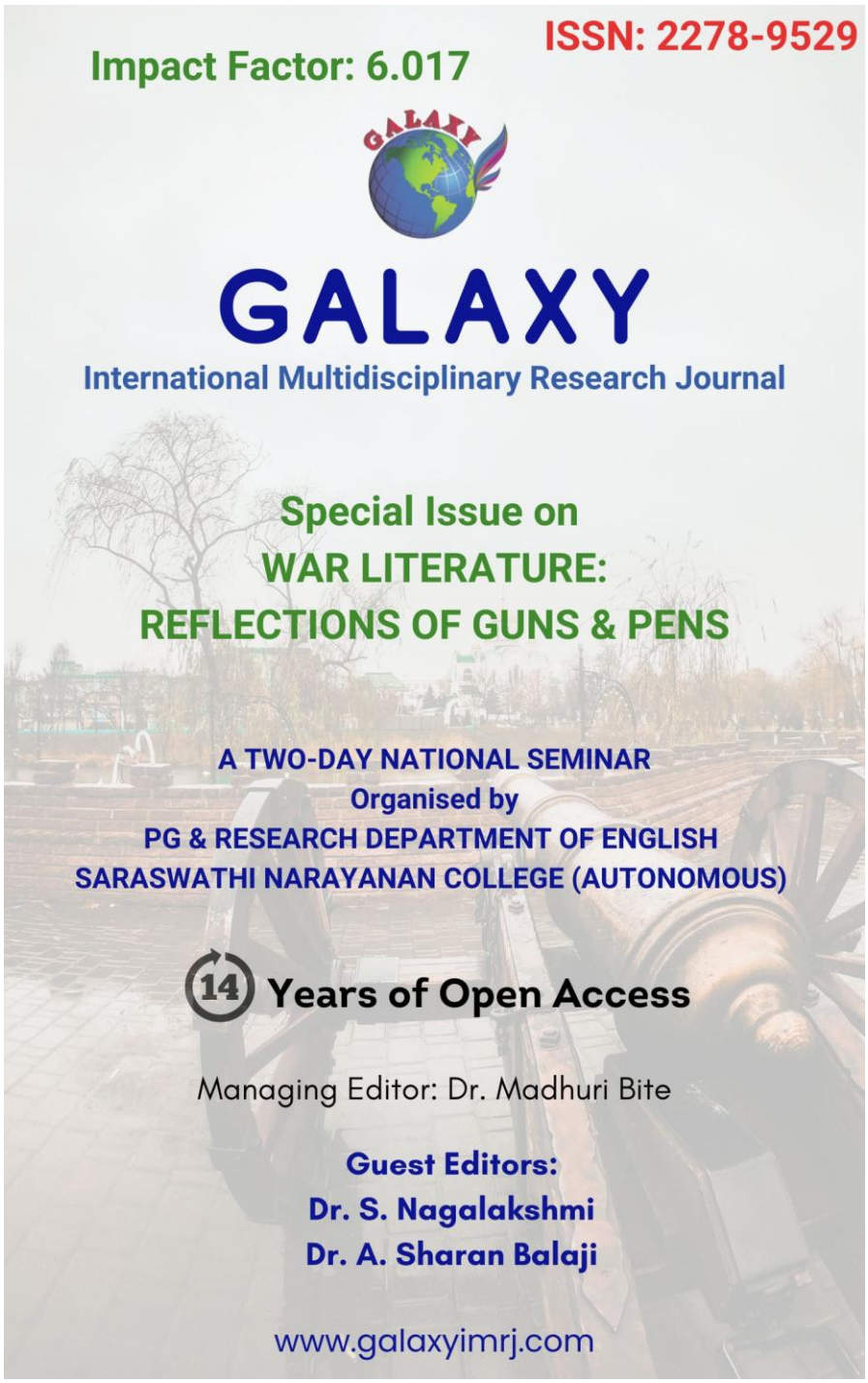


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Transgenerational Trauma: Maternal Legacies in Sorayya Khan's *Noor*

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Abstract:

The usually unspoken or unacknowledged experiences of traumatized mothers often arise in families as individual psychological responses. In a culture that is emotionally paralyzed, victims of maternal trauma can unknowingly transfer their experiences to their children. This article uses *Noor* by Sorayya Khan to investigate themes of betrayal and reveal the unseen traumas, especially for mothers during violent outbursts. Traditionally, mothers have been associated with loss, change, violence, and abuse, and passing on cycles of confusion and anxiety to future generations. Khan's first novel addresses the issues of hatred and violence, depicting the deep impact of such traumatic events on maternal suffering. This powerful work raises the silenced voices of marginalized women and children. Against the background of war and natural catastrophes, the story brings to light how people are oppressed, traumatized, displaced, and brutalized and sexually violated. This article seeks to illuminate the abuse of mothers, whose trauma has the potential to destabilize the psychological health of entire communities. So, the main goals of this article is to explore fundamental questions regarding the nature of trauma, the social consequences of war, the effects of traumatized motherhood that result in chronic psychological disorders, and how trauma can propel the disintegration of different social structures, finally leading to ruined nations. The general aim of this study is to evaluate the problems of these maternal victims during war and to grasp how these problems shape the characters lives and lead to the development of a broken society.

Keywords: oppressed, marginalized, brutality, traumatized, psychological disorders, fragmentation.

In the patriarchal social structure, oppression of women, particularly mothers, has frequently has been marginalized, with conditions worsening during periods of territorial strife and civil unrest. This continual degradation creates severe psychological anguish, which can result in reduced self-knowledge, identity crises, and emotional alienation in both family and social settings. Trauma tends to appear in the form of psychological pain that creates vivid flashbacks of both bodily and emotional trauma.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is often defined by depressive anxiety and symptoms brought about by the psychological aftermath of traumatic experiences. These behavioral symptoms have a negative impact on physical health and reverberate in society, producing a shallow, anxious, and fearful community. Trauma does not stop but continues across generations, growing more complicated and changing societal structures. People struggle with the common influence of anxiety and trauma, stemming from experiences they have partially seen or heard. This creates an intergenerational transmission of distress, where the legacy of the past continues to have an impact in the present, shaping the life and identity of future generations.

This research explores the deep roots of human trauma and its resultant consequences, usually associated with different pathological disorders. It focuses especially on the confusion and complicated behaviors manifested by victims, particularly mothers, who struggle with nightmares, haunting experiences in the past, distorted representations of reality, and disturbing dreams. This article uses a psychological perspective in the analysis of characters in Sorayya Khan's novel *Noor,* zooming on the neurotic obsessions deriving from traumatic incidents.

Conspicuously, trauma could be perceived as a transmittable syndrome, manipulating subsequent creations since of its reliance upon the intellectual behaviour and consequences of the altered dependent. It furthermore typically occurs in the model of a Centre pathology or emotional difficulty, trailing reverse to biased defenselessness or shortages indicating to sensitive or substantial impairment. Such deficiencies always condition one's life on an unconscious basis, preventing them from effectively overcoming difficult situations. Therefore, experience of sexual violence, bodily horrors, or any trauma can create extreme psychological fixations, the implications of which are apparent in behavioral manifestations.

Psychological trauma occurs intermittently across human history, usually due to traumatic experiences that bring about cognitive reactions. The fresh provocations might consequence in astonishing emotional turmoil, with post-traumatic stress disorder deriving starting conventional causes of anxiety in the circumstances., In *Noor* Sorayya Khan deliberately shifts the plot emphasis away from the specific aggression of conflict, as a substitute placing on the maternal understanding in the boundaries of an internal space that is violated by the suffering of conflict and a shattered country. The novel stirringly demonstrates by what means the impact of war destroy resides, bear upon not simply the individuals straightforwardly affected but also those who were left unharmed by the hostility.

Noor is a fascinating novel that expertly interlinks individual and chronological narratives in the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War. The novel spins around Noor, a differently abled child, and her mother, Sajida, whose presence is extremely affected by war's chaos and cruelty. The novel embarks on Noor, not simply physically handicapped but artistically when it occurs to her painting. Her production of painting remnants a persistent display of the condition of her psyche and of her distressing remembrances surrounding her lifetime. Sajida, mother of Noor, is devastated in reminiscence-she has existed through war's callous settings of war, such as death, hostility, and the failure of her family establishment. Alongside the

surroundings of the 1971 war in what was subsequently East Pakistan, the narrative brings to light the brutalities of that period, remarkably commencing the opinion of viewpoint of Noor, an individual child with disability. Her mother, Sajida, is war-frightened, having been protected from the turmoil by a war Retired Military personnel entitled Ali. Noor's picture is an induction, illuminating the underlying violence of Sajida's past. The intense psychosomatic stress that the mother go through spontaneously trickles into the child's psyche, confirming the trauma lingers to travel throughout generations.

As the narrative proceeds, readers are concerned to the obstacles of Sajida's memories, portrayed by sorrow and horror. The trauma underwent throughout the war is mirrored in her correlation, remarkably with Noor. Sajida's domestic battle with her recalls and the collective models of motherhood establishes a dispute concerning her and her daughter, creating their bond confounded. The setting of the novel is replete with historical background, describing the social unrest in the war in East Pakistan, which ultimately resulted in the establishment of Bangladesh. Khan shows how the brutality of the war goes beyond the battlefield, penetrating the domestic front and causing deep wounds to those who experienced it.

Noor's painting becomes an important vehicle of communication and healing, enabling her to connect with the suppressed memories of her mother. In her art, she comes to face the unthinkable atrocities Sajida went through, instigating a wordless discourse on trauma. This form of expression is at once therapy and a means to regain control over a world where suffering reigns. The novel touches on the subject of maternal love, cyclical trauma, and conflict over identity in the context of society and individual turmoil. Khan skillfully illustrates the ripples of war's influence on people's lives, extending its impact not only to the direct victims but to generations that will come after. Noor is therefore a deep discussion on the interfaces between individual and public trauma. Based on the experiences of Noor and Sajida,

Sorayya Khan draws attention to the strength of the human spirit and the significance of learning about and recognizing the past to be able to heal and proceed.

The novel attests to the lasting influence of history on individuals and the therapeutic force of art to deal with trauma. Pakistan has suffered great difficulties since its formation, with a history of trouble and atrocities, such as large-scale violence. Partition, which separated East and West Pakistan following independence, caused deep territorial trauma and a geopolitical disaster, culminating in the birth of Bangladesh out of East Pakistan. All the women in Noor struggle with certain psychological concerns and tensions that are the direct result of these historical tumults. This means that, although the tragic impact has been severely expressed in maternal struggles and transference of trauma in different forms, these mothers are still basically silent and voiceless. This portion explores the degradations and encounters underwent by the distressed people, remarkably accentuating the Descent of Dhaka in 1971 as a crucial prompt concerning trauma and catastrophic descriptions. However, reflecting the suffering and sorrow that have corrupted communal survival, the experience of mothers is commonly restrained. Subsequently the struggle is grounded on political disruption, the agony of such women can also be considered as an ideological fight. Hence, warfare has a formidable political effect on civilization; in consequence, mothers agonize brutal anguish during political turbulence. As strong and ineffective classes conflict, the inferences of such wars together initiate and suppress social patterns. Such chaos disrupts the arrangements required for unique formation and the value of numerous viewpoints.

Khan's *Noor* displays that war not only re-inducements connections but also replaces the extremely substance of community presence. The narrative settles that war decreases mothers to subordinate perceptions. This profound anger and resentment are an expression of the long-term aftermath of trauma; the female identity is marginalized as a 'cursed' way of life. Therefore, trauma not only affects individual behaviors but also the collective dynamics of

society. Furthermore, it is apparent that women carry the bulk of this suffering, with maternal figures playing a key role in perpetuating collective trauma. The shocking moment of a Bengali mother being ruthlessly raped and sexually abused by Ali's commander in Noor is a stark example of the vileness that was inflicted upon mothers during the war. The words of Khan in the text aptly fits here as,

> I couldn't look away from the girl. She was stretched out on the desk, naked and still. One knee folded, the fullness of it jarring against the hard points in which her body was strewn.". Head to one side, hips to another, chin up, elbows out, fingers folded on her chest, knuckles sharp and trembling in summits of their own. There was milk leaking from her breasts. There were teeth marks between. (Khan 154)

This sight destroys all humane values and norms. The white milk droplet represents the new mother's recent birth, symbolizing a child whose rights were violated by a soldier during war, "She was ripped and pried open, the tools used to do this, the scissors, pens, a metal ruler, speckled with blood, lying to her side" (Khan 155). This brutal and naked act of sexual violence exposes the ways in which mothers were intimidated into tolerating brutality, surrendering their breastfeeding babies to warlords' will. While milk symbolizes mothers' purity and sanctity, it becomes an instrument of misery, inflicting deep wounds on the social, communal, and domestic fabric of life.

Rape underscores the dehumanizing situation mothers endured. They are 'double victims', susceptible to abuse not only from people but also from society at large, while at the same time they are struggling with the traumatic family bonds. This shows that mothers are deeply traumatized by what is done to their children. The war derails maternal security and causes violence on mother figures, resulting in battered bodies, broken spirits, and wounded wombs. The trauma inflicted on mothers also resonates through other social groups in society. Because mothers carry the future generations, trauma that deprives them of their 'new flesh'

(children) and purity heightens their psychological agony. This unconsciously patterns to an immersed sensitive suffering that pass through all realms of civilization, prompting them continually of the unbearable defeat and devastation.

To sum up, this inquiry has effectively demonstrated how Khan's *Noor* overwhelmingly describes the shattering impact of war and trauma on human life, remarkably in the setting of motherly capability. The novel highlights the disorientating strength of maternal trauma, indicating how such pain creates onward children who exhibit the obligation of their mothers' suffering. In addition, Khan led to an inquiry about the influences for wars, generally stimulated on by imaginative political principles, and the devastation that they transport upon society.

The article proves the interrelationship of political interaction and individual lives as in what way variations in the political circumstances can hint to widespread expressive and psychosomatic troubles. The cyclical environment of trauma is so expressively explained, as the trauma of war is circulated down from mothers to their descendants, escaping into the deviation and pick of routine presence through performance and memoirs. Khan's novel is a sobering memento of the suffering discoveries of war, with a threatening that fiction is a central instrument for the depiction of the normally implicit experience of discomfort. By inspecting the lives of mothers, Noor exposes how trauma is not only a part of family life but also society and the nation at large.

This investigation commences additional trails for inspecting the literary interpretation of war and its associated anguish, highlighting the obligation to perceive and reply to the expresses of those most squeezed by war. Finally, Khan's story demands an elevated admiration of the psychological consequences of war, convincing society to involve with these complex existences and look for ways to rebuild and settle.

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