The Commemorative Use of Social Alienation and Displacement in Ice-Candy Man by Sidhwa

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	Any kind of evil prevailing in society damages the system on a general level and hurts humans at individual level. Living peacefully and becoming no harm to the other members of society is the first rule of humanity and colonization is one of the major social wrongdoings that ended up affecting nations and societies. With this background, this particular study tends to explore social alienation and displacement from Robertson et al. (1994), as an effect of colonization. This research bases upon the psychological and physical state of the colonized in context to their feelings and actions presenting how the colonization traumatized them with emotions of detachment and loneliness by analysing Sidhwa's novel Ice-candy Man. The study depends upon the qualitative approach in which the theory of social alienation and displacement is used to analyze the text, implementing the physical and metaphorical displacement and effects of involuntary exile by Robertson et al. (1994). The findings of the research clarify the fact that colonization has a clear influence on social alienation and displacement not only in the physical way but also in extraordinarily subtle and psychological ways. This research draws attention towards how something physically insignificant as displacement without even being moved and alienation without getting socially alienated ruin lives. How harmfully it ignites the engine of utter hatred and revenge and brutally it turns out by destroying not just individuals but communities prevailing hatred and vengeance for coming generations. This research has the tendency to give base to new research that may try to solve issues of subtle displacement and alienation and how it ends in the long run.

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1.   Introduction

The psychological and physical state of being alienated and displaced for a human being is more than just a phenomenon and the base of this research. While talking about displacement the common most idea moving from one place to another that put the humans in a nostalgic state which further leads to the feeling of no belongingness, loneliness, and alienation making it all a depressive episode and more often a longer phase in life that ends up affecting the suffering and those around them (Westin, 2021). Alienation as a term is so widely and variously interpreted that it is necessary to go through its meanings in this context as Westin (2021) discusses that this term is so vague and extraordinary that its meaning must be understood first which in simple words is used for any imperfection and gap that a human feels while living or going through something. Alienation in psychological terms is the feelings of detachment, unknowingness, or disconnectedness to any place, people, idea, or anything that can be and should be known and related. A reason can always be found for people's certain behaviors and how they are attracted towards acting in ways that are difficult to comprehend (Taylor, 2015).

The psychological costs of any job in the world is unanalyzed mostly, as one can observe that creativity is most likely praised but what the creative artist goes through psychologically is not examined (Zhang, Chan, Zhong, & Yu, 2016). Social alienation is one of those unexamined and unanalyzed psychological phases for a human being. Displacement by far has been discussed in different contexts and ways in which it occurs; naming the colonial relevance which enlightens the significant issue of the colonized being displaced from their homeland, languages, traditions, norms, lifestyle, and every aspect of life. The significance of social alienation and displacement is really high and has the tendency of affecting not the era but generations. There are hazardous results of forced displacement for psychic health for humans, both generally and individually (Dowd, 2019). The impact of colonial displacement develops various feelings leading up to complexes that oftentimes are unrecognized and unknown to even the person. The progress of communities and societies is also influenced by the psychological state and personality building of its masses while people are caged in the unsettling feeling of alienation and displacement. In another scenario the post-colonial era has seen the colour of displacement long after the colonization when the masses are ruled free to live wherever and however they want as Nayyar (2017), observes in his research that the writers descending from the colonized communities have shown heavy impact of displacement in the literature they produced.

As another variation of discussing social displacement and the feelings of alienation developed in a human being, the theory takes a turn to now undertake the post-modern scenario and establish the idea of being displaced without moving to another place. It falls in two categories; one which is described by Nayyar (2017), quoting the facts that the philosophical and epistemological displacement is happening in this world or materialism and chaos, and the second described by Westin (2021), where he talks about people who even if they move in the neighbourhood feel alienated and displaced. Their feelings are violated for the sake of economic fruit, people are thrown out of their houses in the name of rent control and their attachment to the place is never regarded as important. Everything works like a filthy game that on the front seems to be for the benefit of the economy of these people while this benefit is built upon the traumas and sufferings of the same people.

1.1. Research Objectives
1. Examining the psychological and physical effects of the colonization on the individuals' life and the society.
2. Observing how social alienation, displacement and involuntary exile has the tendency to affect humans and the world in the long run.

1.2. Research Questions
1. Does colonization influence the individual into affecting his personal and social life in Sidhwa's novel The Ice-Candy Man?
2. How do the effects of colonization negatively impact human life and the society in Sidhwa's the Ice-Candy Man, in terms of Social Alienation and Displacement?

1.3. Statement of the problem
Observing the emerging problems of human state of mind it is highly observed that the detachment among people has grown more than probably any other era, and with the development of technology and materialism humans have gotten so less to share among them which at a smaller level seems alright but emerges as a psychological problem because man after all is a social being and has mental, intellectual, moral, and emotional needs to be fulfilled. Jayajothilakshmi and Kannan (2019) put light on one of the developing issues in the world where people feel lonely, unrelated and eventually depressed for the reason of not having the sense of belongingness after moving from their native area. They have the tendency to form proper mental illnesses, affect societal growth, and impact human relations. This state of mind often emerges from the physical displacement from one's nativity and home of which colonisation is one of the most highlighted physical evils of spreading displacement and promoting the state of social alienation in the human world and mind (Reid, 2018). Keeping this in mind this particular research tends to identify and signify that whether the writer being one of the colonised herself sow the feeling of displacement and alienation in her story or not, and if yes how much did it affect the lives of the characters physically and mentally.

1.4. Aim

This paper tends to examine the aspects of social alienation and displacement as a result of colonisation in the physical and mental states of the colonised through the novel *Ice-Candy Man* by Sidhwa. This aims to highlight the importance of sound mental health. It also aims to emphasise on the impacts of different social acts on individuals in an extremely negative way that can destroy human peace and harmony in the society.

1.5. Significance of Study

The individual growth and stability of a human in this progressive world is as important as the economic growth and stability of a society. The idea of a society developing on materialistic ends depends upon the relational development of the masses and their sense of belonging. A human becomes a progressive part of the developing world when she/he is mentally, physically, emotionally, verbally and socially at peace and in the same way progressive world brings out positive and productive societies and individuals. in the same way when humans are deprived of their very basic rights along with the deprivation from their land, traditions, culture, languages and every other thing raises massive problems in the lives of the individuals and communities. So, this study signifies the importance of human relations and acceptance without material benefits and to examine how colonization has affected the human world in one of the worst subtle ways possible.

2. Literature Review

Westin (2021) takes displacement in the terms being away from one's home or native place where they belong to focusing upon the alienation from the place they were previously connected to further putting ground for the connection between man and the place he/she belongs to further explain the impact of economic aspects that alienate people from their homes. This research basis upon the idea of Davidson and Atkinson that "one may be displaced while staying put" and the writer takes up at the reality of house rents and collects the data from the related people by interviewing them about how the insider and outsider terms play out with respect to the policies of increasing rents of rented houses and playing out the tendencies of kicking out people who are unable to pay rent with no alternative feasible choices. This research focuses upon the unethical rental laws towards the dwellers who end up becoming the victims of alienation and displacement in the money game. The analysis is based upon the idea of displacement having it not only as the physical action but also as the psychological toll on the alienated beings and how can it occur in the result of economic affairs concluding the report by describing this kind of displacement as an unethical occurring not only on the basis of geography rather negligence on the philosophical level and being inconsiderate about the importance of homes for people and with carelessness and no remorse playing with their emotions. Apart from the significant physical displacement philosophers like Elliott-Cooper, Hubbard, and Lees (2020) focus more on the more sensitive ways of displacement affecting humans in subtle ways (as cited by (Wynne & Rogers, 2021) and in the same way Brickell, Arrigoitia, and Vasudevan (2017) focuses on the problem of displacement being more of an emotional damage than anything else.

Jayajothilakshmi and Kannan (2019), put light on one of the developing issues in the world where people feel lonely, unrelated and eventually depressed for the reason of not having the sense of belongingness after moving from their native area. The fact that experiencing a lot in the case of moving to another place with nostalgic feelings, memories, and habituation in various aspects tend to make the person depressive and alienated in the new place where nothing and no one seems to be aware of your emotional existence because of the lack of knowingness and attachment. Feeling alienated is not an abstract idea rather a well-defined psychological phase a person goes through, and the researchers in their report examine the idea in detail and gradually put forward the character wise analysis of both displacement and alienation from the text. The analysis concludes that both the phases of displacement and alienation go hand in hand in particularly the immigration process with respect to the text, and it also entertains the idea that both of these happen not merely because of immigration but the reality of no attachment or the feeling for belongingness strengthen the disruption of the mental state of the particular human. Furthermore, the analysis observed how loneliness is capable of causing positive behavior even when most of its outcome impacts human beings negatively which can be observed through the psyche of the

characters portrayed by the author but after all the solution to the problem is having a sense of relation, belongingness, family, friends, and familiarity.

In his research Hossain (2017) tells a clear and understood phenomenon of psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud indulging it with all its aspects by writing how it is understood and applied in different conditions. Exemplifying the theory more accurately the study explores it by telling about 'Oedipus Complex' how it develops and is a natural approach to every child, how it mostly stays a part of the unconscious even after having a great influence on the subject's personality. After completely describing Oedipus Complex its features, effects, development and psychoanalytic perspective the study talks about the relationship between literature and psychoanalytic theory about how Freud himself gave much importance to literature and how many others gave their perspectives on psychoanalytic theory including Lawrence, Camus, Miller, and Whitman.

Nayyar (2017) talks about displacement and its variations in his article, he starts by introducing the colonial phenomenon of displacement and how the colonized are alienated from their culture, traditions, homeland, language and what not; to describing the post-modernist and philosophical displacement in today's world. Nayyar here actually puts up the mental state of the writers who are now in a post-colonial state and their writings show the aspects of alienation and displacement. Further, as mentioned before the writer combines the pair of idea quoting the colonial displacement and the post-modernist displacement through epistemological and philosophical aspects together and present their mixtures in the writings of these writers who were first colonized and are now in post colonialism and analyze the bitter stories, poems and other writings to prove the point. Sultan and Awan (2017) in their comparative analysis of three novels basing upon one ideology conclude that all three fictions portray disparaging incidents happened during the partition and this heart wrenching gradual proceeding of partition built the impression of fear, chaos, dread, terror, horror, insecurity and carved the idea in the readers mind about how his/her ancestors fought for freedom and how much have they tolerated and sacrificed. It also states that the people who were called minorities and who differentiated in religions, cultural values and beliefs seemed to create no issue for their identities, they knew living together and respecting each other's beliefs but it was then government sectors and different parties that urged to develop the identity conflicts for their personal benefits. For Sidhwa and Singh partition proved to be negative wholly in every way but for Mufti it was an act of both, it was a great downfall foe subcontinent to face such violence, bloodshed and hatred but at the same time it sketched good for Muslims as they were almost in slavery and way too far from freedom so through partition they finally got a way out and all of their sacrifices gave them a healthy future ahead.

(Singh, 2017) uses relationship between a deceiver and victim to see how the latter aroused her post traumatic experiences, when she experiences the more unbearable events and person associated with cruel incidents. Here the Freudian Theory refers to Trauma, taking out hidden reasons of trauma for Sidhwa that were discovered by the doctor and neglected by her parents. These events may be the sight of the slaughter of a child by the some solider, witnessed murder of an emaciated Banya moneylender. Abduction rape of her ayah (She suffered from stress, panic conditions, guilt, insecurity, disturbance and inferiority complex. As each factor is different, so are the repercussions of trauma. There is no method for treating patients of trauma. More factors of trauma need to be explored. This may make the treatment and rehabilitation centres worldwide to deal with the traumatised victims.

Raj (2016) simply discussed all the nooks and corners of Feminism embedded in the story. The first thing to notice is 'Lenny' the eight years old girl narrating the story of her life being one of the major characters describing life from her innocent perspective. Further, it explains about Ayah the caretaker who seemed to be the eye catcher of all the men, who was abducted and forcefully married, was taken to the kotha. After all of the clutches she manages to get out. It is understood that she played a powerful character. Then there were Lenny's mother, God mother, slave sister, Pappo and some minor characters portraying Feminism through their words the utter, actions they do and behavior they show. In short this study clarified that females are better understood, spoken about, emphasised, shown powerful and their traumas are discussed more frequently and importantly. Many researchers have given their thought to the traumas of the characters of "Cracking India" as it does seem an issue of major importance. Tripathi (2016) has focused her study in which she majorly explains the

traumas of female life in India at that particular time, additionally she explains the voice of protest and suffering at the same time. She showed the side of humane and satanic survivals in the unsympathetic world. Concisely Tripathi in her research explained a purely psychological point of view of the characters. But we cannot deny the fact that her focus has been totally upon the female characters of the novel. The research by Gul, Noor, and Singh (2016) seemingly talks about how a character of this novel employs tree main characteristics of hybridity and proves it by her actions and words in different places but by critically evaluating and a deeper observation it can be seen that all of what is happening or happened before is affecting the girl's psychology in a way that she herself doesn't actually know how to act at different situations and what characteristics are being added into her personality because of the incidents she faced and environment she bears. Kumar (2015) has formulated a research on the concerned novel named *A Post-Colonial Study of Bapsi Sidhwa's Ice-Candy Man* in which he clearly analyzed the dialogues of the characters and the events taking place, as fires looting and physical and mental exploitation in the view. He examined the reaction of characters upon unhealthy incidents through quoting the actual words and further evaluating them critically on the basis of the post-colonial scenario of the subcontinent and concluded by depicting all of the unacceptable situations the community went through as the outcome of social and religious instability. Though this study focused on the mere issues of what happened to the female community it observably denied the talking about the individual traumas of men.

The article by İsaoğlu (2015) is the true example of our study as it is based upon the Freudian perspective of psychoanalytic theory which is applied on one the novels called *Scarlet Letter*. Deeper study of the research evaluates that the researcher on the account of psychoanalysis takes id, ego and superego as basic institutions and apply them to the particular character of a girl Hester and others to map out the reasons for her behaviour. Freud's theory is the best platform to judge someone's abnormal behaviour. The study concludes that the three parts id, ego and superego does not employ harmony and the contradiction behind the relationship of these three or their existence or not being shown individually cause the mental instability which led to the complexity in the attitudinal development of the character. Mukherjee (2014) edited that the harassment, rape and killing of the women was considered as one of the crucial social Problem. The female bodies across the borders were the site of a great number of conflicts and contesting claims. The use of female bodies was to show more supremacy, power and victory over nations. The use of female bodies also symbolizes the gender discrimination, where men were always considered subordinate and above women. Female bodies were not only raped but also made the symbol of brutality, and sites that endorse multiple layers of politics. Violent destruction of female sexual organs was made in order to stop the further reproduction of the next generation. In the name of honour killing and to save the respect of family, women were always targeted. Either in India, Pakistan, Iraq or Peru, Women were the basics of the cross border encounters, to maintain victory. Females were never given importance and respect that they deserve. Women's abjection was simply part of the political standards of those times, to mark the triumph, victory and supremacy over nations across the borders.

Jajja (2012) explains that both Sidhwa and Singh related the partition with evil, hatred, loss and destruction. They both focused and stressed on the peaceful harmony that co-exist among Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs before the partition. And how much good life they all were living together. Sidhwa blamed Muslims and Hindus for the brutality, destruction and the riots that took place at the time of partition, and did not just emphasize on any one nation as the reason for separation, and also presented her own rational identity. Even she thought that the reason for partition was not the religion actually, but their different cultural and social norms too. Sidhwa also criticised Britishers for their biases. They did not play the neutral role. They supported Congress and did not support Muslims. On the other hand, Singh blamed Muslims for all the destruction and chaotic conditions that took place. He considered them the ones responsible for killing Hindus and creating fires nationwide. Hindus and Sikhs according to him were innocent, who just acted in response to Muslims to protect themselves. Yet all was started by Muslims. Singh did not talk anything about Britishers or their Partial behaviour. He did not highlight how even the Britishers were at their side. Sidhwa's portrayal was smoothing, other than just Pakistani ideology, she presented the aspects of human feelings and humanity. She was considered superior over Singh due to her integrity and objectivity in the portrayal of

different aspects of Partition in *Ice Candy Man*. A study by Jajja (2012) needed to investigate the portrayal of politics and ideologies in Sidhwa's books leading towards the partition and how the partition is being presented in them. This study indulged exhaustive analysis and prediction or interpretation of the textual lines or dialogues from those novels on the basis of different aspects of the partition which included Feminism, Marxism, critical theory and new Criticism adding the approach of post-colonialism. This study favoured Sidhwa on the edge where many critics criticised her with the accusation of biasness on Pakistani perspective; this idea was clearly rejected in the research. It also claimed that the proposition 'politics affects people' proves to be merely right through Sidhwa's ideology.

Displacement by far has been discussed in different contexts and ways in which it occurs; naming the colonial relevance which enlightens the significant issue of the colonised being displaced from their homeland, languages, traditions, norms, lifestyle, and every aspect of life. The framework used for this research contains displacement described by (Nayyar, 2017; Robertson, 1994). The most common idea is moving from one place to another that puts the humans in a nostalgic state which further leads to the feeling of no belongingness, loneliness, and alienation making it all a depressive episode and more often a longer phase in life that ends up affecting the suffering and those around them (Davidson, 2009). Despite its wide range of understanding (Davidson, 2009), describes it as the phenomenon based upon the question of quantification of the fact of displacing people physically from their native dwellings (Wynne & Rogers, 2021). The significance of social alienation and displacement is really high and has the tendency of affecting not the era but generations. The impact of colonial displacement develops various feelings leading up to complexes that oftentimes are unrecognized and unknown to even the person. The progress of communities and societies is also influenced by the psychological state and personality building of its masses while people are caged in the unsettling feeling of alienation and displacement. In another scenario the post-colonial era has seen the color of displacement long after colonization when the masses are ruled free to live wherever and however they want as Nayyar (2017) observes in his research. The research follows the respective theory to analyze the data in this study.

3. Theoretical Framework

Robertson (1994) elaborated the theory of displacement in their book *Travellers' Tales: Narratives of Home and Displacement*, in which they claim that shortest and easiest definition of displacement will be 'moving from one place to another.

3.1. Physical and Metaphorical Displacement

Physical displacement by Robertson (1994) is to move considering geographical implications on earth, which includes the experience of cultural diversity, language barriers, unrelatedness, and a complete exposure of a new environment. This displacement can be of micro or macro level, and that displacement will have differences in effects and in the severity of effects in accordance with the level of displacement. As the travelling narrative is always of the pace and difference, the metaphorical displacement on the other hand is defined as the concept of it seeping into the minds of individuals. In the metaphorical displacement the repressed thoughts move towards consciousness and influence the decisions individuals make while feeling displaced.

3.2. The Trauma of Involuntary Exile

The consequence of forced displacement by Robertson (1994), gives an explanation of the trauma one develops as an impact of this kind of displacement. Having the thought of losing one's home with the realization that this home will never be the same even if one goes back brings in unfiltered emotions and unresolved trauma.

3. Methodology
3.1. Research Design

In this particular study, the researcher has used the qualitative paradigm because of the fact that the researcher wanted to have a deep insight into the descriptive value of the data.

3.2. Source of Data

The data is collected manually from the text of the novel "*The Ice-Candy Man* by Sidhwa".

3.3. Data Collection Tool

The online web is the data collection tool as the soft copy of the novel was downloaded from the internet and further the data has been collected manually by the researcher from the text.

3.4. Sampling

Purposive sampling technique has been applied by the researcher due to its flexible approach to get a required sample. Moreover, sixteen chunks have been taken from the text to be analyzed manually by the researcher.

3.5. Delimitation of Study

The study is limited to analyzing written literature, not having quantitative data to examine the current psychological state of the ones who are socially alienated and displaced. The analysis carries the weightage of the alienation and displacement that happened through colonization, not having room to explore other reasons for causing the said problems.

4. Thematic Analysis

4.1. Displacement and Colonization

The analysis finds out vivid explanation of colonization as a reason for Displacement as the Parsee community that Sidhwa represents in the story is the dweller of Subcontinent for a long time but it still hasn't reached the time to be called natives and to be given rights as the natives nor does it seem to happen ever. The conflict of British rulers taking over the subcontinent now makes the Parsee community double marginalized and they have to mend their ways as usual for getting to live in the place. Having all these threats to their traditions and religion is an impact of colonization that happened before when they were kicked out of their homes and took refuge in India. The act of colonization that displaced them from their homes already affecting all the fields of life took a step further when they were not accepted in the new country. This shows how displacement provokes alienation not only in individuals but also in communities and nations respectively as the theory by Robertson (1994) saya that displacement can be of micro or macro level, and that displacement will have differences in effects and in the severity of effects in accordance with the level of displacement. "The last thing I noticed was Ayah, her mouth slack and piteously gaping, her dishevelled hair flying into her kidnappers' faces, staring at us as if she wanted to leave behind her wide-open and terrified eyes." (Sidhwa, 1998). This scene is actually the aftermath of Ice-Candy Man feeling to sense of attachment to Ayah with only hatred making her get caught by the enraged Muslims who were to kill or do even worse with any Hindu and in result to Ayah not accepting Islam she is being kidnapped for obvious purposes. If in one way the state of alienation and displacement can end in depression, anxiety, stress or any other form of mental illness it can also turn into this ugly reality of taking revenge and not being able to control one's actions hurting not only some but communities and nations as a whole.

4.2. Feeling Alienated and Hopeless While Surrounded

The first thing this analysis finds out is that a human can feel alone and dragging that feeling alienated if he/she is in pain as the little girl has her mother and known doctor around her but the continuous pain put her in a state where she felt alone for more than a day with no sense of anyone who could help her in this painful situation. Which shows how hopelessness of not having anyone by a person's side who could help them overcome their trauma or pain prevails the feeling of alienation whether one is surrounded by people or not. Robertson (1994), clearly states that there is trauma one develops as a result of displacement. Having the thought of losing one's home with the realization that this home will never be the same even if one goes back brings in unfiltered emotions and unresolved trauma. The scene of the eight years old Lenny getting her leg surgery done, but the importance of mentioning it here that a human can feel alone and dragging that feeling alienated if he/she is in pain as the little girl has her mother and known doctor around her but the continuous pain put her in a state where she felt alone for more than a day with no sense of anyone who could help her in this painful situation. Which shows how hopelessness of not having anyone by a person's side who could help them overcome their trauma or pain prevails the feeling of alienation whether one is surrounded by people or not.

4.3. The Feeling of Loss and Resentment

The analysis finds out that the sense of loss also shows how something was felt earlier but it is gone now which makes it worse. The fact that one has experienced the feeling of belongingness and has enjoyed its fruit now makes it worse to think it is lost, it is not seen as a natural idea that a human can feel alienated as he has been all his life rather it is shown as the fact that human has relationships and the natural thing is the feeling of attachment. The unfiltered emotions caused by being kicked out of one's community and being treated as an outsider entails the trauma Robertson (1994) discussed in the theory. In a certain way Ice-Candy Man is trying to punish Ayah for constantly accepting his seductive actions and showing positive response but selecting Masseur for her love after all. But to satisfy his guilt he not only tells Godmother that just because he belongs to the place he lives there he is telling this to himself. Additionally this also means subconsciously he wants the feeling of attachment to somebody or someplace even if it's a red light area and he is cussing it but he is relating himself to it one way or another. Another point arises in our mind that he wants to escape the reality and his real self by changing his appearance.

4.4. The Outcome of Displacement and Alienation

The major and most important finding of the analysis is digging out how the mere feeling of displacement and alienation end up in the worst ways as the reaction of the protagonist towards what happened ends up in nothing but brutality and revenge. He doesn't feel sad or remorseful even to be happy over someone else's loss of home and life and this clearly represents that the result of the feeling of displacement and alienation can be worse than one thinks. But now as he no longer feels compelled to the friendship on the basis of how the whole Hindu community is ready to slit Muslims the Ice-candy Man has become a victim of burning hatred and revenge. Same is the case with Hari who has been a Hindu throughout his life now fears his death from his friend's hands because of the religion conflict and the feeling of alienation, no hope, no security of the native land, no protection from the people loved and the acknowledgement of how there is no one to save him but himself shows the vivid aspects of alienation and displacement emerging not in one person, a single community but all of those under the conflict. His tears show the distress he feels, as he is addicted to weeping and as he is no longer even hopeful for getting back to the beautiful life he spent earlier with those who are ready to kill him now.

"And Ice-Candy Man hustling Ayah and me up the steps of his tenement in the Bhatti Gate, saying: 'Wait till you see Shalmi burn!' And pointing out landmarks from the crowded tenement roof: That's Dehli Gate… There's Lahori Gate… There's Mochi Darwaza…' 'Isn't that where Masseur lives?' Ayah asks. 'Yes, that's where your masseur stays,' says Ice-Candy Man" (Sidhwa, 1998). Through an analytical view, we already know that Ice-Candy Man's personality has shown his attitude towards violence is positive and that it seems like he does not think of this place as a home anymore, the coloniszation has left him displaced in his mind. He no longer has the feelings of security to it and apathy takes over with the rage of taking revenge of alienating him from his family and his friends as well. The situation adds that it's the place where Masseur lives and he has always been hated by Ice-Candy Man for getting more affection of his beloved. The reaction to him feeling all of the said emotions ends up in nothing but brutality and revenge. He doesn't feel sad or remorseful even to be happy over someone else's loss of home and life and this clearly represent that the result of the feeling of displacement and alienation can be worse than one thinks.

4.5. The Subtle Displacement and Alienation

One of the major facts is that no character has been physically displaced or socially alienated but the fact that the Ice-Candy Man felt unattached and so far away as seen by his actions and the tone of his voice along with the thinking process did not make him look like the Ice-Candy Man he was throughout his life. He didn't think of this place as a home rather a battle ground or a place where he and his family was not accepted. All of this can be observed in Ice-Candy Man's behavior without him being physically displaced and socially alienated as he still had access to his friends to show how subtly but strongly displacement and alienation works as a feeling rather than a physical act. If in one way the state of alienation and displacement can end in depression, anxiety, stress or any other form of mental illness it can also turn into this ugly reality of taking revenge and not being able to control one's actions hurting not only some but communities and nations as a whole.

4.6. The Character Shift Due to the Subtle Alienation

As it is discussed in the start of this analysis that the character of Ice-Candy Man is totally changed in the first half and the second half of the book, these lines are the major point where his personality takes turn. Gradually many things are happening in Lahore that has been affecting him slowly but this time it's a bigger trauma he faces when the train he was waiting for carrying close relatives reaches with no person alive but butchered dead bodies and chopped organs or women. His physical representation makes it clear how much this incident affects him and how out of control he is. The tragedy that happened with his family being brutally murdered in the train because of being a Muslim made him feel like an outcast between his beloved friends from other religions. He felt unattached and so far away as seen by his actions and the tone of his voice along with the thinking process did not make him look like the Ice-Candy Man he was throughout his life. He didn't think of this place as a home rather a battle ground or a place where he and his family was not accepted. All of this can be observed in Ice-Candy Man's behavior without him being physically displaced and socially alienated as he still had access to his friends to show how subtly but strongly displacement and alienation works as a feeling rather than a physical act.

4.7. The Need of Belongingness

At the end of the story after all that has been done and gone the Ice0Candy Man who was once the hero and then the villain as any other normal human needs someone to feel related. The need of belonging to someone and that too to the one he has loved for years and found peace in is the ideal scenario for him to get back to the life he wants. It is like he wants to go back to his nativity.Analyzing previous text to this portion it is evaluated that earlier it was Ice-Candy Man himself trying to help his Hindu friend to get rid of some Muslims who were teasing him in some matters, he himself gave the idea to scare the tenants out and played a big part in that but at the present moment when his hatred for Hindus has raised to its peak and wants to punish every Hindu for destroying his family ironically he blames Sher Singh for doing bad to Muslims; while not Sher Singh but he planned and did everything. But now as he no longer feel compelled to the friendship on the basis of how the whole Hindu community is ready to slit Muslims the Ice-candy Man has become a victim of burning hatred and revenge. And all of this because of the colonization that left him alone in his own place ripping him apart from his family and friends respectively and creating an animal out him. The fact that he is not even ready to take someone as his friend now from the other religion show his crushed mental state of utter hopelessness from the state of belongingness or importance that his existence should have held.

5. Findings & Discussion

As the previous researches examine, there are multiple effects of colonization on the mental and physical state of the colonized. Is it undoubted to mention that the feeling of displacement is one which is less likely to be paid attention to and considered as a problem? The findings clarify how the mental state of being alienated and displaced from one's native land, home, and peers can lead one to disastrous consequences in terms of making rash decisions to seek out revenge for what was lost. The idea of economic dependence, financial crises, and psychological issues due to colonization have been widely discussed but the area that this research associates with is not often considered important enough to cause extremely violent crimes as what the Ice Candy man did to Ayah. The point of the feeling of not belonging to the same peer group or place where the protagonist has spent all his life lead him to the feeling of displacement without being physically displaced is also an instance that the previous researches do not follow specifically in the means of colonization. It also seems significant to mention that this particular feeling of displacement is caused by the alienation felt through the religious and political differentiation at the beginning of this colonization conflict. All in all, the effects of social alienation and displacement happening in subtle ways due to colonization have a huge impact on human life and human society. It is able to start crime and trauma with physical violence and abuse. And these problems are needed to be discussed seriously with practical implications of the ways that are suggested to stop this from happening.

5.1. Future Implications

This study can become a base for further studies under the category of solving psychological issues that were caused due to colonization. The post-colonial era can also be

taken under consideration for the analysis of social alienation and displacement, talking about people who are practically thrown out of their houses and homeland, discussing what happened to them in the new land they reached. Another area for taking this study further can be different ways and scenarios of falling into subtle displacement and alienation. This can also help in further studies that may try to find out how people are in the state of displacement and alienation without being moved and socially alienated. The study can become the first brick to explore displacement without being displaced in the postmodern literature.

5.2. Conclusion

The analysis and the findings of this research conclude that colonization has a clear influence entailing social alienation and displacement. The alienation and displacement is not just what a man can observe physically but it has an extraordinary tendency to be subtle and psychological. The influence of this psychological state of mind makes a human feel lonely, out of place, and also brings out violence and socially unacceptable skills resulting in social disturbance, individual harm, and remorse. The social growth of the society as a whole and of the communities is not only affected by the usual progress and regress in the social fields, it rather has a greater influence on how individuals' psychic health is being nourished. If a society does not care about the mental health of its masses it cannot really achieve its goals.

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