

PARTITION OF INDIA

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Abstract

The aim of the researcher is to deal with “ Partition of India”. It also emphasis from where the idea of a partition emerged . As well as who is responsible for the partition of India . Further it provide the information about the important leaders who play a vital role during the time of partition .As well as I also deals with the party whose existence play a important role. It also deals with acts they are as ‘Regulating Act’, Independence Act and Partition of Bengal from where the first partition of India started. As a researcher I try to find the circumstances which made the condition possible for partition . Moreover I also deals with the causes which play a crucial role during the time of partition. After these how Muslim League Party emerged , and how Mohmmad Ali Jinha started to arise his demand for separate states .

INTRODUCTION

“From its origins as a small London enterprise , the East India Company (EIC) emerged as powerful commercial and political organization , whose presence in the Gulf shape the region’s modern history.”

Further directly reaching to our main topic firstly we have to understand some loop holes :

How East India Company come into existence in India and how it establish its dominions in India and how it play a dynamic role in partition.

East India company came into the existence in the year of 1660s and the mid -19th century , it leads its establishment and expansion international trade to Asia and subcontinent and subsequently leading to the economics and political domination of the entire Indian subcontinent. It started when the governor and company of merchants of London trading with the East Indies . As it was originally named obtained a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I, by granting “monopoly at the trade with East”. One thing which must be taken into consideration that the East India Company was not directly connected to the British government .

On the mid of 1700s and early 1800s the company comes account half of the world trade . They mostly used the commodities for trade to Europe and Britain . The commodities that they are mostly use for trade are as follows ;

- Cotton
- Indigo
- Salt
- Saltpere
- Opium and tea

Behind these all things the main purpose of the East India Company of trade is to gain the maximum profit and their single mindset focus on the establishing the trading monopoly throughout Asia pacific made them the heralding agents of British Colonial Imperialism. The first 150 year the East India Company presences was largely confined to coastal area . After this it began to transformation of british

company into ruling and they started to try to achieve their goal following their victory of Battle of Plassey against the ruler of Siraj –Ud – Daullah in the 1757. On that era first time the term General Governor was introduced in India. Warren Hasting was the first General Governor laid down the administrative foundation for the subsequent british reinforce . As a result all the administrative of Bengal as well as of other states of India was also comes under the control of Governor General . The revenue of Bengal was used for economic and military enrichment of the company .

In 1857 Indian raised their voice against the company and its tyrannical rule by breaking out into the armed rebellions which is known as Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Hence the company lost his power also because of his more corruptness . Moreover the East India Company lost his power following the Government Act 1857. Hence the East India Company dissolved by the act of Parliament Act 1874. Which mark the announcement of the British Raj. As East India company is succed to established the company in India easily by taking the permission of Jahangir who was the most powerful mughal emperor on that age . Although they get the success to take him in their favour by making aside the Portuguese traders . Hence these are the some main loop holes in which British government play a important role in partition.

Now let's talk about to our main leaders of our country who emerged as a sun when the British Government established and they force them to leave India free from their rule as well as play significant role in partition of India one of them are as follows :

- **Mahatma Gandhi :** Gandhi ji was born on 2 October 1869 and his birth place was a Porbandar which is now in Gujarat .His mother and father name was a Putlibai and Karamchand Gandhi. His wife name was Kausturba Gandhi. Gandhi ji was a eminent freedom activist and influential leader who paly a dominant role in the independence of india. As he is most commonly reffered to was instrumental liberating in India from the clutches of British. Gandhi ji by profession was a lawyer . He pursue his law study in London in the year 1891. After completing his education he returned to India but he faces difficulty there . In 1893 Dada Abdullah a merchant who owned a shipping business in south Africa offered him to serve his work in South Africa and he gladly accepted the offer which become a big turning point for his political carrer . There he saw discrimination against colour and he succed to abolished it after spending a 21 years after he returned to India by calling of Gopal Krishna Gokhle. Gandhi ji took so many movement for the freedom of India one of them was Champaran , Kheda and so on . Also Gandhi ji was also become a member of a congress party in the year of 1921 which play a important role in a partition of India. Gandhi ji died in the 30 janauary 1948.
- **Mohmmad Ali Jinha :** He was born on December 25 , 1856 in Karachi. He studied his law at Lincoln's Inn London . After completing his law he returned to India he enrolled himself as an advocate at Bombay High Court . His political career began with Indian National Congress and he was greatly influenced by the moderate leader Gopal Krishna Gokhle . At these time he did not have any feeling as a muslim as distinct from those of other Indians . In fact , in 1906 Jinha signed a memorandum against separate electorates from muslim in 1909, Jinha got elected to imperial Legislative counciling as the representative of the muslim of Bombay .After joining the All - India muslim league in 1913 he didn't break his contacts with the congress.

In may 1914 he was sent to Londen as a member of Congress deputation. In 1915 he worked for the coming together of Congress and Muslim league and ensuing Lucknow Pact , under which these two parties agreed to present joint constitional demands to the government. He was elected to the presidencship of the muslim league in 1916. In 1917 he joined Annie Besant's Home rule movement and was elected President of its Bombay branch .

In 1919 he resigned from the imperial Legislative Council in his protest against the Rowlatt Act. His realtions with sour after the entery Gandhi in the congress. He was strongly disapproved Non Cooperation Movement. Because of these it creates the diffennces among the Muslim and Hindu . He resigned both from the congress and Home Rule League and hereafter he completely associated himself with the politics of Muslim League. In 1928 he proposed amendments to the Nehru Report and sought major concessions for the muslims. After that in 1929 he further demand for the things but it was not accepted . Due to thses reason he returned to England in 1930 to practice at Privy Council and did not return until 1935 .

Furthermore he was offered the leadership of Muslim League which he accepted.

But in 1940 the league stuck to its demand of a separate state throughout the negotiation under the August Offer, Cripps Proposal ,Simla Conference and the Cabinet Mission Plan. Hence the Jinha also play a vital role in a partition of India .

According to the former of Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah gives a statement to the media on dated 4 March 2018 that Pakistan was created due to the Indian Leader's refusal to accept the minority status for the Muslims and Sikhs in the country . Further he also blamed the Jawaharlal Nehru , Maulana Azad and Sardar Patel for the creation of Pakistan .

▪ Jawaharlal Nehru :

Jawaharlal Nehru was born on November 14, 1889, in Allahabad, India. In 1919, he joined the Indian National Congress and joined Indian Nationalist leader Mahatma Gandhi's independence movement. Nehru went to Trinity College, Cambridge in October 1907 and graduated with an honours degree in natural science in 1910. During this period, he also studied politics, economics, history and literature desultorily. Writings of Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, J.M. Keynes, Bertrand Russell, Lowes Dickinson and Meredith Townsend moulded much of his political and economic thinking.

After completing his degree in 1910, Nehru moved to London and studied law at Inner temple Inn. During this time, he continued to study the scholars of the Fabian Society including Beatrice Webb. He was called to the Bar in 1912. After returning to India in August 1912, Nehru enrolled himself as an advocate of the Allahabad High Court. But Nehru ji never practice the in a court . He had a big interest in a politics . His involvement in nationalist politics would gradually replace his legal practice in the coming years. Nehru was one of the first leaders to demand that the Congress Party should resolve to make a complete and explicit break from all ties with the British Empire. His resolution for independence was approved at the Madras session of Congress in 1927 despite Gandhi's criticism. At that time he also formed Independence for India league, a pressure group within the Congress.

In 1928, Gandhi agreed to Nehru's demands and proposed a resolution that called for the British to grant dominion status to India within two years. If the British failed to meet the deadline, the Congress would call upon all Indians to fight for complete independence. Nehru was one of the leaders who objected to the time given to the British – he pressed Gandhi to demand immediate actions from the British. Gandhi brokered a further compromise by reducing the time given from two years to one. Nehru agreed to vote for the new resolution.

Demands for dominion status were rejected by the British in 1929. Nehru assumed the presidency of the Congress party during the Lahore session on 29 December 1929 and introduced a successful resolution calling for complete independence. As Nehru Ji play a very vital role in a partition of India .

Who is responsible for a partition Mohammad Ali Jinha or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ?

- Both are jointly and severally are responsible for a partition of India
- We cannot be says that the partition is only a holocaust
- There was hold between the Jinha and the Nehru ji who will became the first prime minister of india after the independence of India .
- Jinha so many times shows his willingness to achieve these post .
- But the Congress party refused to do it .
- Before these he also demand a separate state for the muslim community .
- Which was also denied by the Congress party
- They were not in favour of such act.
- After refusing his demand of so many times he get aggressive and started to want know a separate country for a muslims which was known as a Pakistan.
- Hence both are equally responsible for a partition of India
- During the partition of times Gandhiji did the fast and he was sad during that time.
- In partition British Government also led a crucial role.
- Due to these **it was unable to avoid the partition of India . Hence it became essential to divide a India into a separate parts that is Pakistan and India .**

- As Jinha became a first prime minister of a Pakistan .
- While Nehru Ji became a first prime minister of a India.

Now we are beginning with our main topic The Partition Of India

The emergence of partition of India began during the partition of Bengal in 1905. The main reason behind the partition of Bengal was a Lord Curzon who was the viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905 .The partition of the Bengal of Bengal provinces came into effect during his viceroyalty in October 1905.

- Since 1765 the provinces of Bengal which included present day of west Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Bangladesh and Assam was under the British .
- On that scenario Bengal was a very large area and populated was around almost 80 million by the first few year of a 20th Century . Calcutta was capital of provinces and also of British India .
- There was a difficulty in administering such a large area .The eastern part mainly neglected. As these region was lacking in the education, employment and so on.
- Initially Lord Curzon, proposed the partitioning of the provinces as an administrative measure solely. In 1904 he undertook the tour of eastern Bengal.
- The idea of partitioning the Bengal as a political tool to undermine the growing of nationalism in Bengal and other parts of India occurred later.
- Bengal would consist of a Hindu majority while the Eastern Bengal and the Assam was consist of a Muslim majority.
- By the partition its reaction was widespread the political unrest in the provinces after the Curzon announced the partition .
- Many people in Bengal regarded this partition as an insult to their motherland. There was a huge cry of unity in Bengal .That time Rabindranath tagore composed a song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' which later became the national anthem of a Bangladesh.
- The Indian National Congress was protested against this move to separate the province in a communal lines. Most of the Bengali in western part protest against this step which would also make a linguistic minority in their own province, as there was more odia and hindi speaking people more than a Bengali . Many muslims welcomed these move since they thought that most muslims who were backward in education and economic status in Bengal compared to Hindu ,would benefit if they were in majority .
- As well as Curzon promised to muslims that he start the university in Dhaka . These was also an opportunity for them to improve their standarad of living .
- The main motive of partition was only to create a rift between the two communities and hampering the unity and nationalism in the country .
- The agitation had started much before the date of partition itself. On the date of partition , people observed the a day of mourning .Tagore asked Hindu and Muslim to tie a rakhi to each other as a mark of protest . A few muslims was also opposed to these .
- These partition did succeed in creating a communal rift in the country and it even contributed to the **Birth to the Muslim League** . Despite of these the partition did create a communal divide among the Hindu and Muslim of Bengal .
- On the October 1906 a 35 member delegation of the muslim noble , aristocracies ,legal professional and the other elite section of the community mostly associated with Aligarh movement gathered at Simla under the leadership of Agha Khan to present an address to Lord Minto.

- They demanded proportionate representation of muslims in government jobs , appointment of muslim judges in High Court and members in viceroy council .
- The ideology of political exclusiveness in the name of religion birth to All –India Muslim League in the session of All India Mohammadan Educational Conference held in Decca on December 1906.All India Muslim League was finally set up on dated December 30, 1906.
- Nawab Salimullah , Chairman of the reception committee and also a chairperson of the political meeting proposed the creation of AIML.
- A 56 member provisional Committee was consist of a prominent muslim leaders from different parts of the country . Also there was some muslims leaders within National Congress Party like Ali Imam , Hasan Imam and so on were included in the committee .
- Mohsin –ul – Mulk and Viqar-ul-Mulk were combinely made the secretaries .After the death of Mohsin-ul-Mulk , Viqar-ul-Mulk was in full control of the league.First session of league was held at Karachi on December 29 and 30
- Mohmmad Ali Jinha was a prominent leader of Muslim League party as we alreedy see that the jingha remain as a member of congress for a long time upto 1913.
- But he always support the League movement for the separate electorate for muslim.As he always bargain for the reservation of a muslims .
- In such way the Muslim League party emerged but before these there was only a one party which was known as a National Indian Congress Party and later on both these parties play a very significant role in a partition of India .
- Hence we can easily able to understand that Muslim party was came into existence to save their communitis because in that time the muslims were came in minority as on the other side Hindu came under the majority.

Now the question will arise in our mind that from where the idea of partition was arised

- In 1947 it was decided that India would have independence from Britain .In july 1947 the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act that made independence from Britain final.
- The Movement for Independence in India began in 1857 Mahatma Gandhi led the movement from the 1920 inspiring the masses with his belief in civil rights and non-violence .In 1942 as Britain was fighting a war with Nazi Germany the Indian National Congress launched the ‘Quit India ’movement , and British promised to grant India independence after the war.
- Due to the weakened state of British economy post war it was unable to resist the demand for the independence of India. Hence it was decided with the independence by the Lord Mountbatten planed out the terms and details of the partition between Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan .
- As the power of a British Government lose their rule over the India .The British government said that we can frame a constitution for India .As it gave rise to Cabinet Mission Plan 1946
- In which there was so many recommendation and provision were introduced by the British . In which it was mentioned that the power must be given to the Indian Leaders to run their nation in their own way and apart from that they wanted their interference in India Politics. Also in provision they specifically mentioned that their must be a two dominion nation developed .
- They also mentioned that the India must be in a form of a small province which we now called as a states .As it make the central government weak . Simultaneously it gave rise the formation of a Constituent Assembly which formed representative of Provincial Assemblies and Princely State each provinces allotted a total number of seats in proportition to its population.
- Assembly consist of a 293 Members from the British Provinces and 93 Members from a princely states . As Cabinet Mission restricted the Communal Representation .

- Thus we can see that though the Cabinet Mission Plan was rejected the idea of Pakistan ,yet it grouped the provinces in such a way that it gave a weightage to the idea of a Pakistan .
- As our leaders decided that if we are going to free then why we gave them a right to interference in our matter and why we run our country administration according to their way .
- As it reactions lead that Congress accepted the proposals related to the constituent assembly .But since the Muslim League had been given disproportionate it rejected the idea of a Interim Government .Congress was also rejected the idea of a weak center and division of India in small states. Muslim League firstly approved the Plan. But Congress declared their must be a change in the schemes through its majority in the constituent assembly.
- **On July 27,Muslim League Council met at Bombay where Jinha reiterated the demand for Pakistan only course left open to the Muslim League, and on 29 july it rejected the plan and called the Muslims to resort to ‘Direct Action’ to achieve the land of their dream Pakistan .**
- Furthermore it emphasis that there was a hold among the Mohmmad Ali Jinha and the Jawaharlal Nehru for being a First Pime minister of India .
- Gandhi ji first choice was Sardar Vallabhhai Patel as a Prime Minister of India . But due to some reason he denied for the post and gave a advice to Gandhi ji that Jawaharlal Nehru was more suitable for these post, and he accepted the post of Home Minister.
- When Jinha knows about that Congress Party thinking for a Prime minister he showed his willingness to the Congress party that he would like to become a Prime minister .
- Congress Party didn’t want that the Jinha become a Prime minister. As we already see that Jinha show his interest to make a separate state for muslims in India but the Congress Party reject his view. Because of these he arise his demand if they didn’t allow them to make a separate state for muslims so gave him a opportunity to became a Prime Minister. But Congress Party also dined his proposal .
- **The question which is immediatly arise in our mind that did Gandhiji wanted to saw a Jinha as aPrime Minister of India ?**
- The answer of these question is so controversial some say yes and some say no but by referring so many sites ,news, videos I come to know that Gandhi Ji never wanted that Jinha to became a first Prime Minister of India, as I already mentioned his first choice as a Prime Minister was a Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. The reason behind the thinking of Gandhi ji not to made a Jinha as a Prime Minister was that after formation of muslim league he became so ambitious and started to think only about his community . As he was a ambassador of Hindu – Muslim Unity.
- But when Mohmmad Ali Jinha started to demand for partition Gandhi ji agreed to make him a Prime Minister but Indian National Congress didn’t support his opinion .
- Specifically the muslim league also did not accept Indian Independence if it were governed by the Hindu dominated Congress Party .
- As it lead to ‘Direct Action’ unfortunately reality of partition and and the mass of migration that came with it was nothing like they imagined .Millions of Muslim were
- living in India and millions of Hindu and Sikh found themselves in the land of the newly created Pakistan and they have to move.
- As a result the country was split divided by the religion. It was agreed by the British Prime Minister Clement Attle and the Indian Leaders that two nation should be created one for muslims and another for Hindu .
- The Radcliffe line was marked as a boundary between the two new countries .After the partition there were 330 millions people in India ,30 millions in West Pakistan and 30 millions people in East Pakistan which is now a Bangladesh.
- On both sides there was a 83,000 women and girls abducted or raped during the partition. As it led to the largest mass migration in human history with 15 million people migrating, mainly their foot, to their new religion homeland .
- In 1951 Census of India 2% of the population were refugee .
- The Provinces of Punjab was spilt down the middle by partition ,this area had the most conflict during the partition.
- There were mass roits in places like New Delhi where all sense of law and order broke down.

- During the partition there was a war which arises between Hindu and Muslim as muslims acquire some portion of a Kashmir ,being a Home Minister Vallabh Bhai Patel made treaty with Kashmir Prince that you have to be a part of India and we can say you from these war he agreed . As Vallabh Bhai Patel sent a military and captured the land which was acquired by them . Hence it make a big impact over the India .Still India are facing a problems of Kashmir .
- PM Modi in his speech indicated that if Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel be a prime minister then the 370 would not be applicable or it cannot be come in existence .
- The violence that accompanied the partition of India created an atmosphere of hostility between Pakistan and India still today .

Causes of Partition

a. Activities of Muslim League:

The British Government played a significant role in the formation of a Muslim League .As they wanted to create a dissension among the people in India in order to consolidate their own position. As it spread the poison of communalism and the muslim leaders had their own axe to grind through the medium of this organization. Mohmmad Jinha two nation was a slogan for the separate nation for the Indian Muslim.

b. Congress Policy of Appeasement:

There was no doubt ,in the partition of India and making of Pakistan ,the policy of English Government 'Divide and Rule' and the Muslim League were responsible to a great extent but the policy of appeasement of the muslims adopted by the congress also proved helpful in this field .Congress didn't understand the isolationist and aggressive policy of Muslim and it continued to sustain the false miracle by which the communal problem could be averted forever.

c. Communal Reaction :

Muslim Communalism and Hindu Communalism also came into being .There was a organization of Hindu. Hindu Maha Sabha only raised a slogan for establishment of nation but it was also blamed for the Anti-Hindu organization.While Muslims communalism raised the slogan for the separation of a nation.

d. Congress Policy of strengthening India :

Congress try to make their policy so strong .British also lead to the development of transfer of power which create a dispute among the Hindu and Muslim on the basis of religion . As the british government play a significant role in Partition.

e. Formation of weak Pakistan:

Various leaders of India opined that from political, economic, geographical and military points of view, Pakistan would prove to be a weak nation instead of being a stable one and owing to its own shortcomings; Pakistan could again be incorporated into India. In fact, the unwanted optimism of the Indian leaders also contributed to the making of Pakistan.

f. Development Transfer of power:

The British Prime Minister Attlee declared on 20th Feb. 1947 A.D. that in every condition the English would leave India by June 1948 A.D.

This declaration created a fear in the hearts of the Indian leaders in cases, India was not divided by that date, a civil war would breakout and the country divided into various parts. So, the members of the congress accepted the partition proposal because they did not want to annoy Mountbatten nor did they wish to offend the British Government in that any valid reason.

- g. After acceptance of the partition of India by the Muslim League riots broke out in different parts of country. On 20th Feb. 1947 A.D. the British Prime Minister declared that by June 1948 A.D. they

would leave Indian by all mean and in the meant time the British drew up the Indian Independence Act of 1947 A.D.

h. Provision of the Indian Independence Act:

The following were the main provision of Indian Independence Act of 1947 A.D.

- i. On 15th August 1947 A.D. after the partition of India two Independent kingdoms, such as India and Pakistan would be established.
- ii. In the territory of India all the provinces of British India would be included excepting the territory which would be included in Pakistan.
- iii. Eastern Bengal, Western Punjab, Sindh and North West Frontier province would be included in Pakistan.
- iv. Both the nations would decide of their own accord if they had to accept the membership of the British common wealth of nations or not.
- v. The British crown would appoint separate governor generals in both the states but in case both of them wanted to share one viceroy with their mutual consent, they could be permitted.
- vi. The supremacy of the crown would come to an end and pacts so far made between the crown and the native rulers would be treated as nullified.
- vii. The title of Emperor of India awarded to the British crown would be abolished and the post of the Secretary of state for India would also come to an end.
- viii. The native rulers would have the choice to accede to any state according to their own choice.

So the second phase of the constitutional development of India also came to end on the 15th August, 1947 A.D. at midnight and India became free.

Conclusion:

As a researcher I come to conclusion that the partition of India was become possible by the Britisher policy 'Divide and Rule'. As they aware that after passing the Independence act they were loosing the control over the India. So they started to divide the country into two nation on the basis of religions. On that age Muslims were in minority while Hindu were in majority on the basis of religion they decided to separate a nation. Hence we cannot say that the partition of India become possible only because of British but it can be said that the idea of partition has been emerged or arised by them. During Partition of India 'All India Muslim League' and 'National Congress Party' play a very major role. During the partition the formation of Muslim League party emerge to protect the interest of minority which was under the control of Mohmmad Ali Jinha, due to these time certain condition arises which made a Jinha as a protector of a muslims minority. After these he became so ambitious and started to think only about his community. Furthermore he started to demand a separate states which was disapproved by a Congress Party. They didn't want such division of states which was created on the basis of caste. Another major issue which leads the partition speedly that who will became a first Prime-minister of India when Jinha knows that Congress Party thinking about the post for Prime Minister he show his willingness to became a prime minister. But Congress Party did not want that jinha be a prime minister the reason behind of these he was thinking only about his community. As Gandhiji first choice as a prime minister was a Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. But after his refusal Party decided to made Jawaharlal Nehru as a prime minister. When Jinha knows about it he get angry and started to demand a separate nation which is know called as a Pakistan. Hence for the partition of India not only British responsible but also Muslim League and Congress Party. All are equally responsible for a 'Partition of India'

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