Partition had forced people to flee, become unsettled and to start a new life as well. Escape from homeland or "Desh" has become a metaphor due to migration. Crossing over a territory, entering into a separate state that is not known geographically, though used to its climate as they lived; but the commonality in language and expression created an ambivalence with the Partition of the western part of India. Flow of migration persisted decade after decade, refugee influx mounted phase by phase creating tremendous pressure over the administration of either side. In 1947 when India was partitioned on the basis of 1941 Census data[1] (which was supposedly erroneous in various aspects), by a committee headed by Sir Cyril Radcliff, it was found that Pakistan having 62,000 Sq KM of land and 1,58,00,000 people of which 1,18,50,000 Muslims, while East Pakistan having 49,400Sq KM of land and 3,91,00,000 people of which 2,77,00,000 Muslims[2]. Therefore, either side of India that was torn apart, had a large number of minority population as the division was accomplished. 420Lakhs Muslims in India and 200Lakhs of non-Muslims in Pakistan became vulnerable[3]. At the same time, 42% of non-Muslim Bengali population lived in East Pakistan before Partition, of which, 11 Lakhs people fled to West Bengal[4]. Dept of Rehabilitation data[5] shows that 13 Lakhs people have crossed over to West Bengal till 1949 which was raised up to 15Lakhs in 1951. From then it

1 Bandopadhyay, Sekhar.2006. *Pallassey to Partition and After*, Second Edition, 2016. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan

2 Ibid

3 Ibid

4 Chakrabarti, P.K. 1999. *The Marginal Men: The Refugees and the Left Political Syndrome in West Bengal*. Calcutta: NayaUdyag

5 Report on the Working of Ministry of Rehabilitation. 1945-50:5 .