

## The Myth of Partition

### *Mitos Daripada Pemisahan*

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Received	Reviewed
16 <sup>th</sup> JANUARY 2018	27 <sup>th</sup> MAC 2018

#### ABSTRACT

*The partition of Sub-Continent was not a customary occasion. It is critical that it was the immense movement of the twentieth century. Notwithstanding it, it is similarly imperative that this movement denoted the best viciousness the history at any point saw. It was the territory of Punjab that was experienced most extreme viciousness "seventy five percent of a million executed", and it had been evaluated that more than ten million Punjabis were evacuated from their countries. As per a gauge 12– 15 million individuals were persuasively exchanged between the two nations i.e India and Pakistan. The religious daze caused the passing of 2 million Muslims and Non-Muslims. No less than 75,000 ladies were assaulted. Thus, all the provincial and urban regions in the Punjab were overwhelmingly altered by the statistic disturbance. The settlement of uprooted people started from 1947. After the departure of Non-Muslims, concurrent relocation of Muslims got quickened from East Punjab. The main obstacles in the method for Muslim outcasts were the absence of convenience and also that of work. On account of the accessibility of work to them, they were not sufficiently gifted to win a vocation. Utilizing the scientific strategy and using the analytical methodology the prime centralization of this investigation was to plug this missing fragment, which would grow the learning of relocation and settlement.*

**Keywords:** *India, Pakistan, Partition, Migration, Settlement.*

#### ABSTRAK

*Pemisahan Sub-Benua bukan merupakan suatu peristiwa yang sering berlaku dalam sejarah. Sebaliknya pemisahan Sub-Benua adalah satu peristiwa ngeri dan memberi impak besar dalam sejarah abad kedua puluh ini. Peristiwa pemisahan wilayah secara besar-besaran ini menandakan telah berlaku suatu bentuk kekejaman dalam sejarah manusia ketika ini. Punjab adalah wilayah yang mengalami peristiwa ngeri ini apabila "tujuh puluh lima peratus dari sejuta rakyat dibunuh". Manakala lebih dari sepuluhjuta rakyat Punjab dihalau keluar dari negara mereka ketika berlakunya peristiwa tersebut. Seramai hampir dua belas hingga lima belas juta rakyat terpaksa menukar kerakyatan mereka menjadi rakyat India atau Pakistan. Kekeliruan terhadap fahaman agama menyebabkan dua juta Muslim dan bukan Muslim terbunuh. Tidak kurang dari 75,000 ribu warga perempuan diserang tanpa perikemanusiaan. Ini menyebabkan semua wilayah dan kawasan perbandaran di Punjab mengalami perubahan berikutan kesan serangan ini. Penghijrahan rakyat telah bermula dari tahun 1947 lagi. Demografi masyarakat beragama Islam dan bukan Islam telah berubah berikutan dari*

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*peristiwa pemisahan India. Hal ini telah menimbulkan masalah besar dari segi penyelesaian penempatan dan masalah pekerjaan. Impaknya telah menjadikan masyarakat Muslim ini tidak mampu bersaing dengan penduduk tempatan. Metodologi kajian secara analisis dan saintifik strategi telah menjadi keutamaan dalam penulisan artikel ini bagi mencari jawapan yang konkrit terhadap persoalan ini sekaligus memahami isu pemindahan dan penempatan semula.*

**Kata kunci:** *India, Pakistan, Pemisahan, Migrasi, Penyelesaian.*

## **Introduction**

With the beginning of Muslim period in Sub-Continent in 1206 (Naumana, 2008), the people of India was living respectively paying little mind to their religion over the entire nation and this pattern proceeded till 1947 when the administrator of the British arrived at an end with the requirement of Indian Independence Act 1947 Ahmad (1953). From 1940 to 1947 Moore (1983), the subcontinent saw sudden and unforeseen adjustments on the record that these seven years recorded tremendous modifications that corrected the predetermination of Indians for dependably.

The definition of Pakistan was dark till the 1940s. It was simply after the development of the Pakistan Resolution on March 23, 1940 Langah (2011) that the subcontinent's Muslims propelled a development for the securing of their inevitable goal. This was the purpose of where they settled to be the ace of their own predetermination. Partition of the subcontinent managed by the Pakistan Resolution can be outlined in the accompanying words:

“Resolved that it is the considered view of this session of the All Indian Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, viz., that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority, as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute “Independent States” in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign” Bianchini (2005).

After the Lahore Resolution 1940 and with the approach of Cripps Mission India, a discussion amongst Gandhi and Jinnah occurred amid the period of September, 1944. They were realized to a great extent by the endeavors of Rajagopal Acharya, the previous Congress Premier of Madras, to determine the Congress-League stop on the issue of the Pakistan, reacting to bids that he should step up with regards to opening transactions with the delegates of both the groups. Many inquiries strike a chord like why Jinnah consented to hold these discussions when he presumably realized that nothing concrete or valuable would rise up out of these exchanges. The appropriate response lays in the considerable strategic and political triumph that Jinnah grabbed from these discussions. Out of the blue, it was freely perceived that there were two pioneers: Gandhi speaking to the Hindus and Jinnah speaking to the Muslims of the sub-landmass.

Prior, Lord Wavell came to India as Viceroy in March 1943. The emissary required a meeting at Shimla which started its thoughts on June 25, 1945. The Shimla meeting denoted a

break-water in the Indian political history. The congress began understanding that the accomplishment of Indian autonomy was not only a question of compelling the British to consent to their requests, yet that there was a similarly vital outsider, the Muslim League whose assent was similarly vital in settling the long haul settlement of the Indian issue.

Then, the Cabinet Mission design conceived by the British government dissipated the feeling that it was emphatically ready to accommodate with the beyond reconciliation parties. Be that as it may, it was an abhorrent outline of the British tact whose sole plan was to keep away from the unavoidable division and it was the last endeavor of the British government to introduce the nail in the pine box assemblage of Pakistan. It was, indeed, an endeavor to cover the idea of Pakistan profound under the flotsam and jetsam of Indian Nationalism and joined India. At long last, Quaid-I-Azam, tending to a Muslims correspondent on March 12, 1947, said:-

“There is no common ground for cooperation between our ideology, our goal and our basis of fundamental principles. These are in conflict with those of the Hindu organizations. Let me tell you this, there is no other solution which will credit and bring honour to your people. Insha’Allah, we shall have Pakistan”  
Rabbani (2010).

In the mean time, the political situation of Indian legislative issues changed as the Labor Party had come into control in Great Britain. For the segment of the Sub-Continent, Admiral Lord Mountbatten of Burma, a relative of the imperial family, supplanted Marshal Lord Wavell as Viceroy of India by Prime Minister Attlee. In any case, it was set out that the parcel would be settled toward the finish of 1948. The exchange of energy would begin with the fruition of the secretary of state's administration and would end with the withdrawal of the British troops from India. It is trusted that Mountbatten's procedure towards India was subject to a two dimensional motivation: give autonomy however forestall division.

All the ensuing arranging was, hence, in light of this plan. Be that as it may, Mountbatten soon measured the gravity of the issue. Shockingly, soon after half a month of his landing in India and after two or three exchanges with Indian pioneers, he understood that the parcel was unavoidable, and the "main conceivable option". In his view, Nehru was the "most true" individual and the main insightful man in his entrance to the Indian issue who comprehended what an 'alarming issue' UmarAli (2012) it was to determine the complexities of 'giving over such a great amount of energy by June of 1948. In Mountbatten's view, Jinnah was hardheaded while Gandhi was excessively hopeful, making it impossible to gauge or discover the answer for the Indian issue to the greatest advantage of the considerable number of partners.

Mountbatten, in his arrangement, finished his three-pronged parcel courses of action: the withdrawal of Bengal, the division of Punjab lastly, the Indian armed force's division. He presented his arrangement to the British Cabinet for its endorsement, yet in addition verifiably undermined to leave on the off chance that it was not affirmed by it. A mystery understanding chalked out amongst Mountbatten and the Congress to advance the exchange of energy from the date of June 1, 1948 to August 15, 1947 Krishan (1983). Congress purposely declined to give time really taking shape of Pakistan and solicited the foundation from the Muslim League to deal with its issues itself legitimately.

The inescapable outcome was that commonplace administrations of both the Eastern Punjab and Western Punjab couldn't set aside the best possible opportunity to sort out themselves. East Punjab Government's circumstance was relatively more awful in light of the fact that Hindus and Sikhs had declined to set up an option capital in the Eastern Punjab, the later dreaded of debilitating their wobbly claims in Lahore. In the event that the planned date of June 1, 1948 had been executed, both the East and West legislatures of Punjab would have been in a superior position to keep up peace in their own regulatory units. On the off chance that the division had been made in accordance with June 1, 1948, the present topography of the subcontinent would have been recounting an altogether unique story. A British senator and private secretary to emissary, Sir George Cunningham who had passed his life in India had additionally appeared this aggravation in the Punjab because of the un-shrewdness choice of Lord Mountbatten and composed that:

“This, again, was the result of Mountbatten’s un-wisdom in accelerating the date of Partition so suddenly. I am sure that if the Punjab had been given time ( say eight or nine months) to sort out their services properly Mohamman and Hindu the terrible massacres of Aug-Sep-Oct would never have happened in anything approaching the scale that they did assume” Roberts (2010).

And Mountbatten later said on the partition of India in these words:

“It took three years to separate Burma from India. It took three years to separate Sindh from Bombay (now Mumbai). To make Orissa a new providence after separating it from Bombay, it also took two years. But it took only two and a half month to divide India into two parts” Sankar (1993).

### **Emergence of Pakistan**

The eminent time of August 14, 1947 saw two critical changes: at one hand, it brought the gift of a different country, the 'place that is known for the unadulterated'; then again, it brought an immense surge of war-torn and plundered Muslim displaced people Singh & Gill (2009). On the record of these progressions, the subcontinent recorded a downpour of issues. One of the basic inconveniences was that of displaced person settlement. There were various approaches to adapt to these issues, however the Mountbatten's arrangements defaced the circumstance. A hundred of thousands of individuals were placed in aggravation by the division in 1947, huge numbers of them lost their lives while others were dislodged and compelled to live for quite a long time as displaced people.

It is no more a covered mystery that just before the production of Pakistan, Hindu-Muslim mobs spread over the immense territories of India. What's more, it is evaluated that amid the procedure of segment around 200,000 to two million individuals including youngsters lost their lives, around 15 million individuals cut off from their homes and almost 100,000 ladies were assaulted Christiane & Hartnack (2012). In particular, the Eastern Punjab was displaying a milieu of hostile to Muslim conclusions. A huge slaughter of Muslims occurred where they were in a minority; their towns, grounds, products and articles of family unit were demolished. Their ladies were peeled off and put to grave embarrassment in the lanes and even their youngsters were not saved of death. The historical backdrop of India bears the declaration that the Indian experts likewise supported the Indian Government nearly in all issues and territories Cheema (2000).

Compounding an already painful situation, the limit commission likewise defiled the standards of reasonable play through its baseless division of the Punjab and Bengal. Numerous Muslim larger part zones like Gurdaspur and Ferozepore were adjusted to India. This brought about a mass movement of Muslims combined with the relocation of Hindus and Sikhs. It is basic to take note of that Muslims endured more than alternate groups as their lion's share regions, and also the regions touching to Pakistan were additionally qualified for India. It was a complex arranging of the British and Hindus in powerless Pakistan from its exceptionally origin. It prompted a grave philanthropic emergency where Hindus and Sikhs incurred greatest damage to the Muslims. Along these lines, the last group was obliged to join the moving convoys towards Pakistan.

In spite of confronting a substantial number of issues as displaced people, the Muslims of the subcontinent were completely mollified with the challenges as the fantasy of a different country that once appeared to be unfulfilled had been emerged. Their goal was currently present before them. They could now appreciate the products of opportunity after a long battle. For them, "Pakistan" was where they could lead their existence with full religious flexibility as per the lessons of Islam. As indicated by a gauge 12– 15 million individuals were persuasively exchanged between the two nations. The religious incoherence caused the passings of 2 million Muslims and Non-Muslims. No less than 75,000 ladies were assaulted Ahmad I (2002). Therefore, all the rustic and urban territories in the Punjab were overwhelmingly altered by the statistic interruption. The settlement of dislodged people started from 1947. After the clearing of Non-Muslims, synchronous movement of Muslims got quickened from East Punjab.

### **Theoretical concept:-**

At the point when the social researchers go to the movement marvel, at that point there is no even a solitary hypothesis regarding its intrinsic nature which is interdisciplinary. Relocation includes political science, financial matters, law, demography, humanism, topography, brain research and social investigations and by hypothetically or exactly each teach has its own particular statistical data points Brettell & Hollifield (2014). As the anthropologists take a gander at transnational and systems groups, the financial specialists and sociologists draw our consideration towards the social and human capital, geographers occupy us in the spatial measurements of relocation, political researchers have an eye really taking shape of open strategy and as indicated by Lawmakers movement has its effect on sway and citizenship.

While antiquarians depict the vagrant experience after some time and in all its multifaceted nature giving us a considerably more noteworthy compassionate comprehension Boswell (2008) one of the expectations and desire of the individuals who move starting with one place then onto the next Boswell (2008). In this way, human science has acquired the ideas of 'human capital' from financial matters, and 'transnational spaces' from geology; financial aspects has obtained ideas of 'organizations' and 'system' from social science; political science has obtained 'frameworks' and 'structure' from humanism. These overflows can improve inquire about in the particular fields.

### **Definition of the Migration**

Relocation is generally characterized lasting or semi-perpetual difference in home no confinement is set upon the separation of development, intentional or automatic, the nature of

the demonstration and no refinement made between outside or inside movement. There are four elements techniques the movement wonders Lee (1966). To begin with is the starting point factor. Second is the goal factor. Third is the mediating hindrance and fourth is the individual factor. In any case, the relocation in the eve of the segment of Sub-Continent depended on the hypothesis of "Two Nation" Majid (2014).

### **History of Two Nation Theory**

The marvel of Two-Nation hypothesis started with the coming of Islam in the Sub-Continent (712AD) with the entry of Muhammad Bin Qasim. As indicated by Jinnah (the organizer of Pakistan), the idea of two country hypothesis started the day, the principal Hindu changed over to Muslim. What's more, he likewise said that "The larger part group have plainly demonstrated that Hindustan is for the Hindus" The pre-1947 Jinnah was a disagreeable, splendid, and troublesome Indian legal counselor government official who turned the "two country" hypothesis India's Muslims and Hindus constituted two separate countries, each meriting their own, different state into a viable political development (Cohen, 2002).

### **United India Theory**

Be that as it may, there is additionally a hypothesis of "Joined India" as the Nehru; first Prime Minister of India likewise conceded that "we expected that a parcel would be brief, that Pakistan will undoubtedly return to us" Roy (1990). Molana Abul Kalam Azad additionally communicated as "The division is just on the guide of the nation and not in the hearts of the general population, and I am certain it will be a fleeting allotment" Leader (1947). The All India Congress Committee dismissed the Pakistan Resolution clarifying as "It can't think as far as convincing the general population in any regional unit to stay in an Indian Union against their announced and built up will". Jinnah's entire battle was the request of Pakistan and it was cleared that this presumption was absolutely against the Congress till the finish of the day, Congress wished to completely oblige Jinnah's requests and anticipate him for the cataclysm of Mother India's evisceration.

### **Two Nations**

Despite the fact that in the Indian Sub-Continent the Hindus and the Muslims had been living respectively for quite a long time, yet there was never any indications of the merger with the Hindu and Muslims social orders and any genuine endeavor to build up a working connection between the two noteworthy ethnic gatherings. The two have dependably stayed as two particular social frameworks, two discrete and unmistakable societies and last yet not the slightest, two unique human advancements.

Truth be told, the Non-Muslim particularly the Hindus people group had dependably been versus who don't tail them, whom they consider maleech or unclean. So they were most exceedingly bad adversaries of such individuals, what to talk about between marriage, a Hindu was regularly refused for eating, drinking or even shake hand with a Muslim. In short the Hindu traditions and their scorn for Muslims were the principle factors against in building up a working connection between the two noteworthy social orders".

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, mentioned in an annual session of Muslim League:

“It is quite clear that Hindus and Musalmans derive their inspiration from different sources of history. They have different epics, their heroes are different, and they have different episodes. Very often the hero of one is a foe of the other, and likewise, their victories and defeats overlap. To yoke together two such nations under a single state, one as a numerical minority and the other as a majority, must lead to growing discontent and the final destruction of any fabric that may be so built up for the government of such a state”.

Allama Muhammad Iqbal's declared at the historic annual session of the All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930:

“I would like to see the Punjab, N.W.F.P, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamate into a single state. Self-government within or without the British empire and the formation of consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslim at least of North West of India, got his attention” (Shani, 2007).

A young Cambridge student, Chaudhri Rehmat Ali proposed that the name of the new state should reflect its different regions.

“‘Pakistan’ would be comprised of all the Muslim majority provinces in the North West: ‘P’ for Punjab, ‘A’ for ‘Afghan’ (the ‘Afghan’ Pathans of the NWFP), ‘K’ for Kashmir, ‘S’ for Sindh and ‘B’ for Baluchistan.

And after a great struggle, a nation had been raised on 14 August 1947 on the map of the world which in know as Pakistan.

## **Methodology of the Research**

History is the record of the evolving forms. History comprises of changes which social structures experience. Social researchers consider the past to pick up a superior comprehension of the current situation. History is the significant record of man's accomplishment. It isn't just a rundown of qualities of ordered occasions, yet a coordinated record of the connection between people, occasions, times and places. Recorded technique looks to discover clarification of inquiries of current enthusiasm by a concentrated investigation of the past. Numerous investigations in the field of financial aspects, legislative issues, human science, training and brain research are basically verifiable in approach. In this article I need to utilize Perspective Approach, It intends to think about the occasions from the past towards introduce. It is antiquated approach. Old approach was to consider the political identity approach.

## **Motivation behind Historical Research:**

(I) Historical explores give essential data concerning the impacts of sure past practices and may recommend plans for future activities. (ii) It additionally offers clarification of the how and why of huge numbers of the hypotheses and practices that has created and now wins in the school. (iii) It adds to a comprehension of the centrality of the marvel considered. (iv) It

picks up an exact record of the past. (v) It picks up an unmistakable point of view of the present.

## **Findings of the Study**

### **Finding 1**

First, religion played the central role in establishing the partition. The religions of both the nations professed diametrically opposite ideas. So, it was the prime factor that led to the partition

### **Finding 2**

Secondly, Hindus and Muslims joined their hands only in the times of crises. They fought together only when their communities were threatened equally by a common enemy. History bears the testimony that the Muslims came to India as conquerors. They ruled for centuries in the Indian subcontinent. It was after the establishment of British Empire that they lost all their conquered territories. In other words, they had lost their national pride as conquerors. To contain this psychological depression, they even joined hands with Hindus during the War of Independence and the Khilafat Movement to end the rule of British Imperialism.

### **Finding 3**

Thirdly, the growing hegemony of Hindus helped the Muslims in realizing the true face of Hindus as the formers were working only for the welfare of their own community.

### **Finding 4**

Fourthly, the Muslims wanted their due share in the constitutional development of India. They could no longer await the Hindus to grasp their constitutional rights as the Muslims had realized that they were a separate nation. The Lahore Resolution, for the first time, conveyed the direct message to both the Hindus and Britain that the Muslims had their own way to safeguard their interests.

## **Conclusion**

The segment of the subcontinent was an inescapable factor that prompted the development of two Free states: India and Pakistan and further movement towards their country either India or Pakistan. There were three boss purposes for the brutality that emitted because of the relocation. To start with, it was the trick brought forth in the brains of both the Hindu pioneers and the British veterans to give a brief span of only 72 days for the segment after the declaration of June 3, 1947. Furthermore, it was the uncalled for Radcliffe grant that was in charge of the relocation. At last, it was the imperfect arranging of the emissary of Lord Mountbatten that added to the tragedies of the transients.

Transients from the Eastern Punjab (India) came to Western Punjab (Pakistan) for settlement because of the settlement arrangement declared by the administration combined with the factor of their relatives effectively settled in the city. They were war-torn, depleted and poverty stricken. They were not sufficiently talented to raise a living for the survival of



their families as they found a totally unique condition in Western Punjab. In any case, the vagrants wanted to settle in urban regions.

The idea of movement isn't another one for Muslims. They found the underlying foundations of movement that was driven by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the greatest advantage of Islam. Pakistan was made on the guide of the world for the sake of Islam. The Muslims of India needed their own home place where they could build up their life as indicated by the Islam's bearings. Along these lines, with the end goal of unadulterated land, the Muslim individuals moved towards Pakistan.

What's more, after the relocation, the Government likewise set numerous offices, law and offices to deal with the procedure of displaced person's settlement in a genuine way. The Government with nearby individuals helped them to settle quickly. Be that as it may, this relocation did not yield any positive result. Indeed, even after the 69 years of freedom, a few holes remained unplugged. The procedure of settlements that must be settled in months was reached out to years.

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