan can be deciphered in the pre- British period, but its entire dissemination occurred in the eve of the British recession from India. Elevation and termination of the British conspiracy resulted in the partition holocaust in 1947. Around the middle of the 18th century British rule became effected in the Eastern India's part that had compressed their grip over respectable portion of the country. The British realised the Hindu -Muslim Unity in the revolt of 1857, but they suppressed the revolt [28][29][30][31].

Fiction attempts to uncover views which are disregarded or concealed until now under the layers of past and shows great obsession with history. The historical novels mainly emphasised the requisite for unity among Indians, which delineate how the Indians could stand firmly and unitedly against the foreign invaders in the pastime. These novelists try imparting the feeling of nationalism and create political cognisance among contemporaries [32][33][34][35].

The historical novels have been moulded against the view of bitter experiences of the partition that includes various topics related to India's partition like slaughter during the time of the migration of the refugees and obscurities faced by the refugees on both sides of the border. These novels are an innovative attempt to make sense of the worst eradication in human memory. The barbarous event of the partition was a traumatic experience for those who bore abatition and the massacre of the political upheaval in their personal lives. The novelists have portrayed the unforgettable historical sequences in their works. Most renowned partition novels are Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan*, Chaman Nahal's *Azadi*, B. Rajan's *The Dark Dancer*, Attia Hossain's *Sunlight on a Broken* Column, Manohar

Malgonkar's *A Bend in the Ganges*, Raj Gill's *The* Rape, Manju Kapur's *Difficult* Daughters and Amitav Ghosh's *The Shadow* Lines.

The critical analysis of Partition novels in Indian English literature also intended to give a critical study of the other novels based on the partition narratives. Both the creative writers of India and Pakistan inspired by the bloody riots, which helped them create literary delineation of the partition. Indo-Anglican writers enticed with deject and stroke of brutal violence of partition who considered the partition as a collective trauma and adumbrate distinct ways in which the event recalled. Through their work writers expressed their reaction against the incident called partition. Their works efficaciously highlight trauma, suffering, distress and the pain of the partition. They deal with the heinousness of the event by deploying images of rape, violence and destruction [36][37][38][39].

The select partition novels are unravelled the subject of partition by the parameters like partition trauma, human feelings and political conditions from author's points of view. The study examines the traumatic prospects of the women characters in select partition novels and selected novels such as Jyothirmoyee Devi's *The River Churning*, Shiv. K. Kumar's *A River with Three Banks*, Amitav Ghosh's *The Shadow Lines*, Shauna Singh Baldwin's *What the Body Remembers*.

This paper depicts a link between the traumatic events women experienced during partition and the elevation in their social economic and political efficacy after partition. The writers seek to enamour the immensity of the riotous event through their level of experiences as suffers or as observers through their traumatic recollection and meticulous reflection of the dimension of event [40][41][42][43][44][45][46][47].

The partition of India is the most grievous traumatic sequence of Indian history. Partition was accompanied by a huge wave of violence, but the inhumanities against women were apparently the most atrocious ones. The impingement of the partition on women was much dissimilar and more traumatic and grievous than men. Women were the worst victims of partition having to suffer not only the demolition of their homes, vehemence and displacement, but also, rape, mutilation, prostitution, and abduction. Partition literature is Instinct with narratives of such atrocities and rape against women of all periods [48][49][50][51][52][53][54][55][56].

(a) Jyothirmoyee Devi's *The River Churning : A Partition Novel* (translated by Enakshi Chatterji) 1967.

The River Churning dispenses violence and the trauma of the riots during the partition and acquaints the social outcome the partition. Sutara, the protagonist of the story, is ostracized by her own ultra-Hindu family members because she was given protection by a Muslim friend of her father's when her own parents died in Hindu- Muslim riot. Sutara is eventually rejuvenated to her brothers after the disaster occurrences which destroyed her life, she feels that she is a condemned stranger among them. The relatives of her perceive that she has been "polluted" and ritually impure. Her credence in their house, they find, would threaten their children's prospects of reception in society.

Sutara suffers many traumatic humiliations and exclusions, until she is entirety disrupt from her family. At last, her cousin Pramode approaches her and proposes to marry her. The incident of Sutara being raped during the riots is only suggested and not explicitly expressed by the author. The writer emphasizes the delineation of the marginalization and maltreatment that Sutara encounters at her brother's house in counterpoint to the love and warmness she obtains at Sahib's house. Sutara is thus molested two times -by the men who rape her and violate her physically and by the relatives of her prolonged family who resist consenting her back and perpetually treating her as an untouchable person, therefore ravishing her psychologically. This novel is A remarkable literary reference in this esteem to comprehend the enormousness of the cataclysmic partition [57][58][59][60][61][62][63][64][65].

(b) Shiv. K. Kumar's *A River with Three Banks:* The Partition of India: Agony and Ecstasy (1998). This novel constitutes the account of a trapped Muslim girl and her being taken directly to a brothel in Delhi. The suffering and plight of Haseena, the protagonist of the novel, interprets the commodification of women's bodies during the fateful time of partition. Haseena is kidnapped, her father is assaulted and her family transmigrates to Pakistan due to the partition event. Women in those periods were abducted, raped, exhibited naked in public streets, impelled to prostitution and execution and were handled as a commodity to be stipulated and make gains [66][67][68][69][70].

(c) Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines. (1995):

Amitav Ghosh's novel *The Shadow Lines* resides the psychological outcome of the Partition on the Matriarch-the grandmother Tha'mma. The account of the Partition is picturized through the retentions

that the Tha'mma and MayPrice have of the violence of the tumults and emotions of being mangled aside. Tha'mma, narrator's grandmother, whose experience of the partition make able the narrator to stride the way of negotiations with the pastime. However, she never expresses much about the revulsion of the partition, her pursuit for a house similar to the one she dwelled in at Dhaka is an admonisher of the "silences" in her psyche for the life she had been compelled to leave [71][72][73][74][75][76].

(d). Shauna Singh Baldwin's What the Body Remembers.: A Novel, 2001:

Shana Baldwin's first novel *What the Body Remembers* is the narrative of two women, Satya and Roop in polygamous marriage to Sardarji. The chief motif of the novel is invaded with the epitome of womenas- victims. This novel is written in a woman's perspective. This fictional account is foretelling the traumatic condition of women during the time of partition. The author sensibly prepares out to enunciate the feminine verity of the period, and successfully examines the "other side of silence" as she centralizes on Sikh women's experiences if domestic and political agitation. This story divulges on the interlinking chronologies if Roop and Satya, their common husband Sardarji [77][78][79][80][81][82].

6. NEW RELATED ISSUES:

Partition holocaust always imparts inevitable long-lasting sufferings that influences the lives of various generations who proceed on compensating a heavy expectant cost for declension of their forefathers. We should analyse the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder as the aftermath effect of Post-Partition agonies. It is peculiar in the sense that Partition novels treat with the historical view of the nation's division on communal background instituting traumatic approach to it.

7. SOLUTION:

Partition novels have centralised broadly on issues like Politics of partition, violence, dislocation, identity crisis, suffering, agonies of people at multiple stratum. After this discussion of these issues, these texts will analyse in the context of psychological trauma of the people.

8. RESEARCH GAP:

Studies of partition novels mainly include historical, political, sociological and economic conditions during that time, but there is a void in the aspect of psychological trauma experienced by the people. The scarcity of the medical reports of the actual victims of the partition is the significant confinement of the study based on the psychological trauma. Psychology was not substantially instituted in India during those days. One method to study the impeachment of partition on the psyche of an individual is to realise the mind of the victims through the alienation in literature. This study is to actualise the trauma of people who underwent the partition of the country through literary accounts. These novels depict the partition of the country either directly or indirectly or deal with both individual trauma and collective trauma of the entire community. The purpose is to employ the chosen fictional accounts on partition as the manner of expression. It attempts to examine the literature on partition in the background of the literary trauma theory, particularly of Cathy Caruth [83][84][85][86][87][88][89][90].

9. RESEARCH AGENDA:

The thesis attempts to compare the chosen partition novels of Indian writers in association with trauma theory. This study institutes with the concise description, formulating an inherent connection between partition and trauma. This study also recounts the significance of the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, a severe state of psychological imbalance and the requisite of treating Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. PTSD faces three completely various stages that comprehends the following as (1) Discovering the root cause, (2) Distinguishing the symptoms, (3) Abridging the austerity of the symptoms [91][92][93][94][95].

10. FINAL RESEARCHPROPOSALIN CHOSEN TOPIC:

The impact of Partition Holocaust on Women Psyche in *The River Churning, A River with Three Banks, The Shadow Lines, and What the Body Remembers.*

11. SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE THERESEARCH ACTIVITYACCORDING TO PROPOSAL:

- (1) To study the traumatic condition of the characters in select Partition novels.
- (2) To study the various problems regarding the Partition Holocaust.
- (3) To study the concept of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder reflecting in Partition context.

12. LIMITATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL:

Partition novels mainly explore the historical perspectives of that event, which also contain imagination more than the scientific perspective [96].

13. CONCLUSION:

These Partition novels elucidate how the trauma theory could be presented through the destinies, agonies, sufferings of the victimised people. These creative writers belong to two categories. The first group people of those who had either witnessed or suffered the tragic effect of partition. The second category is of those writers who sensationally agonised actual trauma from others. These writers skilfully entreated the theme of partition in its bared and elaborated form. All these works graphically depict anarchy, uncertainty, alienation, displacement and psychological trauma during the time of partition. Killings, plundering, raping, murdering is the commonplace practise during the time of partition. Identity crisis, religious violence, lack of management for the secure evacuation of the refugees, psychological disorder of the dislocated people is the major problems faced by the victims in newly created nations because they caught up between two world one dead and the other I powerless to be born [97][98][99][100].

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