

## PARTITION OF INDIA - CAUSE AND EFFECT

**Author's Name:** <sup>1</sup>Dr. Rajesh Mourya, <sup>2</sup>Prof. J P Mittal

**Affiliation:** <sup>1</sup>Asst. Prof. of Economic, Govt. Nehru College Sabalgarh, Madhya Pradesh, India

<sup>2</sup>Principal, Govt. Nehru College Sabalgarh, Madhya Pradesh, India

**E-Mail:** [dr.rajeshmourya@gmail.com](mailto:dr.rajeshmourya@gmail.com)

**DOI No. – 08.2020-25662434**

### *Abstract*

*In 1947, an incident occurred in the Indian sub-continent, which is known as Partition of India. Under which two new countries India and Pakistan came into existence, but for these countries this incident proved to be the most terrible and tragic in human history, because during this time there were incidents like robbery, theft-robbery, kidnapping, rape and murder etc. , People's houses and houses were burnt, most people were put to death and women were raped and children were exposed to their siblings. The most impact of partition of India was on those who migrated from India to Pakistan and Pakistan to India. It is known from historical documents that about 14 million people had migrated during the partition of India. Out of which there were 8.3 million people who went missing during partition. Were. 13 Thus it can be said that the partition of India was proved to be a painful and gruesome incident for both the countries (India, Pakistan), which is known as the most painful story in human history in the Indian subcontinent. Even today, when we talk to the remaining few people who are migrating, our body and heart are shaken, our diseases stand up.*

**Keywords:** Causes, effects of partition of India.

### INTRODUCTION

In the context of India, 1947 was the year under which the two biggest incidents in human history took place. First - On August 15, 1947, the slavery of the British became independent, India and the other two nations were born. India came into existence as a Hindu nation on the one hand, Pakistan on the other side emerged as an Islamic nation, but the partition of India proved to be a painful event for both the nations and an augmenting human existence.

During the partition of India there was a large scale migration of people from both the nations, that is, Hindus and Sikhs migrated from Pakistan to India and Muslim people migrated from India to Pakistan. Due to religious fanaticism, the seeds of hatred and hostility arose among the fleeing people and robbery, stealing, kidnapping and thirsting of human, human blood, was a massacre which is difficult to express in words. It is estimated that about 2 lakh people were killed during partition of India. Midnight furies: - The author of the Deadly Legacy of India's Partition (**Nisid Hajari**) writes that "India and Pakistan were not two countries before partition of India, but when India was partitioned, the leaders of both countries wanted that both Nations will cooperate with each other as are the US and Canada, but after partition the sub-continent

was rapidly transformed into riots and bloodshed. 1 Not only this, people's houses and houses were burnt, along with women and children was treated inhumanely. Even as women were raped and the body parts of children were cut off. This is the reason, it is known as the most tragic event of human history.

This research paper includes the study of the causes of partition of India and its effects on people and nations. Who was responsible for the partition of India? What was the contribution of the Indian nationalists and Congress in this, what role did Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru play in the partition of India, what was the role of Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Muslim League and how the two countries were affected due to the partition of India, etc. Components are looked at.

### REASONS FOR PARTITION OF INDIA

Arrival of the British in India in 1600 BC. With the aim of doing business in India, the British rule started its business by establishing an East India Company. Initially the focus of the company was to increase the volume of its business to earn more and more money, nothing to do with the internal affairs, battles and political situation in India.<sup>2</sup> The British East India Company began to interfere in the monarchy and political affairs of the country, because of the position of kings and emperors who ruled under small princely states in different parts of India Had become well aware of It was known to them that it could be ruled easily by splitting between the various kings of this place and they were also successful in this task.

The British rule, under its divide and conquer policy, first recorded a decisive victory over Siraj-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Bengal under the Battle of Plassey in 1757.<sup>3</sup> This battle was fought by the Nawab's 5000 soldiers and the British East India Company. There were between 3000 soldiers. In which the British rule won with a strong fight. Through this victory, the British government tried to give a new shape to its expansion plans across India by receiving 5 million dollars from the treasury received from Bengal.

By the 18th century the English had come to know very well how the rulers of India could be ruled through the policy of divisions. In this decade the company is known as a strong leadership from the removal of the local rulers to establishing control over the people of India (Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs).<sup>4</sup> Historical documents suggest that the company has since 1757 In the period of 1857, the position of Company Raj was strengthened by removing the kings and emperors from their rule, took over the local people, subjugated the powers of governance and ruled India for nearly 200 years through a strong army and judiciary. Were able to do. Day by day the growing power of the company and its officers created a kind of dissatisfaction among the local people. The reason for this is that the upper caste Hindus were recruited in the British army, due to which the lower castes, in a fit of anger, revolted against the English in the Sepoy Bidroh of 1857.<sup>5</sup> In this rebellion of the British rule Nearly 8 lakh soldiers were killed and the local people did not achieve any kind of success, but even after this rebellion, the Company rule grew and gradually the company split its divide through the policy of rule all over India. He established his control over small princely states. The British rule implemented this policy not only to usurp the local rule but also to make the Hindus against the Muslims from the communal point of view, because the British India India company did not want the communal unity of both Hindu and Muslim country And work for integrity. Meanwhile, in the year 1919, about 1500 women, children and men were killed by the British soldiers at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, due to which the Swadeshi movement gained further momentum and there were voices of

protest against the British rule all over the country. Launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942, the Quit India Movement was the result of this protest, under which many nationalist rebels including Gandhi were arrested by the British rule. With this arrest, many other nationalist leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, understood very well that the British rule was cooperating with one side of the country (Muslims), because since 1940, the British had deliberately created Muslim League And encouraged the demand of Pakistan. In such a situation Mahatma Gandhi had argued that if we want to achieve independence from the Britishers, then it is very important to have communal harmony i.e. Hindu-Muslim unity, but this could not be possible, because the Muslim fundamentalists rejected it and the nation of Pakistan They continued the demand.

It is said about the partition of India-Pakistan that it was a result of factors like Muslim League, British rule, Jinnah's fundamentalist communal policy and Indian National Congress. By the 19th century in India, such a situation had arisen in the whole country that colonial rule was being opposed everywhere, Indians started demanding their rights from the British rule, as a result of the situation of the imperial and riots in the country, that is why In 1885, a political party was formed. Which was named the Indian National Congress, which exists in India today as the Congress.<sup>6</sup> It was alleged by the powerful leaders of the Congress Party (Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai) and the Nationalists that India The partition was due to the demand of the British rule and the Muslim League, but historians and historical documents show that the Congress Party had failed to unite all sections of Indian society for the independence of the nation, especially the party It was unable to reach any one community, that is, the Muslim people, as a result of which the Muslim people presented their demand for a separate nation as a strength. **Vipan Chandra** presented a different argument about the Congress party. Under which he told that - "There was a Hindu quarrel in the Congress party, that means that liberal Hindus like Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai had failed to include Muslims with communal thinking in the Congress party, although this possibility was also expressed. It was that the Muslim League carried the communal spirit forward on a very large scale, but the Congress Party failed to address this communal problem.<sup>7</sup>

Others argued about the Congress Party that it did not adopt an inclusive approach towards Muslim communities, as the party intended to rule the monarchy by Hindus. He did not want to keep the Muslim people with him under any circumstances. This is the reason why the people of Muslim communities demanded a separate nation to establish their own identity.

In the context of partition of India, some other historians claim that Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Muslim League were responsible for this. In the 1920s, Gandhiji asked the Hindu-Muslim people to join together on a large scale. During this time, Jinnah realized that the Congress party was neglecting the Muslim communities to further their Hindutva sect, that is, they were giving very less importance to them. The result of this incident was that in Muhammad Ali Jinnah the strong possibility of a separate communal nation was visible, because Jinnah understood that the Congress Party was giving him very little importance, whereas Mahatma Gandhi for India's independence, Jawaharlal Nehru and Muhammad Ali Jinnah, all three had tried together, but the Congress Party ignored his contribution. In this regard, historians said that at that time the Congress Party was struggling with its internal struggle and power struggle, a kind of internal struggle for power had started in Hindu and nationalist people. For this reason, Muhammad Ali

Jinnah, together with the Muslim League, laid the foundation for a separate Islamic nation.

As the next step for the partition of India, in March 1947 Lord Mountbatten, the British Viceroy, reached Delhi to end the British rule in India.<sup>8</sup>, under which it was announced that India would be partitioned in August. The primary reason for taking this forward was to discuss the boundary line of the respective countries with the politicians of both countries. A Border Commission was then prepared under the leadership of a British lawyer Cyril Radcliffe and Pakistan gained independence on the midnight of August 14, 1947 and India on August 15, 1947.<sup>9</sup>

### EFFECTS OF PARTITION OF INDIA

The partition of India proved to be a frightening and gruesome event for both the nations, because thousands of millions of people had migrated from one country to another during this period, that is, Muslim people from India to Pakistan and Hindu and Sikh people. It is difficult to describe the incidents that happened with Hindu, Sikh and Muslim people during migration from Pakistan to India, incidents like robbery, theft, kidnapping, rape and murder took place. Due to the killing, the land of both the countries had turned red, the rail, known as Samjhauta Express, was running in each other's country full of dead bodies. **Nisid Hajari**, author of *Midnight Furies: The Deadly Legacy of India's Partition*, said that: - The railway between India and Pakistan was filled with the bodies of refugees. In his book, he called this train "blood train" and said that many times this train used to cross the border in silence and blood was seen leaking from the door and bottom of the train.<sup>1</sup> It was that people were thirsty for each other's blood, even as two deep friends were thirsty for blood, many people's houses and houses were burnt. The children were killed in front of their brothers and sisters and there were incidents of rape of women. In connection with these events, Pakistani historian "**Ayesha Jalal**" called a central historical event in South Asia of the 20th century, she writes that - a moment which has neither beginning nor end, division continues, South People and nations in East Asia have envisaged their present, past and future.<sup>10</sup> What is meant by saying that what is the benefit of freedom of a nation where neither the past nor the present and future of the people are safe? Achieving freedom from the bloodshed of such innocent and unarmed people is a shameful event to human existence and hardly any other event will happen in the future of human history. Apart from these, there are other historians who have written on the partition of India, who have mentioned these ghastly events of Partition in their respective books.

The migration of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh people between India and Pakistan during Partition of India in 1947 was recorded at about 14 million. Leave the country in which they reside because the riots and killings had frightened them and they had no other option, but this does not mean that people from all the Muslim communities were willing to flee, some Muslims refused to consider India as their birthplace. In 1951, most of the Muslims opposed the exodus and created about 10% of the Indian population.<sup>11</sup>

Writers writing on the partition of India, namely Aseem Khwaja, Prashat Bhardwaj and Atif Mia, etc., considered that according to the 1951 census, 14.49 million population was seen in India, which was 3% of the total population. About 14 to 16 million Hindus and Sikhs who were migrating to India were missing from the point of view of displacement or missing people.<sup>8</sup> It is estimated that around 2 lakh people died during partition of India. Had given. Aseem Khwaja,

Prashat Bhardwaj and Atif Mia in their article made it clear that - "Of the people migrating from one country to another, 5.4 million from Pakistan, 2.9 million from Bangladesh, ie a total of 8.3 million missing people claimed.<sup>12</sup> "Although, historical documents show that many attempts were made to find the missing people during Partition of India." Many authors find facts or evidence of attempts to search through articles, books and the Indian film industry, but there was no breakthrough in locating people. "About 1.26 million Muslims who left India and went to Pakistan had not reached Pakistan and 0.84 million Hindus and Sikhs had not reached India."<sup>13</sup>

India and Pakistan were originally divided on religious grounds. Based on this, according to the Census of 1941 under the status of migration - the number of Muslim communities living in India was about 23%. Out of which about two third Muslims migrated to East and West Pakistan during Partition.<sup>14</sup>

The partition of India also had a considerable impact in terms of economic resources. Before the partition, British was the main source of income of India, but as both India and Pakistan came into existence, the sources of income from agriculture were also divided. Under this, areas of jute, raw cotton and some amount of wheat went to Pakistan while the products related to fuel (coal, wood, kerosene, fossil oil) remained in India. With this view, India was deprived of jute and cotton and Pakistan was fueled.

From the point of view of structural structure, India was prosperous in terms of electricity, rail transport, ports etc. while Pakistan was far behind India in all three areas. The rail transport system in this country was weak, as well as it had to face electricity problem for a long time. At the time of Partition, the total installed power capacity in Pakistan was 75000 kilobytes, of which 15600 kilobytes went to East Pakistan (Bangladesh). The problem of power shortage in Pakistan existed till 1954.<sup>15</sup> financial institutions (banks, insurance companies) which are considered to be very important for investment in the industrial development of any country, after partition, Pakistan was found to be very scarce. This was because before partition, there were a total of 487 banks and financial institutions in the country, which had reduced to just 69 after partition.

Literacy rates also had a great impact on migrants during the Partition of India. In Indian and Pakistani societies, people who were seen as emigrating were seen with a sense of hatred and hatred, in Pakistan, such people were referred to by a different name Muhajir. Due to which the expatriates were unable to pay attention to the education of their children, therefore the rate of increase in literacy in Indian society was recorded only 1, whereas in Pakistan this growth was seen with only 0.82.

If we look at the impact of the partition of India on the basis of gender, it is found that women and children were much more injured than men. According to the government of India and Pakistan, 33000 women and 50000 Muslim women were kidnapped respectively, so about 20000 Muslim and 9000 Hindu and Sikh women were freed from kidnapping by the efforts of both governments.<sup>16</sup> But this effort of both governments Fail was proved, because most of them refused to go to their families - "while some family men deliberately killed their children and women because they were hindering their movement." <sup>17</sup>

Another effect of partition of India was the emergence of new political parties. The partition of India was primarily to create two countries on religious grounds, but when the partition took place, due to riots, robbing and murders, the migrants formed new political parties to protect themselves and maintain their existence. Had started It saw the emergence of several new regional political parties in the areas of North-West India by the Sikh community in the first state of Pajab.<sup>18</sup> Those who believed Hinduism or accepted Hindu ideology. Under him the R.S.S. And regional organizations like Hindu Mahasabha gave birth to a political party like BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party).<sup>19</sup> The BJP party in existence today has a large number of people who came to India in 1947 from Sindh province of Pakistan, Since these people had migrated from Sindh-Prate, they were called Sindhis in India. Currently he is known as Sindhi Sampradaya (religion) in India.

## CONCLUSION

The partition of India, which was the result of some fundamentalist religious people, was mainly done to create two new countries. Behind which the British rule, Muslim League and Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Indian National Congress Party are considered to be the hand. If Jinnah and the Congress party did not think about their respective objectives then it would not have been a partition nor would these terrible events have happened, in fact the robbery, theft, kidnapping, murder and rape that took place during the partition of India was It was about to destroy human existence, that is, to destroy the entire human race in the Indian sub-continent. Due to this partition not only these incidents happened but there was also a large scale migration of people in both the countries. The figures show that a total of 14 million people had migrated to each other, many of whom were missing. It is known from various articles that about 8.3 million people were missing, efforts were made to find them, but they have not yet been traced.

Thus, it can be said that the partition of India was proved as a painful and gruesome incident for both the countries.

## REFERENCE

1. Vidhi Doshi and Nisar Mehdi (14 August, 2017) \_ 70 Years later survivors recall the horrors of India-Pakistan partition ([www.washington-post.com](http://www.washington-post.com))
2. Chatterjee and Roy. India pg. 18
3. Chatterjee and Roy, India pp. 24
4. Dalrymple. "The Great Divide" The New Yorker.
5. Chatterjee and Roy. India pg 27.
6. Martin, Mohan Das Gandhi pg 62
7. Chandra, Vipan, Communalism in India, New Delhi 1984
8. Sarah Ansari (10 August 2017), How the partition of India happened and why its effects are still felt today ([www.theconversation.com](http://www.theconversation.com))
9. <http://www.thoughtco.com/the-british-raj-in-india-195275>
10. Willian Dalrymple (22 June 2015) - "The Bloody Legacy of India Partition." ([www.newyorker.com](http://www.newyorker.com)), 22 June 2015.
11. <http://theconversation.com/how-the-partition-of-india-happened-and-why-its-effect-are-still-felt-today-81766>.
12. Prashant Bharadwaj, Asim Khwaja and Atif Mian (February, 2008), The Big March:- Migratory Flows After. The Partition of India.

13. Bharadwaj Prasant, Khwaja, Asim, Mian, Atif (August 30, 2008), The Big March-Migratory Flows after the partition of India, Economic and Political weekly:43, Retrieved on 2016-01-16
14. <http://www.down.com/news/842925/muslims-in-indian.army>.
15. Chaudhari Muhammad Ali, op.cit, p.567
16. Borders and boundaries:- Women in India's Partition Ritu menon, Kamla Bhasi n Google Books in (April 24, 1993)
17. <http://qz.com/india/757914/men-killed-their-own-women-and-children-during-partition-but-freedom-overshadowed-that-horror/>
18. Grewal, J S (1998), The Sikhs of the Punjab, Cambridge University Press.
19. Noorani, A. G (March-April 1978) "Foreign Policy of the Janata Party Government" Asian Affairs 5 (4): 216-228.