

Annotated Bibliography

"Address of the Founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on 11th August, 1947 to 1st Constituent Assembly." *National Assembly of Pakistan*, Pakistani Government. Accessed 29 Sept. 2024.

This page is made under the name of the Pakistani Government, which has direct involvement in the conflicts between Hindus and Muslims in 20th century. This page provides a historically significant quote from the pro-partition leader Mohammed Ali Jinnah. The quote concisely illustrates Jinnah's view that Muslims should have freedom in exactly the same way as Hindus declared theirs. Additionally, it provides a different perspective on the actions of Mahatma Gandhi.

Amery, Leo. Gandhi Meeting Ban. 24 May 1942. *The National Archives*. Accessed 21 Sept. 2024.

The UK National Archives is a project run by the UK government, and this specific source from them is a direct copy of a letter written by Leo Amery, who was in charge of maintaining India. This source provides information about the attitude the British had towards Gandhi and his supporters. Specifically, it shows how the British forcefully made decisions affecting Gandhi and his followers without considering their opinions.

"Analysis of future relations." *The National Archives*. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

The National Archives is a UK government run archive that documents historical events. This source provides historical context on the Indian Partition.

Specifically, this source shows that there were still tensions between the newly formed countries of India and Pakistan even after the partition.

Bhalla, Guneeta Singh. "The Story of the 1947 Partition as Told by the People Who Were There."

National Endowment for the Humanities, 2022. Accessed 20 Oct. 2024.

The National Endowment for the Humanities, an independent federal agency that support museums, historic sites, universities and more, writes about the consequences of the partition into India and Pakistan. The article reveals the immense historical significance of Mountbatten's decision to make the Indian date for independence August 15th, 1947. Mountbatten's decision caused local communities to try to cleanse their new territory of other religious groups, and gangs, under the guise of religion, to loot and target other religious groups. The multitude of people negatively impacted by a decision Mountbatten gave little thought to shows the disparity between how little Mountbatten thought his decision mattered and how historically significant the decision actually was.

Bharadwaj, Prashant, et al. *The Partition of India: Demographic Consequences*. Princeton.edu.

Prashant Bharadwaj, Asim Khwaja, and Atif Mian are researchers at UC San Diego, Harvard, and the Chicago Booth School of Business. Their technical analysis of the demographic consequences of the India-Pakistan partition provides context about what happened during the partition. Specifically, the analysis shows how such outcomes as literacy rate, occupation structure, and gender ratios evolved over the time period of the partition.

Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal, and Gandhi Research Foundation. "India and Pakistan."

MKGandhi.org. Accessed 27 Sept. 2024.

MKGandhi.org is a site containing mostly quotes and documents directly from Mahatma Gandhi, and it is maintained by non-profit Gandhian organizations, such as the Gandhi Research Foundation, which aim to teach Gandhi's philosophy to the world. The quotes and documents contained in this part of MKGandhi.org provide context about the decisions being made by the Indian Government in the time period of interest. In particular, Gandhi's ideologies are reflected by the site, and these ideologies certainly directly affected Gandhi's decisions as a leading figure in India.

"Cabinet Mission, Background, Proposals, Reaction, Failure." <https://vajiramandravi.com/>.

Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

This source is published by vajiramandravi.com, an organization well-versed in Indian history and staffed by a large group of people with varying backgrounds. This particular source provides context into how the British Cabinet Mission affected the Independence movement and thus the Partition. In particular, it discusses how the Cabinet Mission led to increased tension between Hindus and Muslims, which eventually led to the Partition.

"Calcutta Riots." *UK National Archive*, UK Government. Accessed 3 Nov. 2024.

The UK National Archives is a website run by the British government, and it happens to contain many documents related to India, one of Britain's former colonies. This particular document provides historical context about the Calcutta killings and allows for analysis about how it affected Hindu-Muslim tensions. This primary source is from Britain's eastern command in India and provides an officer's account of the events of a riot. It also contains their severe

underestimation of the death toll, which provides insight into British attitude towards India.

Chand, Tara. *History of the Freedom Movement in India*. Vol. 1, The Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. 4 vols. *WordPress.com*. Accessed 12 Jan. 2025.

Tara Chand, an archeologist and historian who taught at Allahabad University, published this extensive book on the Indian Independence Movement. The book highlights the failure of Britain to fulfill its responsibility of not exploiting colonies. Cornwallis creating the administrative system in India based solely on foreign rule and the exploitation of people and resources shows how Britain failed fulfilling its responsibility and only focused on prioritizing its own wealth. Additionally, Chand describes that India paid Britain instead of advancing its agriculture and production, showing how Britain failed in its responsibility to not exploit India, and only used India to their benefit at the expense of the Indian people.

Choudury, Sonya Dutta. "History reinterpreted." *The Hindu*, 5 June 2005. *Freedom Archive*. Accessed 27 Sept. 2024.

Sonya Dutta Choudhury writes about Amir Husain's "1947 Live" in *The Hindu*, a major newspaper based in India. The newspaper clipping highlights the responsibility that Britain had to ensure a clean and smooth partition of India and Pakistan. Nehru's extraordinary address to a new India being quickly overshadowed by ethnic violence and savage mobs shows how Britain failed to fulfill its responsibility in ensuring a peaceful transition. The British also setting a

rushed date for independence gave Sir Cyril Radcliffe only a month to draw the lines of partition, contributing to additional violence, highlighting the failure of Britain to carry out its responsibility.

"Cow Protection Legislation and Vigilante Violence in India." *ACLED Data*, ACLED.

The Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) is a website compiling various conflicts from around the globe, and it goes through several checks to ensure data accuracy. This page gives context about cow protection laws and movements in India. This is important as it is an issue of significant debate amongst Hindus and Muslims, and it serves as an example of their differing ideologies and how those developed into tensions in the form of, say, cow protection-related riots.

Darwin, John. "Britain, the Commonwealth and the End of Empire." *bbc.co.uk*, BBC. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

This webpage is published by the British Broadcasting Company, one which has strong relations and understanding about the Indian Independence period. This particular source provides context into how the British Empire participated in the Partition. This helps illustrate how the British Empire failed in its responsibility to keep the partition peaceful, a key argument of the project.

Dorschner, Jon. "World War Two Provides the Indo/British Breaking Point."

<https://americandiplomacy.web.unc.edu/>, UNC. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

This source is published by the University of North Carolina, whose department of South Asian studies has done much research about the Indian Independence movement. This article provides context about how the World War made it

difficult for Britain to manage its funds. This helps support the idea that Britain was incapable of ruling India for much longer, necessitating a rushed partition.

"The Forgotten Massacre." *Nation.com.pk*, Pakistani government. Accessed 3 Nov. 2024.

The Pakistani government has many articles on its nation.com website pertaining to the history of Pakistan and its regions, which include Rawalpindi. This article gives historical context about the Rawalpindi massacre, an often forgotten battle. In particular, it recounts the conflict: how it originated, how it progressed, and how it ended. It also provides insight into how the conflict affected the perception of Hindus and Muslims towards each other negatively.

French, Patrick. "The Brutal 'Great Migration' That Followed India's Independence and Partition." *Life*. Accessed 24 Nov. 2024.

Life is an American magazine that was created in 1883 that collects records of history through photographs. This source helped us understand the historical significance of Mountbatten's decision for the date of Indian Independence. Specifically, this source helped us understand that Mountbatten's decision had grave significance, such as mass migration across borders due to the displacement of Muslims and Hindus. This source helps highlight how big of a problem Mountbatten's decision created and how seriously it affected regular people living in the two territories.

Gopal, Pingali. "Excerpts From History Of The Freedom Movement in India By R.C. Mazumdar – The Politics Of The Book – Part 2." Review of *History of the Freedom Movement in India (Volume 2)*. *Pragyata*, 25 Jan. 2024. Accessed 12 Jan. 2025.

Pragyata is an organization focused on spreading knowledge about Hindu philosophy. In this particular source, Dr Pingali Gopal explores the goings on that led to the birth of R.C. Mazumdar's book "History of the Freedom Movement in India"/ In particular, the author brings light to what the term "foreign occupation" entails and implies, especially with regard to India and Britain's relationship.

"The Great Calcutta Killing, August 194." *cambridge.org*, Cambridge UP. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

This site draws material from a book published by Cambridge UP about the India-Pakistan partition. It provides context into how the Calcutta Killings unfolded and how it was sparked by religious tension. This is key to the project as these killings are a standard symbol of the tension between Hindus and Muslims, and in fact exacerbated the tension as physical violence was now a component.

"Happy Independence Day 2024: Why 15th August was chosen as India's Independence Day." *Times of India*, 13 Aug. 2024. Accessed 19 Oct. 2024.

The Times of India, the third largest newspaper by circulation in India, describes why August 15th, 1947 was chosen as the date for independence. The article demonstrates historical context surrounding Mountbatten on his decision for August 15th as the day of independence. Mountbatten was already losing a hold over the deteriorating political situation in British India, and Mountbatten feared that violence would be caused during the partition. This historical context helps modern thinkers understand why he set such an earlier date than expected for the date of independence, as he would still have power up to independence and he hoped an earlier partition would reduce violence.

Haq, Inamul. "Partition and Legacies of Violence: A Study of Kashmir Conflict." *University of East London Research Repository*. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

The University of East London was created in 1898. This source provides historical context regarding the Indian Partition of 1947. Specifically, this source gives historical context on how the Indian Partition has led to the ongoing Kashmir Conflict today.

"History of Clement Attlee." *UK Government*. Accessed 20 Oct. 2024.

The UK government website contains details about all its former leaders, and it provides details about actions performed by those leaders that were strongly tied to the government. This source in particular provides information about Clement Attlee, the UK prime minister during the Indian independence push. In particular, it illustrates Attlee's philosophy, including how he greatly valued British national identity and making all decisions for the primary purpose of optimizing the state of Britain.

"How Pakistan fuels anti-India sentiment among its people." *The Morung Express*, 3 Sept. 2024. Accessed 6 Oct. 2024.

This article from The Morung Express, the first print newspaper in Nagaland, India that supported an online edition, describes how Pakistan has purposefully created animosity toward the Indian People after the Partition. This article has revealed that Pakistan has failed its responsibility of promoting peace within its nation. Pakistan spreading anti-India propaganda through its education system clearly demonstrates how Pakistan has promoted conflict and animosity rather than fulfilling its duty of promoting peace. The media of Pakistan portraying India

as a threat to the very Pakistan again serves to create an animosity and hostility toward the Indian People, showing how the media of Pakistan have failed in its responsibility to promote peace.

Hussain, Mahmud. "Mohammed Ali Jinnah." *britannica.com*, Britannica. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

This source is an article from the Encyclopedia Britannica about Mohammed Ali Jinnah. This helps provide context into how Indian government leaders were thinking during the Independence movement time period, as Jinnah was a key leader. In particular, it shows how Jinnah (a leader of Muslims) and Hindu leaders had differing ideologies, which is claimed to be a contributing factor to the desire for Partition.

Hussain, Shahla. "Conclusion." *Cambridge.org*, Cambridge UP. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

This site draws material from a book published by Cambridge UP about the India-Pakistan partition. It provides context into how the Partition impacted the specific area of Kashmir. In particular, it discusses such effects as the death toll, economic impact, and continued religious tension that occur in Kashmir to this day.

"Hydropower Performance in the Indus Basin." *SANDRP*, 6 July 2013. Accessed 24 Nov. 2024.

The South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers, and People is a network of organizations and people that address issues relating to the water sector in South Asia. This source provides a photo that gave historical context surrounding the division of resources after the Partition of 1947. Specifically, the source's photo is visual evidence of the unequal division of water in the Indus Basin between India and Pakistan. The unequal division of water decades ago created historical

significance that is still ever so prominent today, specifically, in the fueled hatred and conflict between India and Pakistan.

"Independence and Partition, 1947." *National Army Museum*, US Army. Accessed 20 Oct. 2024.

The National Army Museum is an organization containing information about the armies and militaries of the world, and it is run by the US Army. As such, this source provides useful context about the Indian Army during partition.

Specifically, the source discusses how the Indian Army changed and was divided throughout the partition, leading to further violence.

"Indian Independence Movement." *Britannica School*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 12 Aug. 2024. Accessed 20 Sep. 2024.

Britannica is an online encyclopedia that was published in 1994. This article gives historical context surrounding the Indian Partition in 1947. Specifically, this article informed us on important events that occurred such as the formation of AIML and the Quit India Movement which are extremely critical to know in order to study the Indian Partition.

"Indian National Movement" ["Indian National Movement"]. *Encyclopedia.com*. Accessed 20 Sept. 2024.

"Indian Policy." *The National Archives*. Accessed 21 Sept. 2024.

The National Archives is run by the UK government which stores and documents past historical events. This transcript gives historical context surrounding Britain's thought process and reasoning in terms of giving India Independence.

Specifically, this transcript shows that the British wanted to, or at least wanted to,

seem like it was already gradually transferring power to the Indian people, and that it wanted to eventually give India full independence.

"India Revoked Kashmir's Special Status." *Washington Post*.

The Washington Post is a highly popular newspaper in the US that reports about stories both in and outside of the US, as they have reporters across the globe. This particular article has a picture of the Indus Basin, which provides insight into the situation of India and Pakistan in the current day. In particular, this picture shows how there is an uneven distribution of resources (in this case, water and wealth) in several parts of India and Pakistan.

Jawaharlal Nehru's "The Discovery of India" – A Critical Review. 12 Aug. 2021. Accessed 12 Jan. 2025.

The website "Stop Hindudvesha" is a website devoted to the spread of information about Hinduism by a multitude of contributors. In this article, a contributor named Sarvajit Thakur writes a critical review of Nehru's *Discovery of India*, which helps provide more context about the time period. In particular, it gives a second opinion on the points discussed by Nehru in his book, especially ones about Partition and British rule.

Jawaharlal Nehru – the first Prime Minister of independent India (left), Lord Ismay – Chief of Staff to Lord Mountbatten (centre left), Lord Mountbatten – British Viceroy of India (centre right), and Muhammed Ali Jinnah – first governor-general of Pakistan (right). *The National Archives*. Accessed 24 Nov. 2024.

The National Archives is the official archive for the UK Government that archives many insightful primary sources for analysis. This photo helped us

understand the historical context surrounding the great political forces in British India years before the partition. Specifically, this photo demonstrated to us that there were many different political leaders at the time that all had diverse, and sometimes even opposing takes and opinions. The presence of many powerful yet clashing political forces in India at the time helped us understand why India became so unstable leading up to the partition.

"Kashmir conflict is not just a border dispute between India and Pakistan." *theconversation.com*, 4 Mar. 2019. Accessed 24 Nov. 2024.

Theconversation.com is a popular news outlet that writes about events around the globe; many of their images come from popular stock or from directly relevant documents. This particular source provides context into the Kashmir conflict, which helps to explain the significance of the Partition. This particular article contains a photo showing Indian soldiers at Kashmir, illustrating the continued division between India and Pakistan.

"Kashmir: Why India and Pakistan fight over it." *BBC*, 8 Aug. 2019. Accessed 6 Oct. 2024.

This article from the BBC, a public service broadcaster for Britain, describes the war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir after the Partition. The article shows how India and Pakistan have failed in their responsibility to leave Kashmir out of their own conflict. Pakistan declaring war because it did not respect Kashmir's decision to join India reveals how Pakistan failed to respect Kashmir's decision and failed in its responsibility to leave Kashmir out of its conflict with India. To this day, India and Pakistan both claiming to own all of Kashmir also

shows how both countries have failed in their responsibility to leave Kashmir out of their own conflict.

Kennedy, Uttara, et al. "The Sheltering of Unwanted Cattle, Experiences in India and Implications for Cattle Industries Elsewhere." <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>, NIH. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

This is an article published by the NIH, a part of the US government that has a vast and fact-checked database. This particular article provides context on the nature of cow protection and cow killings in India. This is important as the specific numbers and comparisons here help indirectly illustrate religious tension between Hindus and Muslims.

Kumar, Pramod. "History of Cow Protection in India." *Pragyata*. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

Pragyata is an organization focused on spreading knowledge about Hindu philosophy. This specific source discusses and provides context on the cow protection movement in India. This movement of cow protection is a key example of religious tension between Hindus and Muslims, and explaining its magnitude helps illustrate how the tension between Hindus and Muslims led to the partition.

Lakshminarasimhaiya, Ramadevi. Telephone interview with the author. 17 Jan. 2025.

Ramadevi grew up just outside of Kashmir, a few years after the Partition occurred. Her comments about her family's struggles (as they were better off before the Partition, and their finances got hurt by it) helped provide context about how the specific region of Kashmir was devastated by the Partition. This serves as an example of the broad and large impact that the Partition has left on the modern world.

Letter On Civil Disobedience. 17 Aug. 1942. *The National Archives*. Accessed 21 Sept. 2024.

The UK National Archives are a project of the UK government, and this particular source is a letter from an anonymous British soldier to the government. This letter provides insight into how the Indians seeking independence were treated by their colonizers. In particular, the letter details the civil disobedience occurring in various areas, such as Bengal and Bombay, and how the British soldiers have tried to resolve protests and strikes.

Majumdar, R.C. *History of the Freedom Movement in India Volume 2*. *wordpress.com*. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025.

R.C. Majumdar is an Indian historian and professor. This source gives historical context on the Indian Partition. Specifically, this source gives the context that there were ideological differences between the Indian National Congress and the AIML, which is essential context as differences in religious beliefs was an influential and important force during the partition.

Mehrotra, Akarsh. "26 Extremely Rare Photos From 1947 That Show The Horror Of Partition." *Scoopwhoop.com*. Accessed 24 Nov. 2024.

Scoopwhoop.com is an Indian digital media company, many of whose pictures come from popular stock sources or official documents, especially in their articles. This particular article provides visual insight into the nature of the partition. In particular, it contains many pictures illustrating the horrors of the partition and the sheer magnitude of people displaced.

"Mountbatten radio broadcast." *The National Archives*. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

The National Archives is a UK government run organization that documents past historical events. This source provides historical context on the Indian Partition of 1947. Specifically, this source shows that Mountbatten was heavily involved in the process of the Partition and that there was a demand for partition, two extremely relevant and important pieces of context.

"Mountbatten: The Last Viceroy." *UK Parliament*, UK Government. Accessed 20 Oct. 2024.

The UK Parliament website is run by the UK government, and it contains significant information about India, directly from their former colonizers. This source gives context about the historical actor Mountbatten, who is a lesser known figure in the history of India. In particular, this source shows Mountbatten's actions towards India leading up to the time when he announced that partition would occur.

"Movement of Refugees." *The National Archives*. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

The National Archives is a government run online archive which collects and documents historical events. This source gives historical context on the Indian Partition of 1947. Specifically, this source gives the information that there was mass migration and a refugee crisis, and that there was religious, communal violence.

"Move To Partition Punjab And Bengal." 4 May 1947. *The National Archives*. Accessed 21 Sept. 2024.

The UK National Archives is a website organized by the UK government, and it contains various primary sources regarding the Indian Independence movement. This particular source is useful in illustrating how Jinnah's mindset changed over

the independence movement. In particular, it shows how Jinnah's mindset eventually changed from its well known anti-partition nature to one that was more accepting of partition.

Najam, Adil. "How a British royal's monumental errors made India's partition more painful." *The Conversation*, 13 Aug. 2019. Accessed 19 Oct. 2024.

Adil Najam, the Professor of International Relations at Boston University, writes this article about the consequences of India's date for independence being so early. The article displays the immense historical significance of Mountbatten's decision to make the date for independence August 15th, 1947. Mountbatten setting the date too early caused over 500,000 deaths and 12 million displacements, showing that the historical significance of the decision was large, as it negatively impacted so many people. Mountbatten barely putting consideration into the borders for partition shows how he thought the historical significance of his decision would be at most trivial, and was one of the reasons the partition turned out so violent.

nationalarchives.gov.uk. British Government. Accessed 31 Dec. 2024.

The UK National Archives is a project run by the UK government, and this specific source from them is a direct copy of a map illustrating the boundaries of India and Pakistan upon partition. This source provides information about where the boundary lines were placed. Specifically, it shows how the lines cut through communities and landscapes, showing the haste and unfairness of the decision made by the British Government.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. *The Discovery of India*. Oxford UP, 1946.

Jawaharlal Nehru is a former prime minister of India, and was a very prominent political figure during the fight for Indian Independence as well as the early stages of Indian government. His famous book providing his account on British rule in India gives a useful perspective on the fight for independence. In particular, it provides unique details about the inner workings of the independence movement and the desire of Muslims to establish Pakistan.

"Outstanding Problems." *The National Archives*. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

The National Archives is a UK government run archive which documents and collects historical events. This source gives historical context regarding the Indian Partition of 1947. Specifically, the source gives historical context that Sikhs were often frustrated with the partition because some of them were displaced and had to move.

"The Partition." *Partition of India Museum*, The Partition Museum. Accessed 6 Oct. 2024.

The Partition Museum of India is an organization based in India that aims to educate people about the horrors and effects of the Partition. This source provides valuable context about the territories that were split up by the Partition. In particular, the page contains detailed sections on the split of Bengal, Assam, Sindh, and Punjab, as well as specific data points about the population distribution before and after the partition.

Perkins, Ryan. "1947 Partition of India & Pakistan." *Stanford Libraries*, Stanford University. Accessed 27 Sept. 2024.

The author of this page, C. Ryan Perkins, is the curator for South Asian and Islamic studies at Stanford University and also has a prominent role in Stanford

University's research about South Asia. This page provides important context about internal conflicts in India during the fight for independence. In particular, this source details how Muslims and Hindus were in disagreement about whether the nation of Pakistan should be established. This difference of opinion was one of the most significant tensions in India during the fight for independence.

Philips, Sean. "Why was British India Partitioned in 1947? Considering the role of Muhammad Ali Jinnah." *University of Oxford*. Accessed 6 Oct. 2024.

Sean Philips, a DPhil candidate in History from Nuffield College, wrote this article which outlined the events leading up to the Partition. This article shows how Britain failed in its responsibility to ensure a smooth, peaceful transition into independence. British Prime Minister Clement Attlee announcing such an early date for the partition because Britain did not want to manage the worsening political situation between Muslims and Hindus shows how Britain shied away from its responsibility to manage and maintain a peaceful transition. Over twelve million refugees were displaced during the Partition, revealing the grave consequence of Britain not fulfilling its duty.

"Profile of Chandra Bose." *nationalarchives.gov.uk*, UK Government. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025.

This source is published by the UK Government, a key player in the Independence and Partition time period, on their national archive. This particular source is a manuscript from India that provides context into how the leaders of the Independence movement were pitted against each other. In particular, this source shows negative opinions about Chandra Bose, illustrating that India was highly divided at the time.

"Riots in Kohat, 1924." *Indian Culture*, Indian government. Accessed 3 Nov. 2024.

The Indian culture site is one that is maintained by the Indian government, and it contains articles about Indian history and culture. This particular article discusses the Kohat riots, which have historical significance when discussing Hindu-Muslim tensions. Specifically, these riots were directly between Hindus and Muslims and illustrate the development of tensions during the time period between the early 1900s and 1947 (the creation of the All-India Muslim League and the Partition)

Risks of Partition. 19 Feb. 1947. *The National Archives*. Accessed 21 Sept. 2024.

The National Archives is a UK government run archive that documents and records past events in history. This source gives historical context about the Indian Partition. Specifically, it gives the historical context that at the time, Britain wanted to hand power to a shared government of Hindus and Muslims, but would be willing to hand it over to multiple authorities as well.

Robinson, Francis. "The British Empire and the Muslim World." *pure.royalholloway.ac.uk*, UK government. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

This source is an article published by the UK government, an active participant in the Indian Independence time period. This particular source provides context about the impact of British rule on Muslims in particular. For example, it illustrates how the relationship between Hindus and Muslims was harmed by a variety of the British government's policies, which is critical to the main claim of this project.

Sawnhey, Anubha. "1947- today: What price freedom?" *The Times of India*, 15 May 2005.

Freedom Archive. Accessed 27 Sept. 2024.

Anubha Sawnhey wrote the description of Amir Husain's play about Indian Independence in *The Times of India*, the fourth largest newspaper in India. This newspaper clipping highlights the fight of the Indian people to secure their right to freedom and independence. The fight of the Indian people is clearly demonstrated across the newspaper clipping, from the mocking of English judges, to the fast in jail of Bhagat Singh and his friends. Even today, Sawnhey implies that Indians are still fighting for their rights, and that they still have not fully attained their freedom.

Sharma, Harbans Lal. Telephone interview with the author. 18 Jan. 2025.

Harbans grew up in Punjab right after the Partition, and thus felt the immediate effects of the Partition on the local areas. He helped provide context into the socioeconomic problems his family in particular faced. This aids in showing the improper execution of the Partition, which is key to this project's claim.

Singh, Khushwant. "Manto's description of the mayhem of 1947." *The Tribune*, 13 Dec. 2003.

Freedom Archive. Accessed 28 Sept. 2024.

Khushwant Singh writes about the partition of India and Pakistan in *The Tribune*, a popular newspaper establishment in England. The newspaper clipping highlights the failure of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs to respect the other's right to practice any religion, and the natural right to life. The one million people killed in gruesome massacres just on the basis of religion shows how the Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs violated each other's right to religion. Singh describing the murders as

beyond bestial shows how the Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs also infringed upon the other's right to live and their basic human dignity.

Tangar, Era. "50 Iconic Photos That Capture India's Struggle For Freedom." *Scoopwhoop.com*. Accessed 24 Nov. 2024.

Scoopwhoop.com is an Indian digital media company, many of whose pictures come from popular stock sources or official documents, especially in their articles. This particular article provides visual insight and context into the nature of the independence movement. In particular, it contains many pictures illustrating the relationships between key historical actors such as Mountbatten, Gandhi, Nehru, Jinnah, and more.

Thapliyal, Samridhi. "The Japan angle behind August 15 as date of India's Independence Day." *The Economic Times*, 13 Aug. 2024. Accessed 19 Oct. 2024.

The Economic Times, the world's second most widely read business newspaper, writes this article about how the date of August 15th, 1947 was chosen as the date for Indian independence. This article reveals the historical context surrounding the situation that Mountbatten considered when making his decision. In 1946, Britain had its resources exhausted from the recently concluded World War 2, and Mountbatten was also steadily losing power in 1947, and thus control, over the political situation in British India. This historical context helps people today understand what Mountbatten was thinking about when making his decision to make the date for Indian independence August 15th, 1947.

Vishwanath, Ambika, and Ruth Gamble. "Parting the waters: India v Pakistan." *The Interpreter*, 3 Oct. 2024. Accessed 3 Nov. 2024.

This webpage article published by the Lowy Institute, Australia's top think tank, describes how the Indus waterways were divided when British India split into India and Pakistan. This article gives historical context surrounding how resources were distributed when the partition happened. Specifically, India argues that it only has access to about 18% of the Indus Basin, even though its population is way larger, showing how resources were not proportionally distributed. Also, India only got 260,000 personnel from the split army whilst Pakistan got 140,000 personnel, even though India's population was extremely larger than Pakistan's.

"Wavell New Viceroy." *nationarchives.gov.uk*, UK Government.

This manuscript is published by the British Government, a key player in the Independence and Partition time period, onto their national archive. This particular source, written by the Secretary of State of India at the time, provides context into how the British managed the execution of Partition. In particular, the language and comments made indicate the lack of concern for the impact the British Government's decisions will have on the people of India.

World Peace Foundation, editor. "India: Partition | Mass Atrocity Endings." *Tufts Wordpress Blog and Websites*, 7 Aug. 2015. Accessed 6 Oct. 2024.

This article from Tufts, a private research university in Massachusetts, explains the reasons why violence occurred during the Partition. The article highlights the failure of the leaders during the Partition to fulfill their responsibility of managing the conflict peacefully and without violence. Leaders advocating for violence because it gave a reason for partition shows how these particular leaders failed

their responsibility to ensure a peaceful navigation through the conflict. Muslim League leaders calling for their base to inflict violence upon Hindus in Calcutta, Bengal shows how the leaders of the Muslim League failed their responsibility to manage the conflict peacefully.

World War Two Financial Cost. 2020. Accessed 3 Nov. 2024.

Neehra Sahni, the Research Services Leader at Parramatta History Heritage, reports research on the costs of World War Two in different countries. Neehra's findings helped us to understand the historical context surrounding Britain when it announced that it would give India Independence. Specifically, the cost of World War 2 being almost 120 billion dollars back in 1939 helped us understand that Britain did not have enough resources or money to maintain India. Other factors such as the Indian Independence Movement, combined with the cost of World War Two for Britain, ultimately led to the departure of Britain from India.