

Works Cited

Primary Sources:

"British White Paper on India." *Current History*, vol. 13, no. 71, 07, 1947, pp. 36-38. *ProQuest*, <https://www.proquest.com/magazines/british-white-paper-on-india/docview/2668951935/se-2>, doi:<https://doi.org/10.1525/curh.1947.13.71.36>.

This article in *Current History* offers a condensed version of the British Government's official policy statement on India, serving as a primary source document. Published in July 1947, it outlines plans for transferring power to Indian hands, addressing partition, the Constituent Assembly, and administrative arrangements, providing valuable insights into British perspectives during a critical period in India's history.

Daudpota, Shazeya. "69 Famous Quotes by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah." *INCPak*, 20 Mar. 2019, www.incpak.com/info/famous-quotes-quaid-e-azam-muhammad-ali-jinnah/.

This shows Jinnah's unwavering commitment to Pakistan through various quotes.

Fredrick Burrows to Wavell, 22 August 1946, *Transfer of Power*, VIII, no. 197, p.304.

This source describes enmity between Muslims and Hindus, as well as Islamic history.

Krebs, Albin. "Earl Mountbatten of Burma Admiral traded royal life for chance to help write history." *The Globe and Mail*, Aug 28, 1979. *ProQuest*, <https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/earl-mountbatten-burma-admiral-traded-royal-life/docview/387011050/se-2>.

This article from *The Globe and Mail* provides insights into the life and motivations of Earl Mountbatten of Burma. This primary source article discusses

Mountbatten's decision to step away from royal life in pursuit of opportunities to contribute to historical events and his significant role during crucial periods in British and global history.

Faiz, Faiz Ahmad. "Subh-e-Azadi by Faiz Ahmad Faiz." Rekhta, Rekhta Poetry Initiative, www.rekhta.org/nazms/subh-e-aazaadii-august-47-ye-daag-daag-ujala-ye-shab-gaziida-sahar-faiz-ahmad-faiz-nazms. Accessed 16 Jan. 2024.

This primary source detailed Faiz Ahmad Faiz's experience of Partition as he was divided from his Muslim brothers and sisters across the India-Pakistan divide. He describes how Partition was poorly executed, and millions felt the pain of it.

Fazl-i-Ilahi, Khan Bahadur Sheikh. *Census of India, 1941. Vol. 6, Punjab*. E-book ed., Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1941.

This volume, authored by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi, provides census data specifically focused on the Punjab region in 1941. It offers valuable insights into the demographic composition, social structure, and economic characteristics of Punjab prior to the partition of India in 1947.

Malhotra, Aanchal. *Remnants of a Separation: A History of the Partition through Material Memory*. 2018. Malhotra describes her personal experiences with Partition.

Shah, Farzana. "Interview with Farzana Shah." Accessed 17 Jan. 2024.

This primary source was simply an interview with Farzana Shah, a Pakistani immigrant whose mother, Haleema Akhtar, was a survivor of the Partition in 1947. Shah described the horrors faced by her mother and others along that treacherous journey, as her family migrated from current-day India to the Pakistani city of Lahore, Punjab.

The National Archives. "Mountbatten Radio Broadcast - the National Archives." The National Archives, May 2014, <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>. Accessed 17 Jan. 2024.

Lord Mountbatten's radio broadcast offers a crucial insight into the British perspective on the Partition of India, providing valuable understanding of the official narrative and motivations behind the decision-making process. Preserved by the National Archives, this primary source is essential for scholars, researchers, and the public seeking to explore the historical context and intricacies of this significant event.

"Voices of Partition: One up Muslim and Two Pakistan Born Hindus Recollect the Horrors of 1947." *The Indian Express*, 16 Aug. 2017, indianexpress.com/article/research/voices-of-partition-one-up-muslim-and-two-pakistan-born-hindus-recollect-the-horrors-of-1947-4799524/. Accessed 10 Sept. 2023.

This article recounts Partition from several different perspectives.

"When Silence Is Heard: Telling the Stories of Women during the Partition of India." *Literary Hub*, 11 Aug. 2022, lithub.com/when-silence-is-heard-telling-the-stories-of-women-during-the-partition-of-india/.

Women describe their brutal experiences of Partition in this source.

Secondary Sources:

Ansari, Sarah. "How the Partition of India Happened – and Why Its Effects Are Still Felt Today." *The Conversation*, 10 Aug. 2017, theconversation.com/how-the-partition-of-india-happened-and-why-its-effects-are-still-felt-today-81766. Accessed 17 Jan. 2024.

This secondary source provides a comprehensive overview of the Partition, integrating quotes and statistics to support its claims. Ansari's work effectively humanizes the narrative by incorporating personal accounts and historical references, offering a vivid portrayal of the sociopolitical environment during this turbulent period.

Ayoob, Mohammed. "Gandhi's Role in the Partition of India." *Foreign Affairs*, 19 Oct. 2017, www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/south-asia/2017-10-19/gandhis-role-partition-india. Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.

Ayoob's article in *Foreign Affairs* examines Gandhi's role in the partition of India, challenging conventional interpretations and highlighting unintended consequences of his actions. Ayoob sheds light on Gandhi's efforts to maintain Hindu-Muslim unity, ultimately suggesting that these efforts worsened divisions leading to the formation of India and Pakistan.

Bates, Crispin. "The Hidden Story of Partition and its Legacies." *BBC*, 3 Mar. 2011, www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/modern/partition1947_01.shtml.

This article shows political and personal effects of Partition alike.

Karim H. Karim. "Tackling Hindu-Muslim Conflict at the Interstices of Faith | GJIA." *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, 9 Feb. 2024, gjia.georgetown.edu/2024/02/09/tackling-hindu-muslim-conflict-at-the-interstices-of-faith/. Accessed 10 Apr. 2024.

This provided vivid input with regards to the difference in religion and how religion has impacted the partition of India and Pakistan.

Khan, Arman. "How the 1947 Partition of India Affected Future Generations." Vice.com, 12 Aug. 2022, www.vice.com/en/article/z34my4/1947-india-pakistan-partition-stories-from-younger-generations. Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.

Khan's article delves into personal accounts, including Aanchal Malhotra's, highlighting the intergenerational pain caused by the Partition. By humanizing the historical narrative, Khan underscores the lasting emotional toll and ongoing impact of the event, contributing to a deeper understanding of its effects on individuals and families.

Brass, Paul R. *Language, Religion and Politics in North India*. Iuniverse, 2005.

Brass's analysis delves into the Hindi-Urdu divide in northern India, uncovering resistance to teaching Urdu in Hindu schools and highlighting its roots in the 1880s. This sheds light on the intricate interplay between language, religion, and politics, while also exploring the lasting psychological impact of historical events like the Partition.

Chawla, Noor. "Women, Partition, and Violence - JSTOR Daily." JSTOR Daily, 14 Aug. 2023, daily.jstor.org/women-partition-and-violence/. Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.

Chawla's article explores the overlooked experiences of women during India's partition, emphasizing the profound impact of violence and displacement on their lives. Through historical narratives and personal accounts, the study highlights the

changing roles of women and the contestation over their bodies during this turbulent period, bridging a crucial gap in the historical narrative and emphasizing the importance of considering gender dynamics in discussions of major events like partition.

Dalrymple, William. "The Great Divide." *The New Yorker*, 22 June 2015,

www.newyorker.com/magazine/2015/06/29/the-great-divide-books-dalrymple. Accessed 6 Apr. 2024.

This article explores the events leading up to the partition of India in 1947 and its aftermath. Drawing on historical accounts and personal narratives, Dalrymple delves into the complexities of partition, examining the political, social, and cultural factors that contributed to one of the most significant events in South Asian history.

Jalal, Ayesha. *The Struggle for Pakistan: A Muslim Homeland and Global Politics*. Cambridge, Belknap Harvard, 2017.

This describes the difficulties Pakistan faced after its establishment.

Jazeera, Al. "Timeline: 75 Years of Partition and India-Pakistan Tensions." Al Jazeera, Al

Jazeera, 12 Aug. 2022, www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/8/12/timeline-75-years-of-partition-and-india-pakistan-tensions. Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.

Jazeera's timeline provides a balanced exploration of the partition of British India and the ongoing tensions between India and Pakistan, offering insights into the region's complex geopolitical landscape. Through a chronological account of key events and diverse perspectives, the article enhances understanding of the social, political, and cultural factors shaping India-Pakistan relations over the past seven decades.

Kaur, Harsimarjit, and Pooja Jaggi. "Intergenerational Trauma in the Context of the 1947 India–Pakistan Partition." *Psychological Studies*, vol. 68, no. 3, Springer Science+Business Media, June 2023, pp. 374–87, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12646-023-00730-w>. Accessed 16 Jan. 2024.

Kaur and Jaggi's study delves into the intergenerational trauma experienced by descendants of Partition survivors, emphasizing the enduring impact of atrocities like rape and forced conversion. By examining the cultural norms within Islam and Hinduism that perpetuate cycles of violence, the research examines the long-term effects of traumatic historical events.

"Impact of Partition on the Indian Economy." *GeeksforGeeks*, GeeksforGeeks, 3 Sept. 2022, www.geeksforgeeks.org/impact-of-partition-on-the-indian-economy/. Accessed 16 Jan. 2024.

This article serves as a valuable secondary source, offering crucial insights into the economic ramifications of the Partition on Pakistan and India. By examining resource distribution and economic shifts post-partition, the article deepens understanding of how the division impacted both nations' economies, contributing to a nuanced comprehension of the complex economic dynamics that ensued.

Mateen, Zoya. "Why Urdu language draws ire of India's right-wing." *BBC*, 15 May 2022, www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-61199753.

This article shows the declining the status of Urdu in modern-day India despite its rich history and culture and explains reasons why.

"Partition of India | Summary, Cause, Effects, & Significance | Britannica." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2024, www.britannica.com/event/Partition-of-India. Accessed 16 Jan. 2024.

The article provides a detailed analysis of the division of British India into India and Pakistan, exploring the historical events, causes, and socio-political impacts. Notably, it highlights the disputes between political groups and British involvement in easing tensions, offering insight into the complex decision-making process and the profound effects on populations and governmental systems.

Rajeev, M. "Once the Language of Masses, Urdu Is Dying a Slow Death." *The Hindu*, 13 Aug. 2019, www.thehindu.com. Accessed 28 Mar. 2024.

This article describes the impact of Partition on the Urdu language. It traces the history of Urdu through Mughal rule, up until the subcontinent's division. Furthermore, it shows the decline of the language in several major Indian cities, specifically Hyderabad.

Roy, Haimanti. *The Partition of India*. Oxford University Press, 2018.

This book by Haimanti Roy, a scholar specializing in South Asian history, provides a comprehensive analysis of the partition. Roy explores the political, social, and economic factors leading to partition, as well as its profound impacts on the people of the region. Drawing on archival sources and historical research, the book offers valuable insights into one of the most significant events in modern Indian history.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Urdu language." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1 Apr. 2024, www.britannica.com/topic/Urdu-language.

This entry notes the history and etymology of the Urdu language, additionally drawing comparisons to Hindi.

University, Stanford. "Partition of 1947 Continues to Haunt India, Pakistan." Stanford News, Stanford University, 8 Mar. 2019, news.stanford.edu/2019/03/08/Partition-1947-continues-haunt-india-pakistan-stanford-scholar-says/. Accessed 28 Dec. 2023.

This document offers nuanced context on the Partition of the Indian Subcontinent, paralleling it with Brexit's impact on Ireland. Through Priya Satia's personal experience, it humanizes the Partition's effects, prompting critical thought about political decisions' unintended outcomes and societal challenges, and contributes to understanding the Partition's ongoing effects and its relevance in contemporary discourse.

"Urdu-Hindi Controversy | Muslim Rule, Urdu Emerged as the Most Common Language of the Northwestern Provinces of India." *Story of Pakistan*, June 2003, storyofpakistan.com/urdu-hindi-controversy/. Accessed 27 Mar. 2024.

This source from Story of Pakistan delves into the Urdu-Hindi language controversy during the period of Muslim rule in the Northwestern Provinces of India. It explores how Urdu emerged as the predominant language in the region. This article provides valuable historical insight into the linguistic dynamics of colonial India and sheds light on the sociopolitical context surrounding language preferences and controversies.

"The Wire: The Wire News India, Latest News, News from India, Politics, External Affairs, Science, Economics, Gender and Culture." Thewire.in, 2024, thewire.in/history/gendered-violence-and-the-horrors-of-partition-the-price-paid-by-

women#:~:text=Women%20were%20kidnapped%2C%20raped%2C%20publicly,attempt%20to%20protect%20their%20chastity. Accessed 27 Mar. 2024.

This source from The Wire provides an in-depth examination of gendered violence during the Partition of India. The article discusses the horrific experiences of women who were subjected to kidnapping, rape, and public humiliation during this turbulent period. It sheds light on the atrocities faced by women as they tried to protect their chastity amidst the chaos of partition, offering valuable insights into the gender dynamics of this historical event.

Today, India. "Remembering 1946 Calcutta Killings and Gopal Patha Who Earned Fame, Infamy." India Today, India Today, 16 Aug. 2023, www.indiatoday.in/india/story/calcutta-killings-1946-gopal-mukherjee-patha-saved-hindus-riots-muslim-league-direct-action-day-2421858-2023-08-16. Accessed 18 Jan. 2024.

Today India's article delves into the 1946 Calcutta Killings, or Direct Action Day, offering insights into its complexities. By highlighting Gopal Patha's heroic actions and the events of 1946, it humanizes the historical narrative and reveals the social and political tensions of the time, contributing to a deeper understanding of Direct Action Day.

"Out of my mind: The Khilafat movement: Reviving the Khilafat has been a dream of the Islamist movement, if not of many Muslims themselves." Indian Express, Jul 06, 2014. ProQuest, <https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/out-my-mind-khilafat-movement/docview/1543149053/se-2>.

The Indian Express article provides a comparison between the Khilafat movement and the actions of Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the first caliph of ISIS, illustrating the movement's relevance in the contemporary world. It offers a perceptive analysis

of how historical movements like the Khilafat movement continue to influence modern beliefs and behaviors, emphasizing their ongoing impact on geopolitical circumstances.

Sharma, Nupur J. "Moplah Genocide: How Gandhi Betrayed Hindus in the Name of Unity." OpIndia, 21 Sept. 2021, www.opindia.com/2021/09/what-mk-gandhi-said-moplah-genocide-of-hindus-1921-support-khilafat/. Accessed 18 Jan. 2024.

Sharma's article delves into Gandhi's controversial support for the Khilafat Movement, which led to tensions during the Moplah Rebellion. By prioritizing Muslim sentiments over Hindu security, Gandhi's actions sparked debate. The article critically examines Gandhi's role in shaping inter-community relations during this turbulent period.

Tharoor, Shashi. "The Partition: The British game of 'divide and rule.'" *Aljazeera*, www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2017/8/10/the-partition-the-british-game-of-divide-and-rule/. Accessed 6 Apr. 2024.

Tharoor, a prominent Indian author and politician, examines the role of British colonial policies in fostering division and communal tensions that ultimately led to the partition of India in 1947. Tharoor argues that the British practice of "divide and rule" played a significant role in exacerbating religious and ethnic differences, laying the groundwork for the partition.

Images:

Amir, Tariq. *Muslims in British India According To The Census of 1941*. 24 Oct. 2020.

This map shows religious demographics in pre-Partition India.

A train of refugees at Ambala Station during the Partition of India, 1947. 1947. Pritika

Chowdhry, 27 July 2022, www.pritikachowdhry.com/post/partition-of-india-timeline.

Accessed 10 Apr. 2024.

The image captures a train of refugees at Ambala Station during the tumultuous Partition of India in 1947, depicting the harrowing displacement and chaos wrought by the division.

“Hapur Junction railway station - Station board.” 27 May, 2014.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hapur_Junction_railway_station -
_Station_board.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hapur_Junction_railway_station_-_Station_board.jpg).

This image shows the linguistic pluralism that still exists in India today, despite the decline of Urdu.

Imperialism Cartoon, 1882. 'The Devilfish in Egyptian Waters.' An American cartoon from 1882 depicting John Bull (England) as the octopus of imperialism grabbing land on every continent. 1882.

The cartoon from 1882 titled 'The Devilfish in Egyptian Waters' portrays John Bull (representing England) as an imperialistic octopus extending its reach to seize land across various continents, reflecting the expansionist policies of the time.

"M. A. Jinnah in 1945." *Commons.wikipedia.com* . 1945,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jinnah1945c.jpg>.

This fine portrait of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, one of the last ones taken before his death, shows his strength and determination to create Pakistan.

“Military report on the riots in Calcutta (Calcutta, 24 August 1946).” 24 Aug. 1946. *CVCE*, www.cvce.eu/obj/military_report_on_the_riots_in_calcutta_calcutta_24_august_1946-en-e5a2ceba-85ef-4fb2-a2fd-1cea783d4b8b.html.

The "Military report on the riots in Calcutta" dated August 24, 1946, provides insights into the unrest and violence that occurred in Calcutta during that period, offering valuable historical documentation of the events.

Vector artwork of ancient and auspicious mantra in Sanskrit script saying Vakratunda Mahakaya Suryakoti Samaprabha." *Shutterstock.com*, March 13, 2023. www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/vector-artwork-ancient-auspicious-mantra-sanskrit-2274377241.

This Sanskrit-based Hindi calligraphy is designed to contrast with Perso-Arabic script Urdu calligraphy, showing the difference between the two languages.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah addressing people on 23rd March, 1940 on the occasion of Pakistan Resolution at Minto Park. *Journal*, 2022, vocal.media/journal/1947-2022. Accessed 10 Apr. 2024.

The photo captures Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah addressing the crowd on March 23, 1940, at Minto Park, commemorating the historic Pakistan Resolution, a significant moment in the struggle for the creation of Pakistan, as depicted in the *Journal* article.

White, Margaret Bourke. *"Carrion birds feast on victims of bloody religious riot in India." (Calcutta, 1946).*

The caption describes a photograph taken by Margaret Bourke-White in Calcutta, 1946, depicting the aftermath of a bloody religious riot in India, where carrion birds are seen feeding on the victims, highlighting the grim consequences of communal violence during that period.

Videos:

“British troops leave India after independence from England (1947).” *YouTube*, uploaded by British Pathé, 10 November 2020.

This video shows the exit of the British after Partition.

“1,000,000 Indians On The Move (1947).” *YouTube*, uploaded by British Pathé, 13 April 2014, <https://youtu.be/2CIIajkFSuc?si=qo5ZHR1OXRmTXpNo>.

This video explains the sheer mass migration during Partition.

BBC. “‘This Is Not My Country’ - My Family, Partition and Me: India 1947 - Episode 1 | BBC One.” *YouTube*, YouTube Video, 9 Aug. 2017, www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yw411sAHRSSs.

This episode delves into individual narratives, family histories, and the broader societal repercussions of this historic event, offering viewers a deeper understanding of its complexities and human experiences.