CHAPTER TWO

CREATORS OF PARTITION TRAGEDY

In the 1947 the partition of Indian subcontinent took place on the eve of the freedom. Separation of Hindus and Musalmans was the root base of it. Dr. Rajendra Prasad observes:

‘The proposal to Divide India in to separate Muslim and non-Muslim Zones, each such Zone being constituted into an Independent sovereign state is based on the theory that Hindus and Musalmans constitute two separate nations’.¹

The persons those who participated are described here in the context of blood bathed human tragedy of partition of Indian subcontinent. The discussion has been based upon the estimate of their interrelationship. Interrelationship has been evaluated in the context of the partition tragedy. As per the comment of Nehru the partition tragedy can be named as Greek tragedy. In the Greek tragedy the characters and the persons had an equal wattage to plots of it. There is the complexity and contradictions in the characters of the most important personalities those who were involved in the process and decision of the partition of Indian subcontinent. That complexity and contradictions of the personalities had made through effect on the decision of the partition. Not only this but the interrelationship between these the most important personalities had made it through effect on the process of the decision of partition of Indian subcontinent. This is one thing. The second thing is this timely circumstances and an experiences of that time the most important personalities, their intellectual wideness and natural nature, their personal life events, all they also make through effect on action and reaction. Lacking of all these elements also make one kind of deep effect on action and reaction. In the analysis of any historical event in the view of timely politics above all mentioned elements are important in the context. This chapter does not give detailed biography of any partition leader but would comment on every one’s roll in the partition of the Indian subcontinent.
2.1. British Rulers:

A good number of British Viceroy and the top officers played the game of the ‘Divide and Rule’ Policy against the unity of Hindu-Muslim which caused the partition of the country. Their names with the holding posts can be record here with the help of a simple table for better clarity:

**Table No. 2.1**

**A Major British Viceroy, Governors and Top Officers in India**

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<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Post</th>
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<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Lord Curzon</td>
<td>Governor Gen. of India</td>
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<td>02.</td>
<td>Lord Wavell</td>
<td>Viceroy</td>
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<td>03.</td>
<td>Lord Mountbatten</td>
<td>Viceroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>Lord Ismay</td>
<td>Governor of the State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>Evan Jakinson</td>
<td>Governor of the State</td>
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**Lord Louis Mountbatten (25 June 1900 - 27 Aug. 1979):**

Louis Mountbatten was the 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Basically he was Admiral of the fleet in British Defense Force. He was one of The Right Honorable personality in England. It is also said that he was in the relationship with Royal family of England.

Lord Louis Mountbatten came in India as Viceroy of India and took charge on dated 12 February 1947 in the office of viceroy of India. The period of Viceroy of India of Lord Mountbatten was form 12 February 1947 to 15th August 1947. There after he worked as Governor General of India form 15th August to 21st June 1948. It means he was Viceroy of India for the period 6 months and 3 days. And he was Governor General of India for the period of 10 months and 6 days. He was of 46 years at the time when he took charge in the office of Viceroy of India as Viceroy of India. Actually he had deep
desire to be Viceroy of India. He had expressed his desires in an interview with Larry Collins & Dominique Lapierre:

‘Well, I always had a very curious, subconscious desire to be Viceroy. That came from being out in 1921 and thinking India was the most marvelous country and the Viceroy had the most marvelous job’.

It was an atmosphere of India which was totally of communal tension and hatred. The most complex responsibility of Transfer of Power received him in the very beginning days of his Viceroy ship. It should be noted with underline. The qualities of leadership and self confidence were in his inner personality. It was doubtless. His personality was attractive and pleasant with dramatic qualities. He was self centered and sometimes narrow minded also. It was easy to him to win the hearts of others. He made clear that before June 1948 the British rulers would transfer the power. It was necessary to him to make needful arrangement. He had to find the answers of the administrative complexities. It requires proper time in hands. Before coming in India he had only the experience to media notes on the side of his office. Most of the time he arranges special feast to editors and journalists. Not only was this he always ready to give feast to the ministry of Nehru. It is noted that in the period of 15 months Mountbatten invited 15, 718 honorable guests for feast. He made practice to meet common people by heart without formalities and without escorts. It made good feeling about him. He had given plan potentially powers so he could submit his every plan without media of secretary of state for India or India office directly to the ministry of London. It proved that he was in the inner confidence of the Ministry of London. It was proved very helpful to him to work effectively. It made one kind of special impression of Lord Mountbatten to local politicians and kings of the small estates. In India most of the leaders and king were agreed that Lord Mountbatten had power of decision in total. For the boosting he uses his special style of propaganda in the case of London office.

In his short period Lord Mountbatten never took the side of Muslim leaders and Muslim League for their demand of Pakistan. Once he had commented that the demand of partition for Pakistan is one foolish demand. Further Mountbatten turned to Hindu
leaders day by day. For this one side favored behavior Mountbatten had been criticized as enemy of Muslims and villain of piece.

‘In other words, the allegation is that Mountbatten hatched a conspiracy to favor India against Pakistan. For this betrayal of trust reposed in him, Mountbatten is castigated by his critics as the villain of the piece’.³

He was totally away from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for hard nature and for own self respecting nature. Most of the time he openly tells Patel that he is also as hard natured person as Patel is known for though Lord Mountbatten was always keep own self in the hope of friendship with Patel. Mountbatten had not good habit of good reading. No doubt he was a great Viceroy but clarity of thought and writing were not in his intellectual personality. His frequent clashes with Patel prove his proudly nature. His proudly nature compels him to criticize Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also. Sometimes he rises without knowing the whole matter. These are not the qualities of the nature of Mountbatten to stress and highlight. But the qualities of special leadership, his skills of understanding the most complex subject within a little time, his higher quality of statesmanship, his nature of listening others with proper peace of mind, his special skill of bringing contradictory sub missions by different persons together and make them work together, his special art of attracting the listener to accept his point, etc are to remember and take special notice. More than this one more thing should be admired that Mountbatten was 46 years old though many senior leaders in India he handled them with proper respect in burning political atmosphere and successfully brought out the solutions on political level. The political and administrative system was ruined after 14 August there was not central government and any kind of administration. Because that time condition forced the top Hindu or Muslim officers to shift from one land and to other land. Suniti Kumar Ghosh observes:

‘After 14 August there was no central authority. Most Muslim and non Muslim government officials were migrating from one State to another and the administrative machinery was to a great extent disrupted especially in the Partitioned Provinces’.⁴
It is the most worthy quality of the nature of Mountbatten. The press conference of 4th June 1947 is the best example of the intellectual and wise, versatile personality of Mountbatten. In that press conference he talked before 200 journalists on different issues without referring a single paper written note. It is enough to prove his highly intellectual personality. Lord Mountbatten had already taken into confidence to all Indian leaders for the transfer of power. Mountbatten had strongly insisted the London Government to call Indian leaders and show them the draft of Indian Independence Act, and ask them their opinions and suggestions. He had assumed that the Union India and new Pakistan would surly invite him for their first Governor Generalship. But a strong and powerful refuges of Jinnah made him totally dismood and angry. Though Jinnah of Jinnah was firm. Mountbatten tried for the Governor Generalship of Pakistan but Jinnah was not listening him. Finally Mountbatten realized through Liaqat Ali that no one can stop Jinnah form Governor Generalship of Pakistan. It lights on the narrow nature of Mountbatten. So he could not easily understand Jinnah and his strong ambitions. On the other hand Lord Mountbatten’s relations with Nehru were fair than the relations with Jinnah. Actually it would be fair to respect the political ambition of Jinnah of becoming the first Governor General of Pakistan on the eve of its creation. It would save his honor. Mountbatten was very unhappy in the case of Jinnah. Mountbatten was never liked and respected by Jinnah.

In the case of Princes States Lord Mountbatten played very important role. In the speech of 25th July 1947 before the representatives of the Princes States he did very brilliant argument and convinced them to think about the plan of Sarder Patel which was beneficial to them. In this context L. Prasad observes:

‘But, the problem was solved by the astute statesmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Home Minister, the cooperation of Lord Mountbatten the Viceroy and the desire of the people of the native states to put up their lot with the people of the Indian Union’.5

He also announced before them if the Princes States would dissolved themselves in Union India that would be welcomed by the British, and it would be beneficial to them by all angles. For the time being he convinced them to sign the agreement of states. So it
proves that Lord Mountbatten was helping the Union India. The case of the Prince’s State and Lord Mountbatten’s positive role in it proves the sympathy for Union Indian Government and also his talent of political statesman.

Finally Lord Mountbatten went to Karachi to participate in National Independence Ceremony of Pakistan. That time also the relations of Lord Mountbatten and Jinnah were not friendly. But that time among the Hindu leaders except Patel there was good opinion about Lord Mountbatten. V. Shankar says that Mountbatten successfully ruled over many national clematis. Not only this but after the death of Mahatma Gandhi he brought together to Nehru and Patel which was necessary for the national interest. After Independence Mountbatten who was the first Governor General and he was also chairman of Emergency committee for violence and refugee question. Not only this but Lord Mountbatten was also chairman of defense committee ministry. All these things prove that after transfer power, Mountbatten had one kind of respect here in union India. In England Mountbatten was admired for successfully the transfer of power by senior members of the British parliament.

Mountbatten was very careful about his image in Media. He was self respected person. Proudnness was one inseparable part of his nature. Boosting was his habit. He was close friend of Nehru. When Mountbatten left India for all the time, that time Nehru expressed his deep fillings by calling him the best friend of nation and the best brother of his own. Nehru sent a letter of admiration of Lord Mountbatten to the king of England. This way Lord Mountbatten did his job successfully with the weapons like ‘Divide and Policy’, communal hatred and finally political partition of India. This brave and successful historical deed of Lord Mountbatten has been recorded in the history of the modern world which gave a sound blow to the decolonization. Ian Talbot remarks:

‘The decolonization time table imposed by Mountbatten from March 1947 also limited these options against the backdrop of rising flames of communal violence’.6

Lord Mountbatten was the last Governor General of the British imperialism. He was the great humanitarian. He was one of the intellectuals of his time and the British Kingdom. On March 27, 1947, the league celebrated ‘Pakistan Day’. It caused in large
scale of massacres, loot, burning of the homes, fields and also animals and dishonoring the women particularly in Punjab, East Bengal, Baluchistan and Sind. The Interim Government failed to control and the stop of this massacres etc. Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and also Abul Kalam Azad and other national leaders and workers came to know the policy of the British rulers towards the Muslims League and towards the creation of Pakistan. Therefore they asked Mr. V.P. Menon to draft a proposal for the partition of India into two separate nations i.e. Pakistan and United India. The British Government accepted it and Lord Mountbatten discussed with Mr. Jinnah and other leaders of the Muslim League and put this draft before them and the Congress leaders as June plan or Mountbatten Indian Partition plan. Both political parties accepted it. The British Government and the Parliament was contacted to the Lord Mountbatten and called him to London for discussion in detail. He discussed various aspects of the plan. After words this plan the Indian Independence Act of 1947 was placed before the parliament and the parliament accepted it and passed. By its enforcement two separate nations created namely Union Indian and Pakistan. Thus Mr. Jinnah and members of the Muslim League got an Independent state of the Muslims in to two parts that is North Pakistan and the East Pakistan.

2.2. Congress Leaders:

A large number of Congress leaders did a good job in the freedom struggle of India. Many of them tried to avoid the partition of the country. But timely mistakes of brought the disaster of the partition. A few prominent Congress leaders are blamed for the partition of the country. A brief list of a few prominent Congress leaders has been made available in a table for better clarity.
Table No.2.2

A Brief List of a Few Prominent Congress Leaders Who are Responsible for Partition of India Because of Their Timely Mistakes

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<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Mr. M. K. Gandhi</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
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<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru</td>
<td>U.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>Maulana Abul Kalam Azad</td>
<td>U.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>Dr. Rajendra Prasad</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>06.</td>
<td>Dr. B.R. Ambedkar</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
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Mahatma Gandhi (2 Oct. 1869 - 30 Jan. 1948) :

Mahatma Gandhi is a mass leader and very popular guide of the Congress party. His philosophy that is political philosophy, social and educational philosophy, and economic philosophy was based on the goodness, welfare, advisement and the progress of human being. His role against misbehavior of the British rulers in South Africa cannot be forgotten. Though he was thus respected by the British rulers but he never spoke against them, he respected them such a great human being. He came in India. He took part practically in Indian politics he played a role of humanitarian. He advocated the idea of united India. He was the embodiment of love, truth and non violence. He tried the best for the Hindus and the Muslim unity. ‘After freedom the threat to the minority Muslims had been forcing to fleet to Pakistan. In this situation for the Hindu-Muslim Unity Gandhiji put own self on indefinite fast which was totally dangerous to his old age and ill health that time. A.P. Shrinivasmurthy observes:

‘On 12th January, 1948 Gandhiji declared his decision of an indefinite fast to persuade the Hindus of India to call back the fleeting Muslims and ensure safety and peace to them’. 

A line of his prayer song ‘Ishwar Allah Tere Nam’ is famous. This prayer was daily prayed before the evening assembly mass of the Hindus and Muslims. This prayer
should be a base of unity of India and human feeling of unity, brotherhood, freedom and also social equality as well as of the economic equality. He desired that the poverty of the country should be vanished through cottage industries and also the advanced method of agriculture.

Hindu Muslim unity was one of the primary programs of the Congress and one of basic ideas of the Mahatma Gandhi. His visited to the parts of the country where loss and riots and worst. At the risk of his life, his appeasement to the Muslim League, his efforts to keep Jinnah in good honor etc. where meant for bringing unity and brotherhood among Hindu and Muslim. For the Hindu Muslim unity he was ready to forget his age and prestige for the sake of the nation. He knows an importance of the roll of Jinnah in the Hindu-Muslim unity. For the Hindu Muslim unity of the nation and humanity he was always ready to bow before Jinnah without taking care of own health. R.C. Mujumdar, H.C. Raychaudhari and Kalikinkar Datta observes:

‘On 6th May, 1944 Gandhiji was realized from prison on grounds of health. He held a series of discussion with Mr. Jinnah but no agreement was reached’.

Gandhiji was a conservative though but he was highly pious Hindu man. The Muslims did not fail to pursue it. Besides Gandhiji forget that a fascinating determined religious minority could move and listen to reason. Therefore his policy of the compromising with the Muslims even on principles of equality was bound to fail. But worst case of his failure was that a failed to put up an ideal, a common cause which could appeal the Hindus and Muslims so that they could forget the religious differences. The ideal could be socialism. It would cause the removal of the economic privileges and this parity among the Indians. In short efforts endeared towards the unity of the Hindu-Muslim where useless and valueless. Whatever steps taken by Gandhiji were purely true and faith full. The religious forces of the both sides in India made Gandhi and other National leaders compiled to accept the partition of India for the welfare of the both religions i.e. Hindu and the Muslim.

Efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi for unification of India for the both sections of the society that is the Muslims and Hindus were useless. He was supported, directed and
guided by the Congress leaders which include Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad proclaimed that the problems of the country were of the economic and not of the cast, sub cast or the religion. Once the country became free the Hindu and Muslim and the Sikhs will come to know about these defects. But the Muslim League and its leaders and followers had decided to through the superiority of the Hindus from social, political, economical and the religious spheres. Muslim League wanted to safeguard. Their thoughts of the Islam and the separation of the Musalman from the Hindus, such a political structure of pattern or the construction or formation should be formed where the Muslims should not be subjected to the Hindus. They should be free to act to move, to walk, to follow as per their religion. Mr. Jinnah came to know that the role of the Congress and its leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, Kalam etc. They were the follower of the Hindu principles which dominate Muslim community Jinnah therefore left the Congress in 1928. It was nothing but religious diversity in the minds of political leaders of Indian who were leading the Independence movement against the British Raj. Day by day religious diversity made an enemy to Hindu and Muslims against each other which caused riots all the time on every political issue. That time politics was darkened by the frequency of the Hindu Muslim riots. D.C. Gupta remarks:

‘The Hindu Muslim riots were the Conspicuous phenomenon of the Indian political scene’. ⁹

The other famous social worker and reformer Sir Syed Ahamad Khan said, ‘The Representative Government’ is acceptable to such single race or family line or religious similarity. There is no unification in the Hindus and there have been hundreds of casts and sub casts in the Hindu religion where the Muslim religion had no cast system or literature. There is no different behavior and meals, ceremony of the marriages and social customs in Islam. But all these are different than the Hindus. So the Muslim would never agree for United India.

 Discriminative policy of the British rulers, disagreement of the Muslim League for United India and due to the general massacre of the masses in Punjab, Bengal, Karachi and Baluchistan Lord Mountbatten determined and made up his mind transfer the power. H.V. Sheshadri observes:
‘Mountbatten, on the strength of his assessment of various divergent and conflicting groups, had formulated his strategy and prepared a plan for the transfer of power’.  

Gandhiji was born in Porbandar on the 2nd October 1869. Porbandar is one of the notable cities in Gujarat State. He was the most important ant and the greatest leader of the Congress party. In the case of the Congress party no doubt behind the success on the different issues in the long period of the freedom struggle there were positive process like philosophy of nationalism, active support of peasants but above all the magic of the name of Gandhiji was the notable: S.N. Sen remarks:

‘The basic factor which contributed to the success of the Congress was its appeal of nationalism, support of the peasants and last but not least the magic name of Gandhi’.  

No one had given any challenge to his decision accepts in the last phase of freedom struggle. In this last phase he was looked like a torn great man. He never covers his helplessness condition. He was totally kept on a distance of the discussions and the decisions of the transfer of power. His personality was of a Saint and of a perfect politician. He was looked a source of spiritual power to western people also. To quit British rulers from India was one of the most important and urgent mission in his life. Religious philosophy and principle of nonviolence has been practiced as a sharp political weapon that time. It was the weapon which has been used by the weakest against the strongest. But today it became useless. Gandhi himself knows it. On the eve of freedom of the motherland and the partition Gandhiji’s role was too limited. In the prayer assembly of 1st April 1947 he had announced about himself and about tragic communal riots of Punjab, Bihar and so on. He had made clear that it will take place what congress would decide and it would not take place he says. His words had not any importance. It was his sorrowful feelings in that time that no one gives attention to his words and no one listen to his words.
On the announcement of partition of the county on 3rd June 1947 Gandhiji became very sorrow. In the sorrow had been recorded in the meeting with Lord Mountbatten. In the meeting Lord Mountbatten observes:

‘He was indeed in a very upset mood and became by saying how unhappy he was’.  

In the sorrow he expressed his comments on the announcement of the decision of the partition of nation that the partition would never beneficial to the prosperous future of the motherland. He criticized the want of freedom for political power of all political leaders. Gandhiji himself came to know one truth that Patel does not listen to him and Nehru tries that Patel does not listen to him and Nehru tries to avoid the decision and advices. Once Gandhiji suggested to Mountbatten invite to Jinnah and his members of Muslim League to participate in Government. On this Lord Mountbatten asked Gandhiji about an opinion of Nehru and Patel. This think clears that Gandhiji became subject to the approval of Nehru and Patel. Once Gandhiji agreed in one discussion with Mountbatten to transfer the power the hands of different groups like in Delhi to Congress, divided Pakistan and Maysoor, Travancore, Hyderabad, Kashmir would transfer the power separately and subjects like Defense, foreign Affairs, communication and Transportation and food and Grain etc may be in the control of the central Government. For this Gandhiji was ready to implement as early as possible. It means India would divide in two several parts which were granted by Gandhiji. Further he came in Delhi and started to speak against partition. This contradictory behavior of Gandhiji was out of understanding of Lord Mountbatten, Nehru and Patel also. When Gandhiji invited Jinnah to from government in center through Lord Mountbatten which was not possible to Jinnah and British rulers also. Though the British rulers were aware about Gandhiji’s great influence. Because Gandhiji was the man of humanity. On the point of real humanity he never made any difference among Hindus and Muslims. Both are equal in his eyes. His letter to Viceroy Mr. Wavell is the proof of it. Nicholas Mansergh and Penderel moon recorded that as:

‘The Muslims as a community were perfectly content, for the administration recognized no distinction whether of caste or of creed’.
Many times Mahatma Gandhiji’s statements were impracticable. In the discussion of the use of the military forces Gandhiji suggested Mountbatten to stop a use of the military to control communal riots. He was right as per the principle of the non-violence. But it was the time of the sectarian madness in the whole nation. It was the date of 2nd April 1947. Particularly in Bihar, Bengal there was the dance of death. Common folk was playing the game of the blood bath. There was the demand to use military with full force to stop the communal riots. The Congress might use military forces to stop the riots. The Congress governments were criticized. Not only this but Nehru and Patel were also forcefully requesting to the Governor of Punjab to exercise the Military Act. And in this disturbed condition Mahatma Gandhiji suggested to Lord Mountbatten to stop the use of the military to control the communal riots. It was totally impracticable. The next example of Gandhiji’s unrealistic is this. That, on the date of 5th May 1947 he made very impracticable statements in an interview with press that it would be better that the nation and its whole common folk might have to experience the blood bath of the riots at any time on the eve of freedom and the partition in accordance. The nation had not any need of an administration of the British on the communal riots everywhere in the whole country. Actually the nation had badly needed of strong and experienced government and administration to control the situation of the riots in the whole nation. In such needful condition when Gandhij says above thing it makes clear that the great leader Mahatma Gandhiji was for away from the real condition of riots the whole nation. K.D. Pagare comments:

‘One more example is there which shows how the great leader Mahatma Gandhiji was totally away from the real condition of the nation. On the date of 10th May 1947 he suggested Lord Mountbatten that the issue of the partition would be solved after the outgoing of the British rulers form the nation. The division of the Punjab and Bengal was wrong, which would not stop the riots. Gandhiji also suggests to the British rulers to hand over the power in the hands of a single political party and leave India’.  

Everyone knows it was impossible in that condition in particular in the adamant stand at the Muslim League. It was not wonder that Nehru and Patel had kept him on distances from the actual platform of the many political and administrative decisions and
agreements with the British rulers and with the Muslim League. He was on a far distance from the practical politics of the Nation. Though the honor and respect of this great man was not shocked in the Nation. So the young Viceroy Mountbatten and his wife also decided to give enough time to listen his all suggestion and make him satisfy. Because this clever Englishman knows that without approval of this great soul to the decisions which take place with Nehru and Patel have no meaning. Viceroy made him satisfy by listening his every suggestion when Gandhiji’s complain was listening him and paying attention on his suggestion in Congress. Particularly his point was always towards Nehru and Sardar Patel.

One more political incident is notable here that it was the day of 2nd June 1947. It was the previous day of an announcement of the partition of the nation. So Lord Mountbatten had called a meeting with selected important only seven leaders on 2nd day of June. The clever Mountbatten immediately went to meet personally to Gandhiji after first session of the meeting. But it was the day of silence of Gandhiji. In the words of Lord Mountbatten:

‘I gather that the meetings of the Congress Working Committee have been most acrimonious in consequence, and I believe the leaders were quit apprehensive of my seeing Gandhi on Monday. I certainly was. Judge then of my astonished delight on finding him enter the room with his finger to his lips to indicate that it was his day of silence’. 

So he would not open his mouth and utter a single world to Mountbatten. See being a responsible political leader this great man did not think to break his mouth silence to discuss the most important issue of the partition of the motherland before the highest British authority when the person came at his doorstep to discuss. This behavior proves an un responsibility of one kind and more important to self and not any important to national issues and the nation. It is nothing but un responsible, and one kind of self proudly behavior of the great respectable soul of the motherland. On this event Gandhiji had declared on the previous day that he would never give his consent to the partition of the nation in any condition if any one put a sword on his throat and compel him, though he will not give his consent to the partition to the motherland. Now on the eve of the
Mountbatten at his doorstep to discuss partition issue before its announcement on the next day as per his pious style he did not open his mouth on the name of his mock silence on the day. He had also declared that by this no one will blame him in future for partition of the motherland. Though Mountbatten successfully persuaded Gandhiji by giving him proper respect as per his age, talent, experience, status. Mountbatten listened his suggestions and made changes accordingly in the partition plan. By doing this he could pursue Gandhiji to his side for partition. He made please to Gandhiji, because he know the he cannot do anything in India and in Indian politics without favor of Gandhiji. Gandhiji’s moral impression was and is also beyond imagination on common folk and leaders also. In time of communal riots in Calcutta city and surrounding area Gandiji went there and walked on the streets of the burning city and successfully made the people calm and quiet. It was true that on the eve of partition military group of more than 50 thousand could not do this, but made possible by a single person. It was the moral magic of the single person Gandhiji. Not only an Indians but British top rulers also saluted him for this spiritual power and impression on common people.

Gandhiji’s impression was very deep on Lord Mountbatten in personal life. So he had given promise of peaceful transfer of power up to August 15, 1947 to Gandhiji. It is recorded by Nicholas Mansergh and Penderel Moon in the words of Lord Mountbatten:

‘I told him that my sole object up to 15th August was to ensure a peaceful and efficient transfer of power to the two Dominions in accordance with the will of the people of India and their respective figure governments’.16

All the time Lord Mountbatten had experienced that the Gandhiji was the man of word who keeps one’s own word in all the adverse condition. With Ramayana, Geeta, Mahabharata the Koran and Bible were also read in the evening prayer assembly. Though his evening prayer assemblies got the color of Hindu meeting than the general which include to all religions particularly the Muslims. Gandhiji was criticized for it.

One thing is clear that Gandhiji used the religion to bring the common people together in the whole nation in the freedom struggle against the British. He gave mass base to the Congress also. Viceroy Mr. Wavell also gives respect to Gandhiji announces
'Quit India' movement on the Wavell respectfully request Gandhiji. Nicholas Mansergh Records in the words of Wavell as:

‘You have recently made public your adherence to the ‘Quit India’ resolution, which I am afraid I do not record as a responsible or practical policy for the immediate future’.17

It is doubtless. He used the religion to cultivate morals in the common folk of the whole Indian society. For the true fruity in politics an importance of the moral teaching of religious base is very needful today also. Gandhiji did it and showed the true way of pure mass base politics. No doubt he used more examples from Hindu religion because he was Hindu by birth and more number of people also of Hindu religion. But it should not forget that Gandhiji always stress that the teaching of all religions was the same, that is of humanity and not different. Particularly in the context of the Hindu and Muslim religion Gandhi always stressed that the basic teaching of both religions is same and not different. And he always concluded his words there is not any point to make quarrel on the name of the Hindu and Muslim. Though he is blamed for one sided religious activates. It is nothing but incomplete understanding of the Mahatma Gandhiji. Most of the time Jinnah blamed Gandhiji for his religious activities which brought a wild gap among the Hindu leaders and the Muslim leaders. It is nothing but Jinnah’s political and religious hearted. In fact Gandhiji had spend his whole life to bring the Hindu and Muslims together. Gandhiji was truthful and realistic on the religious point of view. He was always positive in the life. When there was the question of giving 55 corer rupees to new Pakistan that time Gandhiji stressed to give it to Pakistan. Because it was necessary as per financial agreement. It was also legal by all sides. He gave an advice to Nehru and Patel to make payment. But at the same time most of them were thinking that Pakistan will make its wrong use. When the payment was legal to make it to Pakistan then India had nothing to do about its expenditure, and India had not any right to make any kind of bindings upon Pakistan. This way of thinking of Mahatma Ganghiji was of perfect political maturity. Such political maturity was not found in high profile leaders of that time. They were of narrow minded and Gandhiji was matured minded politician of the time. Not only this but
simple living and simple lifestyle was one notable feature of his personality. He was also criticized for simplicity.

**Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (14 Nov. 1889- 27 May 1964):**

Jawaharlal Nehru was born in a wealthy Kashmiri Brahmin family in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. By the nature Nehru was a lonely, sharp angry, impatient, unbalanced, and unsafe. He was his nature. He would like to rule others. He was never ready to listen others. He was a dweller in emotions and imaginations, and as a result he was away from the real world and real problems. Indian leaders always think about their party only and never about the whole nation. K.D. Pagare observes:

‘Gandhiji had declared Nehru as his political successor. Gandhiji openly always admire Nehru too much. Nehru had imprisoned Gandhiji in love cage Gandhiji also agreed with Nehru and Patel for such imprisonment’.

Nehru had taken education in London. He always gets its benefit when he had to discuss political matters with British rulers. He could easily deal with them. He was more Englishman than real Englishman. He was always in the attraction of prestigious post and honor.

In the political activities under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhiji Nehru was sent to jail for many times. Though he never seriously balm to the British rulers for that. He was handsome to look by physical personality. He was very close friend of Mountbatten. Their friendship helped both of them. To the British top officers Nehru was of silent natured and confident leader. Not only this but Nehru was never narrow minded to them. He was always open hearted.

Indian British Government arrested him for his political activities under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi many times. Nehru spends three thousand two hundred fifty one days in Jail. It was his ninth time when he was arrested in August 1942. Though there was not any kind of anger and hatred in his mind against the British rulers. In the communal riots of 1947 he visited to Lahore with Mahatma Gandhi and felt very sorry
for the common folk. He requested Lord Mountbatten through a letter to stop it for the sake of humanity. Nicholas Mansergh and Penderel Moon record:

‘But this letter is mainly about the city of Lahore where fires are raging and consuming hundreds of houses. It reported that 100 houses were burnt down last night and this morning. During the previous two days about 250 houses were set fire to and burnt at this rate He Lahore will be just a heap of ashes in a few days time. The human aspect of this is appalling to contemplate’.19

Heated to British rulers and politicians. But he was complete negative by his intellectual mind against ICS and IPS top English officers. So on the eve of partition and freedom he was in hurry to send back all top British officers. Nehru was very close to Lord Mountbatten and his family. Particularly Nehru was close to lady Mountbatten. It is one general comment that because of an influence of lady Mountbatten Nehru gave his consent to the partition. Nehru was not firm on his decisions and opinions. The comment of Nehru about reformation Act of 1935 of India had condemned in bitter words as the Act of slavery. But the time proved that in the close future Nehru saw that the same Act became the root stand poll of India Independence Act. Not only had this but Reformation Act of 1935 for India become the root stand point for many important section of Indian constitution. About partition of Indian subcontinent creation on new Pakistan. Nehru’s policy was far away from the reality. Everyone knows the deep damage to motherland because of partition. Nehru also knows its depth. Through he always console own self by telling oneself that the partition is not a complete dividation of the nation but it is just a separation of a little part of the nation. Actually it is not a real but Nehru never attired and accepted the truth of the damage of partition to the motherhood. When one would study the section of India’s Independence Act them any one wood realize the true deft and seriously of the partition of India. Nehru put full faith upon socialism. Though he could not buildup friendship with Jayprakash Narayan. That Jayprakash Narayan always criticizes Congress leaders for self governing state system. Nehru had respect about Jayprakash Narayan’s talent and honesty. He always speaks it with Mountbatten about Jayprakash Narayan. Nehru had also doubtless hope for bitter future of Jayprakash Narayan. That time there was one political honor. He had not any desire of an
involvement in government or ministry. Through Lord Mountbatten had noted different kind of experience about Jatprakash Narayan.

In such political condition Nehru had to work under one kind of political tension. So frequently he announces the threats of resignation from interim government. Because for simple reasons the Governor General makes interference in day to day administrative work also. Actually the government should have free hand from the interference of Governor General From this important subject Nehru wrote to Viceroy Mr. Wavell. Nicholas Mansergh and Penderel Moon record:

‘This meant that the government should have perfect freedom and that the Governor-General should function as constitutional head only’.20

The Gandhi For simple reason Nehru had taken a sharp end position most of the times. In the near future of the eve of freedom once Nehru firmly demanded Mountbatten to give self governing states to Interim Government. Nehru knows the condition that the Muslim League definitely would create so many difficulties in the day o day work of Interim Government. In such condition also Nehru gave threat of resignation to Mountbatten if his request and demand would not be fulfilled. On the eve of the partition Congress party was kept on a little distance in the matters of important matters of discussions and decisions. Taking part in discussions and decisions Nehru and Patel were forward all the time on the behalf of Congress. In fact the whole body of Congress organizations knows nothing. It also became habitual to British ruler particularly Lord Mountbatten that the discussions and the decisions with Nehru and Patel is understood with the whole Congress party. Many times the all India Congress president was also in darkness about many important discussions and decisions. Many times Nehru was giving assurances in his personal power on the behalf of the Congress party. In Jun 1947 Nehru and Patel had the need of an approval of all India Congress party to the most important decisions and discussions which had made with Lord Mountbatten. To fulfill this political need a meeting of Congress Working Committee called to give its approval as the decisions and the discussions of the all India Congress Party which had taken won self by Nehru taking Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel with him. K.D. Pagare observes:
The meeting of the congress working committee had not any other option accept to give an approval to the proposals of Nehru and Patel which they had already made fix with Lord Mountbatten to carry the future of the vast nation India.  

That time all India Congress president and Working Committee was totally away from any kind of the decisions once in November 1946 Mr. Kriplani as president of Congress had declared the most of the important decisions of party had not taken before the president by the Working Committee. But they had been taken and worked out by the individual’s thus who involved in the Interim Government. Mr. Kriplani lights one more incident with Nehru that Nehru had accepted an invitation as representative of all India Congress party from the British Government of London to go there for the discussion of further future of India. On this issue Mr. Kriplani Simply tried to ask for the knowledge as a president of the party about Nehru’s going to London as representative of all India Congress party to discuss the future of the vast nation India. On this simple enquiry of the president of the party Nehru angered and answered it is needless to ask the Congress Working Committee and president of the party. Such as the simple question of representative ship such like the presages member of the party like him. This was the overestimated behavior of Nehru with Congress party president and Working Committee on the eve partition of the nation. It was the period of the angry of the British rulers and top Indian political leaders against each other. Nehru made very bitter and humiliating criticism against the working style and proudly behavior of top British I.C.S. and I.P.S. officers in the meeting of 15th Jun 1947 of Congress Working Committee. It was clear that Nehru’s mind was deeply prejudiced against the top British officers. This time Nehru was not only the political leader of the political party but he was also the deputy chairman of the Working Council of viceroy. In such condition there was very sharp reaction against Nehru’s bitter criticism in the circle of British to officers. Nicholas Mansergh and Penderal Moon recorded:

The Inspector General of Police has total me that no British officers will wish to stay on.

In such contradictory condition Mountbatten always found difficulties to carry on the work of the government. On this background the British ICS and IPS top officers had
given a threat that they would leave India before the transfer of power. This way Nehru had created very difficult conditions for Lord Mountbatten most of the times and Lord Mountbatten had become helpless in such condition which had been created by Nehru. Political and psychological difficulties had become day to day obstacle between Nehru and British administration. It was the time of transfer of power so Lord Mountbatten had the need of Nehru. Actually it was the political need. Mountbatten assures his British top officers in requesting tons that Nehru was under the tension of overload of day to day political work. Nehru was under physical tiredness as well as mental tiredness also. So naturally in such disturbed mental and physical tiredness his temper rises for simple reasons. Mountbatten was busy to settle the most important political issues of the transfer of power and the partition in accordance. For these important issues he could not hurt the most prestigious leaders like Nehru and others. So the British top officers had to bear the criticism of Nehru against them. Learned advocate Mr. K.G. Kadhar Bombay high court at Aurangabad observes:

‘Mountbatten was the choice of Pandit Nehru is not a ordinary person’.23

Nehru was totally drowned in day to day work. So their physical and mental tiredness could be easily seen on his face and physical activities. It was very critical period. Nehru was totally under tension of the work. In fact Nehru was very honest, talented and self confident massbess Indian leader. This fact about Nehru had been known by top British rulers in India and also known by the top leaders in England. Though they had also known that had not balanced personality. One thing was clear to all Indian leaders, Indian common folk, British top officers in India, and British top leaders in England that Nehru had been totally under influence and under political pressure of Mahatma Gandhi. Everyone had known that Nehru had not courage to point out towards the Mahatma Gandhiji for smile open mystique. Nehru had not any kind of political courage to oppose Mahatma Gandhiji. In the years 1946 and 1947 Nehru had too tired in the political exercises. He had not interest to run present Interim Government and he had not interested to run new government in Independent India. Because of the over tiredness it happened that Nehru had to cancel his appointment and meetings with not only top officers but also with Viceroy of India. Particularly it happened Viceroy Mr. Wavell in
the year 1947. Nehru had given the reason of over mental tension to break an appointment and meeting with Viceroy. On the other hand the Bruisers had also known that Nehru was under too delicate mental condition in this period. Thought every British officer and politician were acquainted that Nehru had no equal for the top qualities of politicians and statesmanship.

Nehru’s political thoughts and concept were perfect. Particularly the concept of religious, minorities and in that accordance any special treatment and gain to the Muslim League he never accept. A.G. Noorani observes:

‘In 1937 Nehru broke the settled basis of Indian political discourse by rejecting the concept of religious minorities and by rejecting the Muslim League all together as a participant in the discourse’. 24

Nehru had forcefully demanded to British rulers they might give full power to rule in the states where Congress government had in power and the British rulers might give full protection to Muslim League in Muslim majority areas. If the British rulers would not do it then the Congress Working Committee would allow him to dissolve Congress ministries. On other side Lord Mountbatten had failed in deep political worry that if Nehru would rule out his decision and would step-down the Interim Government then other Congress leaders in different states also would follow Nehru and dissolve Responsible Government.

Angry natured and short tampered of Nehru was known and experienced not only by Indian leaders but also by British Viceroyys namely Wavell and Mountbatten. Actually Nehru had been working like Sarder Patel thought he is junior by age and by experience. Mountbatten handled this young leader of India well. When Nehru openly express about his anger and short temper in the working at public place before Mountbatten that time Mountbatten wisely consol him that because of the anger Nehru himself gets mental trouble and it would not helpful to Mountbatten to progress in work. Further Mountbatten wisely marks him clear that he (Mountbatten) knows all the reasons of his anger in working style at public place and he (Mountbatten) had not any objections about it. But that style of expression of anger at working place in public would damage an image of
Nehru. No doubt it was necessary thought anger to express the feelings. But it would damage his (Nehru’s) public image in India and abroad also. Mountbatten does not stop here but he goes on and console Nehru in wise and sweet tone that tomorrow Nehru would be the Prime Minister of free India and Mountbatten would not be here to understand and bear his anger and short temper. This way Nehru had earned mental and emotional support in the busy days of his political work on the eve of the partition from the top British ruler in India Lord Mountbatten. Lord Mountbatten also marks clear to Nehru that when Nehru would be Prime Minister of free India. That time he would be alone so it was a needful to him to control Nehru also had shared his sorrow with Mountbatten. About Nehru Lord Mountbatten knows better. That he knows that Nehru is not perfect and useful to solve the question of the princely state. For this question Sardar Patel was there who was perfect and able to solve it. Because of the heavy burden of day to day of his work Nehru could not take physically necessary sleep. It effects in meetings. As a result his losses self control most of the time. He is hundred percent under self tension. This is the reading of the Lord Mountbatten about Nehru who was too close to Nehru.

Most of the times Nehru was away from the realistic condition. In the case of his Kashmir Visit before 17th days of oath as Prime Minister of India. He had innocently stressing of the visit to Kashmir princely state. And it was open danger to Nehru in the Princely State Kashmir which may cause danger who arrests him by local authority. The persons those when think realistic particularly Mountbatten and Sardar Patel know this danger to Nehru in Kashmir Princely State. But Nehru did not know the fact. Finally Sardar Patel and Mountbatten persuaded him to cancel his visit Kashmir Princely State on the eve of such disturbed communal condition of the nation and the eve of an oath as Prime Minister of India after 17th days. No realistic leader would dare to fail in danger which could spoil whole political carrier and the greatest and opportunity of an oath of the Prime Minister ship of the nation. But unfortunately Nehru had not that realistic vision. In the month of April 1947 Nehru was too busy to sleep for a little time. It might cause the fall of illness due to day night over work. The stenographers attend him one after other but Nehru had not one after other. He had himself only to continue work. No doubt he was handling many the most important national and international problems of
the nation, but at the same time he was paying attestation to minor details also. He was
tiring to attend minor meetings personally with doing all this things Nehru was putting
his hand in the happening on the road. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had too much an
attraction of international happenings. In the year 1938 Nehru had written to Jinnah in a
letter that disturbed international political atmosphere and coming heavy dangers a near
future made his conscious too worried to think about timely problems of the home nation
India. It was really somewhat wrong on the part of the Nehru. Because own motherland
particularly in Punjab the communal situation was going to spoil. Most of the time Nehru
remains himself in ideal political zeal. About All India National Congress and Muslim
League or Hindu and Muslim unity his thoughts are impracticable. He wants on the name
of nation and mother land and brotherhood there should have unity between Congress
and League against the British ruler for political cause. But he forgets there would not be
perfect and permanent unity because there was not any kind of social unity between the
Hindus and Muslims. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar observes:

‘Without social union, political unity is difficult be achieved’.25

Further after a gap of a few years on the eve of partition when Punjab and more or
less the whole India was burning in the communal violence in which Lehar was totally on
fire of communal violence that time out great leader Mr. Nehru was busy in international
Asian world peace conference. That time India was actually burning in the riots
particularly Punjab was on the fire of sectarian valance. Every were the dance of death
was infused in such condition when the nation was playing the game of blood bath that
time out Nehru was worried about principle of Manro for the welfare of Asia. The present
surrounded problems of the nation and of the common people were not an attraction of
Nehru. If this is not enough Nehru was keeping the threw of the help of Indian air force
to help Indonesia after transfer of power immediate by the date of 15th August. It priors
about Nehru that he was such a owner of house who does not care burning fire which fall
on own house but he was such a owner of the house who cries and tries the best to
sprinkle the water on the fire of neighbors house which had a little fire than own house.

Nehru was very strict and firm on the issue of the struggle against communalism.
As per his declaration about own self he was always ready to discuss any issue of
communalism at any time at any were. He was also always ready to fight against communalism. He and Jinnah also agreed that there were the communal riots on the eve of partition in India everywhere. Both were stayed and educated in Europe. When they look on the issue of the communal riots that time they were not agree that the government authority and government force could not control the communal riots. Not to control the communal riots is beyond their imagination and understanding. They could not believe that the communal riots were beyond the control. But unfortunately Nehru’s observation about the reality of riots away from the facts. In 1937 Nehru made a statement that in India there was not religious or communal issue. The issues which were named as religious or communal in fact they are the conflicts of higher class people for the cause of the benefit. It is enough to prove the real condition and Nehru’s observation were totally different. Nehru was totally away on a far distance from real communal issue. Nehru never knew that a simple common man can become too communal and violent some. Once on the eve of the partition bloody riots Nehru visited to Bihar. There he saw by his own eyes that a Hindu mob was busy in the killings of helpless Muslim folk. Though he could not understood the depth of the seriousness of bloodshed and communal madness of the common people. He simply said that he shocked when he saw the common farmers in Bihar come together and created violence all together which was shocked his belief on morals and humanity. In the next year 1947 when the sectarian violence was not talking the name of stop but it was becoming more and more serious. On this issue Nehru found very unrealistic connections which were totally as per his imaginations. Nehru had concluded that behind this blood shade and violence there might be the people of Hindu Amusables, the people of landlord of local gangsters groups. Nehru was never ready to believe that in India only on the name of religion the common people would come together and create violence. He always tried to peruse himself behind this violence there might be intension of economic issues and gains. On the background of terrible violence and blood shade Nehru was not firm on the principle of non violence. He easily agrees that if he might be there on the spot personally in Calcutta city at the point where killings took place then he might be reacted violently and he supported himself by the argument that for the self defense violence is better than non violence if it is useful to save the life. These were the days in which the political power was received in hand and at the next
movement these people became senseless for the sectarian violence. These people in political power became busy in different issues than the serious issue of sectarian violence which was steel in continues flow. This is the role of Nehru which was indirect in the creation of partition and Pakistan. Thereafter on the date of 15th August 1947 by receiving the political power and owner they became the blind for helplessness of common folk in the sectarian violence which was steel in continues flow.

2.3 The Muslim Leaders:

A good number of Muslim leaders worked for the freedom of the nation. A few of them worked in Congress and the most of them worked in the All India Muslim League. Most of them did the hard work for the partition of the country for the creation of Pakistan as the Muslim homeland. A brief number of prominent the Muslim leaders are listed in the following table for better clarity.

Table No. 2.3

A Brief List of Prominent Muslim Leaders Who Worked For the Partition of the Country

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<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah</td>
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<td>02.</td>
<td>Sir Syed Ahmad Khan</td>
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<td>03.</td>
<td>Liyaqat Ali Khan</td>
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<td>04.</td>
<td>Mohammad Iqbal</td>
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<td>05.</td>
<td>Chaudhari Rahmat Ali</td>
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<td>06.</td>
<td>Sir Agha Khan</td>
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<td>07.</td>
<td>Principal Beg</td>
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<td>08.</td>
<td>Dr. Ansari</td>
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<td>09.</td>
<td>Nawab Sir Mohammad Shahnawaz Khan</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Nawab Bahaddur Jung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. M.A. Jinnah (25 Dec. 1876 -11 Sept. 1948):

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25 December 1876 in Karachi now in Pakistan. His father was a prosperous Muslim Merchant. Jinnah had studied at Bombay University and thereafter in London. After education he successfully started legal practice in Bombay. Actually Jinnah was already a Member of Indian National Congress; in the course of time flow he joined the Muslim League in 1913. At beginning Jinnah represented the interests of the Muslims. He was elected the president of the Muslim League in 1916. When in 1920 All India National Congress launched a movement of not cooperation to boycott all the aspects of British rule as a president of All India Muslim League Jinnah opposed the policy of the Congress and he resigned the Congress.

Jinnah had created his own impression by his different working style than of the Hindu and Muslim leaders of that time in India. That time British rulers were impressed by his special working style. He was very sharp and conscious. Particularly what got more to Congress and what not to Muslim League. Since a longtime vice president ship of Governor General’s office was to All India Congress Party leader by name Nehru. On this Mr. Jinnah wrote to Viceroy Wavell and demanded vice president ship to Muslim League in rotation through a letter. Nicholas Mansergh and Penderel Moon notes:

‘Mr. Jinnah suggested that the office of vice president of the Governor General's Council might be held in rotation’.26

By the nature Jinnah was very simple in the behavior. He was positive and truthful. His personality was somewhat special and attractive. He was the lonely person in his individual life. He was the person of ambitions and high dreams. He was self center he fought the war of the creation of the Pakistan lonely in the life period. In his days of leadership he was the only leader of the Muslims. His outer appearance and education always prove he was modern Musalman. In fact it was not complete truth actually he had knowledge of medieval period of politics of Muslim kings and emperors. He had not known modern currants of political thought and systems. He was educated in London. Though he had no knowledge of modern economic systems the First World War had made very deep influences of many new thoughts on the intellectual personality of the
time those who had taken education. But our highly educated Jinnah remained unchanged. No any modern thoughts made any effect on his educated and intellectual personality.

Jinnah’s nature was very strange. He could not collect close friends around him. In All India Muslim League Jinnah was lonely person. He kept himself on a distance from his coworkers. He purposely kept them away. Jinnah received through respect in Muslim League. But not one was too close him. So Jinnah could not created loving friends but be made crowd around him of the followers. They like to respect him by keeping safe distance Jinnah himself had also wanted the same. So Jinnah had not been liked by any one in his party. But every one of his follower in Muslim League had one kind of fear of his high personality.

Jinnah was not liked by the British top rulers also. Nicholas Mansergh and Penderel Moon record the comment of Lord Mountbatten against Muslim League leaders and Jinnah as:

‘Muslim League leaders too are all right wing people and the last thing want is real trouble. They have been pretending to show their teeth during the last months, I think, under Jinnah’s ordes’.

Particularly Lord Mountbatten had not any kind of good remarks about Jinnah. According to Mountbatten Jinnah was a man who had lost mental balance. The creation of Pakistan in any condition was remained the aim in his life. Hatred of the Hindus, anger against the Hindus was inseparable corners of the mind of Jinnah. According to the Hindus is form deprived class than the Muslims. So the Muslims could not leave with the Hindus.

In 1946 Jinnah was invited in Banking Ham place in London by the king of England for feast. That time Jinnah comes in contact with many high class English politicians. Jinnah felt that a few dialogs with king of England made him to fell that His Majesty was of the side of Pakistan creation. So he became very happy there. After dinner when he talked with Queen of England if made him to guess that the Queen of England is hundred percent of the side of the creation of Pakistan.
Jinnah’s one firm decision is that he strictly stopped the most powerful, Ambitious British ruler in India Lord Mountbatten from becoming Governor General of Pakistan and he himself became the Governor General of Pakistan by successfully throwing away Lord Mountbatten form his way. After this event among Jinnah and Lord Mountbatten one kind of gap was their all the time. It became difficult to Lord Mountbatten to make discussion with Jinnah. So Lord Mountbatten most of the time send his subordinate to make dialogue Jinnah. In one meeting Jinnah directly asked viceroy about the responsibility of arrangement of partition. Nicholas Mansergh and Penderel Moon record:

‘Mr. Jinnah said that the point was which authority was really responsible for making all the arrangements the Interim Government or His Majesty’s Government. The viceroy said that he believed that largely it was Governor General in council Mr. Jinnah said that he disagreed. It was entirely the responsibility of his Majesty's Government’.  

The hard and rude nature of Jinnah made impossible to Lord Mountbatten to make easy dialogue. Jinnah never hides the disliking about Nehru.

The British rulers know the high ambitions of Jinnah. That Jinnah had hoped one party nation it means in the new Pakistan there would be only one political party. It would be very sharp Muslim political party. Jinnah’s basic Muslim nation. For this in the states within the Pakistan Jinnah would appoint the ministers. There would be only one meeting in the year only for passing the financial budget. There would be no democratic elections. There will be no such political programs that would make disturbances in the political party of Pakistan. Lord Mountbatten who was that time viceroy he concluded his opinion about Jinnah that Jinnah is unexpended political leader. Jinnah had not any kind of experience of administration so Jinnah was in imagination about state administration.

This was the truth about Jinnah. In the eyes of Britishers Jinnah is totally different than Nehru. Jinnah always utters his Hindu hatred before top British officers and top English leaders. Jinnah had never hope for any kind of similarity between Union India and new Pakistan. Jinnah always thought and imagined about self different identity than India. Jinnah was totally under misconception about Mountbatten and his top officers that
they are hundred percent under the influence of Nehru. So more or less Jinnah hates them. Jinnah had sympathy for the minority groups. To work for the minority groups is to work for religion. It was one kind of moral to Jinnah. Sometimes a little contradiction is found in the personality of Jinnah. At one place Jinnah does not give his consent to publish a picture on the cover page of a magazine with his sign which he fail the picture would harm Hindus feelings. He had clearly told that he would not sign the cover page because the pictures which contain it would harm the feelings of the Hindus. On the other place we find Jinnah is different. He openly announced that if he would not be too religious then would never create Pakistan as homeland of Muslim. Under the leadership of Jinnah the Muslim league won sympathy of British rulers and making demands. On the other hand British Government would not ready to lose friendship of League so granting League’s demands. There was one kind of race between League and British rulers that one had to make demands and other had 6 to complete. In this race the league was ahead on a few steps. Dr. Rajendra Prasad observes:

‘In this race between League demands and British Government concessions the League is always ahead of the British Government by a few lengths’.  

Jinnah’s behavior was strict and simple. Jinnah was also educated in Europe. He had known English culture. There was somewhat influence of English modern culture and modern trends of thoughts of humanity on his intellectual personality. At the beginning Jinnah was the person of liberalization and of the side of Hindu Muslim unity and he the man of secularism. He was also nationalist. This was the intellectual, social, religious and political personality of Jinnah at the beginning. In the course of time he changed within himself and reached to a man who struggled for the theory of two nations. At the beginning he had strictly opposed to the hands in politics of separate constituency. This Jinnah struggled for 14 demands of inserted by Mullahs and Maulvis in his ending period of politics and life also. This total change in the intellectual personality of Jinnah was unimaginable. He became too religious. He had gone too close to Islam and Mullahs and Maulvi. Not only this, But League was trying to call own self as protector of the minority group Musalmans and also non Muslim minority groups like the scheduled casts to separate them from the Hindus. Dr. Rajendra Prasad remarks:
'The Muslim League posed as the champion and protector of rights of other minorities against the tragedy tyranny of Hindus and the Congress. It treated the scheduled castes as separate from the Hindus and as a minority.'

Jinnah was only the leader who demanded partition with total strength and fought for Muslim homeland. The creation of Pakistan is the father of Pakistan means the creator of Pakistan. It is doubtless. At the time of partition his word was above all and supreme and commanding. He was the first Governor General of Pakistan. He was also the drafting committee of constitution for Pakistan. Jinnah had three achieve three main great things. One is that he changed the current of history, second is that he changed the map of the world, and the third is that he created a new nation that is Pakistan. The world will remember him for these things.

**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (31 Oct. 1875 - 15 Dec. 1950):**

This great man was raised in the countryside of Gujarat State. He was an Indian barrister and did successful practice as a lawyer. An internet source observes:

‘Patel subsequently organized peasants from Kheda, Borsad, and Bardoli in Gujarat in non-violent, civil disobedience against oppressive policies imposed by the British Raj’.

It gave him reorganization as one of the most influential leader in Gujarat and thereafter his leadership of the Indian National Congress has been also recognized on National level. Basically he has a social leader. He played a leading role in the country’s struggle for independence. He was at the fore front of rebellions and political events, organizing the Congress. Particularly, he was at the fore front in the elections of 1934 and 1937 and in the Quit India movement. He was busy all the time in his life in party politics, national politics, International politics, social work and many more things.

After Independence he became home minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India. He organized realized more than five hundred self-governing princely states. Patel persuade almost every princely state, any using diplomacy or military force as time required. He was not only a statesman but also known as ‘Iron man of India’. With Nehru
Patel also gives the words to the British Government without consent of the Working Committee of the Congress. H.V. Seshadri observes:

‘The Viceroy’s proposals were accepted without much discussion. As matter of fact Jawaharlal and Vallabhbhai were already committed to the acceptance of the propolas’. 32

Patel’s personality was hundred percent different than Nehru’s personality. Patel was not talkative like Nehru. He speaks only that is necessary. He was confident and realistic and never in imagination and never away from reality. His every word or sentence was clear and confident. There was perfectness and clarity in his away speech and discussion. He was always perfect and right to take decision of the situation. It is unfortunate that his hard work had not been properly understood by the nation and by the world. British viceroy Wavell rightly noted that Patel is known for his hard decisions which were most effective in that critical situation for this reason Wavell had very deep impression of Patel. Patel was only one Congress leader who could stand before mahatma Gandhiji to oppose. So Wavell was too close him. Wavell and Sardar Patel open their hearts before each other. Sardar Patel was more balanced than Nehru.

Patel was criticized for his too realistic approach. In the period of the years 1946 and 1947 there was the great communal divide among the All India Muslim League and All India Congress Party. That great communal divide and religious color. All India Muslim Leagues and their Leaders particularly Muhammad Ali Jinnah had not in the mood to listen anything of Congress. The communal and the religious zeal had made then total blind. On this real background Sardar Patel made clear that in center and in states join government of join ministry of All India Congress Party and of All India Muslim league Patel had impossible to form and run on. In fact Sardar Patel was realist and was not wrong at all. Though for this he was criticized as communal leader of Congress party.

When Sardar Patel had to involve in an important meeting with British rulers along with other Indian leaders of All India Congress Party and of different political parties. That time Sardar Patel was always alert. Most of the times he had previously decided what to listen and what not to listen. What to discuss and what not to discuss,
what to be agreed and what not to be agreed and what to the rejected and what not to be rejected. Because of the such kind of hard work and perfection one kind of confidence had in his personality which could arose somewhat shrewdness. H.V. Seshadri observes:

‘Patel has a shrewd grasp of India’ strategic position in the World at larg’.

Before any meeting within his All India Congress Party or with other political parties or with British top officers or viceroy he did hard work before and made own self perfectly ready for the meetings. This alertness on preparation of own self made impression on everyone even British top officers and also on viceroy. Sardar Patel was respected for this working style For such realistic perfection and hard work and hundred percent self confidence in very single word and very single sentence Sardar Patel was respected not only in All India Congress Party but also in other political parties and also by British rulers. There was the thinking for long future in his acceptance and rejection to any advice or any matter. He had already made perfect thought behind his rejection or acceptance to anything in politics or in personal life also.

It was the time of the burning of the country in the sectarian violence. Particularly the village and towns and cities in Punjab and Bengal were kept under fire of communal violence. In the time of communal riots of ‘Direction Action Day’ of the Muslim League and particularly of Jinnah. These evil activities of the communal forces separate and isolated the Hindu Muslim from each other. For the separation and isolation the tendency of aloofness of the Muslims was the main reason. D.C. Gupta observes:

‘The first and force most reason for Hindu Muslim discord was the tendency of the Muslim masses to keep themselves aloof from the majority community and isolate themselves from the secular, nationalistic politics of India’.

The Calcutta city under communal violence for the long period. In this critical condition there was the Muslim League government in Bengal state Surhavardhi was the chief ministers of the Muslim League government in Bengal state he had all kind of responsibility of killings in the Calcutta city and outside also. Surhavardhi had been demanding for joint control on Calcutta city only for six months. For this the concept of All India Congress Party was needed. The chief minister Mr. Surhavardhi was trying to
peruse the Congress leaders for joint control on Calcutta city only for six months through joint control on Calcutta city Mountbatten. Once lord Mountbatten asked about the consent of All India Congress Party for joint control on Calcutta city for six months period of communal riots to control them to India answered to Viceroy Lord Mountbatten that the All India Congress Party would never give consent only for six hours and hoping for six months in totally impossible. It proves how Sardar Patel had prepared own self politically for political discussions in that hard condition. That Sardar Patel knows once the concept of joint control had implemented then for without any cause Congress had to carry the burden of the responsibility of the communal riots of Calcutta. The clever politician of the mother land was too great to keep his political party that is the All India Congress Party away from such unnecessary and unwanted responsibilities of mad type of riots in Calcutta city.

In the All India Congress Party there were different political currents. The supreme leadership of Mahatma Gandhi was not whole heartedly ready to accept and admire realistic approach of Sardar Patel. Most of the times this great source of inspiration of All India Congress Party and the whole Indian struggle movement for freedom Mahatma Gandhi terms deaf and sometimes critics also to the perfect planed realistic deeds of iron Man of the motherland Sardar Patel. Through Sardar Patel was impressed and attracted Gandhiji because Patel particularly saw Gandhiji’s true impression on British rulers and his true work for the peasants of the country through the example of Champaran event. Net Sources observes:

‘But Patel was deeply impressed when Gandhiji defied the British in Champaran’.  

This stood unfortunate. In the case of Chittagong Hills, when Patel found injustice by Boundary Commission Sardar Patel wrote very scorning toned letter to Lord Mountbatten.

In the solution of the question the princely sates Sardar Patel had been admired by great English politicians also. No doubt at the beginning Sardar Patel was evaluated as active enemy of the whole Muslim society because of his sharp decisions and sharp work
in the society because of all India’s question of the princely states, including all Hindus princely states as well as Muslim princely states also. In reality it was not true that Sardar Patel was the enemy of the whole Muslim society. Actually he was working for the safe of the nation and its future. In the flow of the time everything cleared like sunlight and the doubts about Sardar Patel as an enemy of the whole Muslim society were also vanished. But it took a little time. British members of the parliament of London also admired Sardar Patel for his perfect disciplined working style which developed very perfect and disciplined machinevry within Congress and without any mystique very delicate question of the princely state solrod without blood shade. That time congress president Kripilani also admired Sardar Patel for his proper and hard decision making quality in the hardest political condition before the county.

In the personal and public life Sardar Patel was such a man who had buildup the friendship with many friends for the cause of humanity only, but when only friend brings disturbances or criticizes his decisions then that friend had been definitely scolded by Sardar Patel. One friend had to pay the cost for the mischief with Patel. Many times Patel had been criticized as communal leader of the congress, but his many activities on political and personal ground give proper answer to this criticism and make clear his image. In the meeting of partition council once Patel had cleared his view about the division of the defiance force on the basic of the casts and religion of individuals would be an invitation to civil war within nation. It makes clear that Patel was not communal, but he was nationalist. One event should be noted here that in September 1947 Patel once visited Nizamoddin Dragon in sectarian violence in Delhi. He had visited the Drags in person in New Delhi and gave an order of defense of it. As a result the Drags remained safe in communal riots also. It also proves that Sardar Patel was not communal leader of the congress, but he was nationalistic leader of the nation. He was open hearted and his style of working was also direct. So most of time he was beamed for it.

Sardar Patel was the man of direct action and direct speaking for the truth. Because of his strict and direct action for the integration of Indian states completed properly and India’s Independence became powerful. Every state which intermitted in independent Union India that became the part of the Indian Union and in accordance
application of Indian Constitution also imposed. The credit of this historical important national issue goes to the matured and strict natured Patel’s leadership. L. Prasad observes:

‘Thus all native states were eliminated from the map of India most of them became part of the Indian Union. Their rulers no more remained there and the Indian Constitution was applied to them all’.36

For his style of openness of speaking and doing for the truth particularly in the cases of the Muslims he was blamed. Patel was the man who directly opened the communal approach of the Muslims. He criticized the Muslims on open ground for their communality. About minority class Patel had one kind of human hearted sensitivity. He had openly made statement that the Muslims those who were struggling for the Muslim Homeland now they would get it soon, but they might remember that with them the last poorest Musalman had also did his deed for the Muslim Homeland in the struggle, he might be remembered and never be forgotten. Patel openly said that the Muslims those who want to go there to enjoy the Pakistan as Homeland can go happily, and let remain non Muslims here in peace. It was not wrong at all, but it was truth in open words. Patel was wise man and wise statement. He had true understanding of the future of the country after Independence the transfer of power should be taken place on the basis of principle of Dominion state. It was his intellectual and political vision as a perfect statesman of the time .Mr. V. P. Menon observes:

‘Nobody could have been better aware of the situation in the country than Vallabhbai Patels; he had already been in charge of the home portfolio for the great some months. Like the great statesman that he was, he assured me that if power could be transferred at once on the basis of Dominion status, he for one would use his influence to see that the Congress accepted it’.37

Once he expressed his view about Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh that the Congress had political power of the nation. So the Congress leaders do think to make end of RSS with the blows of sticks. But one thing is to be remembered that no organization can be killed by the force of sticks of political power. In fact the members of the RSS are
not thieves. They are the nationalists. They love nation. No doubt their philosophy is
different. It is out of track and dangerous to the communal harmony. Congress
organization might call them with love and try to understand them. This was the thought
of Patel which was wise. For this wideness Patel was criticized as communal leader
which was totally injustice to Patel. One more example is there which proves that Patel
was not communal leader but he was human being of loving heart towards the Muslims
and all minority groups, once in 1950, one Muslim leader Rafique Zakeriya had gone to
meet Sardar Patel. In the personal meeting Sardar Patel told him that the love of the
Majority folk is the beset safeguard of the minority groups. Patel was quiet calm and
totally secular. There not any kind of communal hearted in his behavior. This was the
humanity and kindness in his personality.

On the other hand Patel was admired for his the best skill of an administration by
senior officers of civil Patel’s decision making power, clarity of thought, and political
wideness. For this Patel was admired by them. Patel was too realistic, he could analysis
the situation too fast, there was one kind of strength in his leadership; he could take
decision too fast. Only because of his leadership without bloodshed he included the
princely states in union India. It became possible only because of his wise and brave
leadership. In the matter of the princely states Nehru and Gandhiji were on a proper
distance. There was not their direct involvement. It was totally handled only by Patel.
That is why it became passable with any serious problem. And the freedom of the nation
became safe for future. Most of the issues of the partition were handled by Patel in those
days. Actually Nehru had not root interest in the meetings and the working of the
partition council. Only Patel looked after all the matters. When he was needed of
discussion and an advice or opinion that time Patel always goes to Rajandra Prasad and
Rajagopalachari. Many secretaries of ministries those who worked under the hand of
Patel they expressed their personal experiences that Patel was the best administrator.
Nehru was not equal to him. Most of the time Patel gives very fair advice to Nehru as his
senior friend in politics and personal life also. Patel’s policy was of peace and friendship
with Muslim League. He had discussed it several times with Nehru. A.G. Noorani
observes:
‘Nehru said at the A T C C: ‘as for as going to the Muslim League Never. This is war. We shall face the Muslim League and fight it; Vallabbhai Patel said: ‘The methods of negotiation and conciliation, which is the keynote of peaceful policy, can never be abandoned by the Congress’.38

Many renown personalities of that time were in doubt that they do not believe about the question of the principle’s states if it might not in the hand of Nehru and no help of Patel, then It might not possible to Nehru to save India as an united whole nation. It had become possible only because of Patel only.

2.4 About Other Minor Leaders:

Maulana Azad is one notable leader of that time. He was Congress leader on the eve of the partition. Actually he was Musalman. His religion was Islam. Though he was with All India National Congress. More frankly speaking he was with Hindu leaders being a Musalman by birth. It can be understood that he might be nationalistic. He had nationalist sense. He found the reason behind the partition means the Divide of India to make it week by industries, wealth etc. A.P. Shrinivasmurty comments:

‘Abul Kalam Azad is right when he observes that in a united free India, Britain could not have retained her position in the industrial and economic activities of India’.39

So might be with National party that was All India National Congress. So he was criticized by Jinnah with the bitter words that Maulana Azad was the toy in the hand of All India National Congress. But at the same time All India National Congress President admired him for his liberal thought. For his liberal thought he had more Hindu followers and less Muslim followers. Maulana Azad never uttered a single word against partition in the meeting of the Congress Working Committee. If Maulana Azad would stand against partition with his considerable group, in Congress Working Committee’s meeting than the partition might not taken place. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was totally against the partition. If Maulana and Saiyed Masud might rise with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan then one kind of the strength to oppose the partition would get and the conciliation of partition would take place.
Sikh Leaders:

The Sikh race is known as the fighter race of India in the whole world. Here is a list of a few prominent Sikh leaders those who played very brave role in the bloody event of partition.

Table No. 2.4
Prominent Sikh Leaders

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<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
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<td>01.</td>
<td>Sardar Baldevsing</td>
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<td>Sardar Swarnasing</td>
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Baldev Singh was such a political leader who had not any political prestige. He was so called Sikh leader. So it was hoped that he should do anything for the Sikhs. Once he tried to do something for the Sikhs, but it had not one could gain in Congress.

Master Tara Singh was one more leader of Sikhs. He was very emotional Sardar. He was nationalist but his love to his Sikh society was more important to him. He was strict and self centered. In the flow of emotion he ever listen a single word of others. It was dangerous. He does not know what is right and what is wrong in emotions. He could not control overflow of powerful feelings. All these things became more dangerous. He had true belief on the words of Sarder Pate, because Sarder Patel was a man of words and facts in his eyes. Because of the sectarian violence Tara Singh had became heartily wounded. He respected Sarder Patel had also sorrow for the general sectarian mass killings. He had a belief that the sorrow of Sardar Patel was true.
V.P. Menon was on important person in the implementation of the partition plan. In the period of transfer of power he did great job. He had played very important roll. H.V. Seshadri observes:

‘V.P. Menon now came forward with a draft plan which envisaged the as creating of the wishes of the people by a special procedure whether there should be partition or not and transferring power to one or two central Government as the case may be on a Dominion status’. *

In the beginning he was close to Congress. In fact the ‘Mountbatten Plan’ was originally created by V.P. Menon. Mountbatten had accepted it and implemented it on the name of own self. Actually it was ‘Menon Plan’. There were only the three persons who decided the early date and day of Independence and the partition. First one was Lord Mountbatten, second was Isme, and the third one was V.P. Menon himself. V.P. Menon had worked as top officer under the direct control of two viceroys. First one was Wavell, and the second was Lord Mountbatten. He was too close of Wavell. Once when Wavell had to go to London for somewhat office work that time Wavell had taken him to London. Lord Mountbatten had also fair opinion about V. P. Menon. V.P. Menon was liked by Lord Mountbatten. Once V.P. Menon went to London with Lord Mountbatten. There Lord Mountbatten had given him an opportunity to go with him in royal palace ‘Banking Ham’ and arranged his meeting with an emperor. It shows that how V.P. Menon was close to Lord Mountbatten also. An advice of V.P. Menon to Lord Mountbatten was not in benefit in all the circumstances. But he worked for the better future of the nation and Indian subcontinent. The idea of Dominion State in partition plan of Lord Mountbatten was of Mr. V.P. Menon. In an interview Lord Mountbatten says:

‘There is a theory that V.P. Menon alone put up the idea of Dominion status to me. And he ollas in his very humble little conceit, like to make out that he throughout it up and drafted it, and gave it to me’. *

On the eve of freedom, there was the ceremony of transfer of power on 15 august 1947 Menon had given an advice to Lord Mountbatten not to disclose the Boundary Commotion Report because it may heart the feelings of any group of mass, and the
political leaders of that mass group may turn off from the independence ceremony which would not be fair on the name of the British rulers. Lord Mountbatten listened this advice and accepts also. But it was not fair and fit to that time political and communal circumstances. After transfer of power what kind of terrible bloodshed and killings had arisen in the nation particularly in Punjab by Sikhs and Hindus that V.P. Menon had never thought about it before giving such timely advice. V.P. Menon had not given an attention towards the frequent demand of their transfer. Though the work of V.P. Menon in the transfer of power and dissolving the princely states in Indian Union was too admirable. This time V.P. Menon was too close with Sardar Patel. And that was the reason he was not in the favor of Nehru. Though Nehru had also appreciated the hard work of V.P. Menon.

After the announcement of the transfer of power there was the period of a few weeks in hand to distribute the property to both independent nations. For this work there was one council on ministry level. Mountbatten was its chairman. It was named as ‘Partition Council’. There were several technical committees on ground level to work on actual field. To put direct watch on their work there was one two member committee. One was from India and second was from Pakistan. Then the work was completed.

Actually the partition tragedy was created in to two phases. The first one phase was the tragedy before the partition or the Independence. The second phase was the tragedy after the partition. Before the partition there was the overflow of the religious zeal against the Hindus in the Minds of the Indian Muslims. Was also the overflow of the communal feelings against the Hindus in the minds of Muslims. L Prasad observes:

‘The partition of India was a most important event in Indian history. But the way and the circumstances, in which the partition took place, made it became one of its saddest events as well. The primary cause of it was the fanatic religious zeal and communal feelings of the Indian Muslims. Though living for centuries together, the Muslims and the Hindus failed to build up sentiment of unity and brotherhood among each other’.42
The whole society and its communal hatred is the true responsible factor of the creation of the tragedy of the partition. It is very easy to take the name of a person or a leader of a particular society and blame him for the tragedy of the partition. No doubt that is true also to a certain extent. But the truth is larger than the persons mistakes and the responsibilities. The whole Muslim society kept alive the fanatic religious zeal against the Hindus. There was no name of unity and brotherhood. This mentality of hatred and separatism caused the saddest event of partition tragedy. No doubt the role of Mr. M. A. Jinnah and other Muslim leaders was not a less important to credit them the responsibility of the partition tragedy. The whole Muslim society of that time in India was the creator of the partition tragedy.

The second important thing is that on the side of the British rulers. There was not only one British officers was responsible for the partition tragedy but the total policy of the ‘Divide and Rule’ was the true cause of the partition tragedy. The Britishers give the support to the Muslims for their separatist attitude and activities. This support of the British to the Muslims against the Hindus was the true causes of the partition. L. Prasad observes:

‘The support of the British to Muslim communalism was another cause of the partition. The Muslim communalism could never grow to such a proportion and the partition of India could not be possible without the active support of the British. The British started patronizing the Muslims from 1870. They actively supported the Aligarh movement. The policy of ‘Divide and Rule’ was introduced much earlier than the reform Act of 1909. In 1909 the introduction of communal Electorates was just a part it to encourage the Muslims and inflame their separatist attitude’.43

It is not the complete truth that the British viceroy Lord Mountbatten. The role of Lord Mountbatten was equally important and responsibility of the partition tragedy goes to him. But more important thing was that since the beginning the whole body of the British rulers had taken the decision that they had and have to practice the ‘Divide and Rule’ policy, and in that accordance to support the attitude of separatist from the Hindus or the non Muslims. The Britishers had also adopted the policy to support the Muslims for their demand of the partition or for their dream of the Pakistan as the separate
homeland. In this accordance the Britishers had also supported the Aligarh movement which was educating the Muslims for their development against the Hindus. Not only this but the mistakes of the All India Congress party. No doubt the Congress leaders by the name Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Vallabhabhi Patel were the most important leaders of All India Congress party. Their role was equally important for the partition tragedy. Though the responsibility of All India Congress Party was not of less important. With the Muslim League the Congress was also responsible for the partition of the country. L. Prasad observes:

‘The policy of appeasement of the Congress towards the League was also responsible for the partition of the country. The Congress always stood apologetic before the League. It was considered its weakness. In preaching high idealism and accepting the safety the minorities as one of its basic principal wisdom and dealt most undiplomatically with the League. It accepted the unjustified demand of the League many times’.

There were one basic cause of the partition which was the true creator of the partition tragedy. That India in the period of the British rule the most of the educated people became familiar with democratic system of the ruling. After Independence there would be democratic system. In the democratic system only the group of the minority rules and the group of the minority has not any place in the rule and the power of the country. In this situation the Muslim society which was in the minority in India was fear of the Hindu majority after Independence. The All India Muslim League and All the Muslim Leaders had the question of their place in democratic India after Independence. The Congress party and the Hindu leaders never give any satisfactory answer. L. Prasad observes:

‘Mr. Jinnah posed a question what would be the position of the Muslims after Independence? The Congress failed to give satisfactory reply to it. But Mr. Jinnah himself gave a reply which appealed and stirred the Muslims to action. He said that it would be the slavery of the Hindus for the Muslims. Therefore the demand of Pakistan was bound to appeal to the Indians that it would establish a secular and socialistic state based on social and economic justice after the Independence. In such circumstances communalism’. 
The question of the creators of the partition tragedy cannot be discussed only on the names of the prominent leaders of the Muslim League, the Congress or Akali Dal and the British rulers. That will be injustice because the organizations of the Muslims and whole Muslim society were the creators of the partition tragedy. The same thing is about the All India Congress Party and whole Hindu community. And there was not any different thing about the Sikh society. So it is not better to blame anyone personally but the organizations and the societies of the land of India and also the British rulers of that time were the true creators of the partition tragedy.

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