Appendices

1) Gulzar’s Poem – Toba Tek Singh

2) W H Auden’s Poem

3) A Song in the Ruins

4) For Papa 11

5) Lewis Carroll’s “Jabberwocky”

6) Time-Line
Toba Tek Singh

I’ve to go and meet Toba Tek Singh’s Bishan at Wagah!

I’m told he still stands on his swollen feet

Where Manto had left him,

He still mutters:

*Opad di gud gud di moong di dal di laltain*

I’ve to locate that mad fellow

Who used to speak up from a branch high above:

“He’s god –

He alone has to decided – where village to whose side.”

When will he move down that branch –

He is to be told:

“There are some more – left still

Who are being divided, made into pieces –

There are some more partitions to be done

That partition was only the first one.”

I’ve to go and meet Toba Tek Singh’s Bishan at Wagah,

His friend Afzal has to be informed –

Lahna Singh, Wadhwa Singh, Bheen Amrit

Had arrived here butchered –

Their heads were looted with luggage on the way behind.
Slay that “Bhuri,” none will come to claim her now.

That girl who grew one finger every twelve months,

Now shortens one phalanx each year.

It’s to be hold that all the mad ones haven’t yet reached their destinations –

There are many on that side

And many on this.

Toba Tek Singh’s Bishan beckons me often to say:

“Opad di gud gud di moong di dal di laltain di Hindustan te Pakistan di dur

Fitey munh.”

Gulzar

Translated from the Urdu by Anisur Rahman

Ref: Translating Partition by Ravikant and Tarun K Saint.
Cyril Radcliffe

Unbiased at least he was when he arrived on his mission,
Having never set eyes on this land he was called to partition.
Between two peoples fanatically at odds,
With their different diets and incompatible gods.

‘Time’, they had briefed him in London, ‘is short It’s too late
For mutual reconciliation or rational debate;
The only solution now lies in separation.
The Viceroy thinks, as you will see from his letter,
That the less you are seen in his company the better,
So we’ve arranged to provide you with other accommodation.
We can give you four judges, two Moslem and Hindu,
To consult with, but the final decision must rest with you!’

Shut up in a lonely mansion, with police night and day
Patrolling the gardens to keep assassins away,
He got down to work, to the task of setting the fate
of millions. The maps at his disposal were out of date
And the Census Returns almost certainly incorrect,
But there was no time to check them no time to inspect
Contested areas. The weather was frightfully hot,
And a bout of dysentery kept him constantly on the trot,
But in seven weeks it was done, the frontiers decided,
A continent for better or worse divided.
The next day he sailed for England, where he quickly forgot
The case, as a good lawyer must. Return he would not,
Afraid, as he told his club, that he might get shot!

W.H. Auden

Ref: Narendra Singh Sarila: ‘The Shadow of the Great Game: The Untold Story of India’s Partition’
A SONG IN THE RUINS

Troubled with influenza, a politician said
The men that died for India came floating round my bed,
The dead from Chillianwallah, the watchers of Mardan,
The ones who held the Khyber against Afghanistan,
The victors of Sobraon, the dead from frontier fights,
With those that guarded Lucknow for eighty – seven nights.
They were side by side and touching, though born so far apart,
And with reproaches in their eyes that cut one to the heart.
The men that put down thuggee, the men that bridged the streams
And built the roads of India were worrying my dreams.
It was only influenza. I feel all right by day.
But by night I’m always dreaming of an empire thrown away.
I call and call to Kipling, ‘What other course had we?’
But he only sees the soldiers and he will not look at me.
Last night I questioned one of them, and ‘Tell me, then,’ I said,
‘What could we do but what we did?’ He turned away his head.
Only a dream, I know, and yet it means I must be ill.
One thing a soldier said at last that I remember still.
He said, ‘We went to carry on the work begun by Clive;
If you did not want an empire we might have been alive.’

Lord Dunsany
(Woodruff II: 362)
For Papa 11

August 14th 1947. Firozepur, Punjab.
You
eighteen years old
sit alone and wait
for news of your parents.
My grandfather, grandmother, and her brother
offer no explanation, no report, no narrative
of how they ended up alive in a train from Lahore, Pakistan
Their arrival simply becomes a fact
a fact that even the children, my brother and I
Learn never to question.
November 1st 1984, Delhi.
You wait again.
This time with your parents,
My mother, my brother, and I.
Murdering mobs parade the streets,
announcing their arrival by rattling street lights.
My grandfather sitting in front of the house
Reads the newspaper, pretending oblivion.
The neighbours demand he go inside.
“‘I left once,’” he says,
“‘Where am I to go now?’”
You
I know, are afraid
But refuse to remove your turban or cut your hair
as some neighbours and so-called friends suggest.
You, who would not enter a temple
mock religion and even God
Say that you are a teacher
And do not wish to teach submission to fascism.
September 11, 2001 to date. Delhi, India and Carbondale, U.S.A

You wait there
And I here
My brother who is visiting me
Finds again that wearing a turban invites the name “terrorist”. And, just as in 1984, he wants to be on the street.
I wait here
For news of American bombs on Afghanistan,
While the successors of Gandhiji’s assassins
Rule his birthplace,
Drowning in blood the hopes of 1947
Sowing land mines into the line your parents had crossed
But one they would not let cross their hearts
Years later in 1972,
My grandmother would visit that border again
Pick up a handful of dirt and call it “home”.
My brother and I would joke
That our grandmother created nations wherever she went.
Born in Burma she was twice a refugee,
Once in Pakistan, then India.
Children know
That if not this history there would be another.
But if not for those who labour to make this children’s belief come true,
The only drops to fall on this desolate drought – stricken earth would be blood.
Today
As I imagine you eighteen years old,
I long to take your hands into my grown hands.
And walk into refugee camps where children still get born.

Ref: Borders and Boundaries in Partition Literature by Shivam Vij
‘T’was grilling; and the congrelites
Did harge and shobble in the swope,
All jinsy were the Pakistanties,
And the spruft Sikhs outscrope.

-Parody of Lewis Carroll’s “Jabberwocky” by Wavell

Ref: The Last Days of the Raj by Royle Trevor
TIME LINE: POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CHRONOLOGY
FROM 1857 TO 1997 (FIFTY YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE)

This time line captures the events that were directly linked to the Indian independence and the partition either as causes or effects. It starts long back in the past and continues well after the independence.

1837 - Hindustani written in Persio-Arabic script introduced as court language in Bihar, the North West Frontier Provinces, and parts of the Central Provinces.

1857 – The Indian Mutiny

1871 - Publication of W W Hunter’s The Indian Musalmans: Are they bound in conscience to rebel against the Queen?

1875 - Publication of Dayanand Saraswati’s Satyarth Prakash

May, 1875 - On the initiative of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college began as a primary school.

1885 - Foundation of Indian National Congress by A. O. Hume at Bombay on 28 December, 1885. Eminent leaders – Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, Surendra Nath Banerjee, G.K.Gokhale and others.

1900 - Anthony MacDonnell permitted use of Hindi written in Devnagari script in courts in the United Provinces.

1904 – Lord Curzon appealed to communal jealousies and pride of the Muslims by promising favour from the Government and by holding out alluring prospects of their economic prosperity.

1905 – Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal, strongly opposed by the Indian National Congress.

1906 - Simla deputation petitioned the Viceroy for separate Muslim electorates and weightage in representation. Foundation of All India Muslim League at Dhaka.

1906 – Muslim leaders drew up a plan of separate electorates for their community and presented it to Lord Minto; the Viceroy accepted both the demands of the Simla Deputation’s which were:
1) In all local and provincial elections, Muslims must be separately represented and purely Muslim electorate must separately elect their representatives.

2) Muslims must be given weightage in all elected bodies.

**1907** – A split occurred at the Surat session of the Indian National Congress

**1909** – Indian Councils Act. Morley – Minto reforms to the legislative councils introduced elections at the centre and separate electorates for Muslims in all councils.

**12 Dec 1911** – Muslims took the revocation of the partition of Bengal on 12 Dec 1911 by the British as an act of betrayal. It alienated Muslims from the Government.

**Dec 1912 – Jan 1913** – During the session of Muslim League, its aim changed from ‘loyalty towards British’ to ‘a form of self-government suitable to India.’

**1915** - Hindu Mahasabha started at Kumbh Mela, Haridwar.

**Dec 1916** – Congress and Muslim League held joint session at Lucknow in which Hindu – Muslim Unity was passionately preached. Congress and the Muslim League concluded the Lucknow Pact, a joint constitutional scheme for India, on the basis of dominion status.

**1919** - Indian Councils Act: Montague- Chelmsford reforms extended the Morley-Minto logic of separate electorates for Muslims to the enlarged provincial and central legislatures. Growth of communal antagonism at the level of high politics, as well as mass politics (!920s witnessed a series of riots in the United Provinces).

**1921-1922** – Khilafat Non- Cooperation mass movement under the leadership of Gandhi. Withdrawal and frustration after Chauri- Chaura incident. Mopla Rebellion, conversions and counter-conversions through shuddi and sangathan, and later tabligh and tanzim.

**1921** – Moplah rising, Hindus killed, blow to Hindu – Muslim Unity. Hindu Mahasabha gained prominence – started shuddhi and Sangathan.
Feb 1922 – Chauri Chaura incident – Gandhi agonized – Civil Disobedience Movement called off – without consulting Khilafat conference.

9 – 10 Sep 1924 – The worst communal riots at Kohat in the North – West Frontier Province, Gandhi on 21 day fast to bring the warring communities to senses.

1925 – Foundation of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh at Nagpur.

Aug 1928 – Nehru Report Published – Motilal Nehru as the chairman determined the principles of the constitution of India. (Muslims discontented). This Report proposed a Constitution in which India would attain dominion status with a fully responsible government at the Centre and in the provinces, and which in character was to be more unitary than federal. It recommended the abolition of separate electorates for Muslims, but an increase in the number of Muslim majority provinces from two to four.

1928, Calcutta – All parties Convention. Jinnah tried to persuade Congress Leaders to accept some of the Muslim demands. His 14 points were put to vote and lost. Therefore Jinnah parted ways with Congress.

1928 and 1929 – Simon Commission came to investigate and determine the principles of the constitution of India.

May 1930 – Simon Commission report published. (Simon Go Back). Muhammad Iqbal, in his address to the Muslim League, suggests the formation of a Muslim State within the Indian Federation.

1930-1932 – Communal Award granted separate electorates to Muslims, Sikhs and Untouchables. Gandhi fasted in protest; Poona pact replaced separate electorates for untouchables with some reserved seats. Round table Conference boycotted by the Congress, but attended by the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha and some Liberals.

April 1930 – Civil Disobedience Movement launched, Gandhi, Nehru arrested.
12 Nov 1930 onwards – Three Round Table conferences held. (No agreement reached)

Aug 1932 – The British Government published the Communal Award.

1933- Chaudhary Rahmat Ali, a law student at Cambridge, in a pamphlet, *Now or Never*, put forward a scheme for a fully independent territorial Muslim State consisting of the Punjab, the North West Frontier province, Kashmir and Baluchistan.

1935 - The Government of India Act 1935 passed which contemplated India as a federation of British Indian princes and the Indian States. (Congress opposed this). Government of India Act gave almost complete autonomy to the provinces. It established “The Federation of India” comprising both provinces and princely states, with a federal Central government and Legislature for the management of Central subjects. The principle of diarchy was abolished in the provinces and transferred to the Centre.

July 1937 – Oct 1939 – Congress ministries ruled eight of the eleven Indian Provinces.

1937- First general elections under 1935 Act. Congress launched its mass contact campaign among Muslims without much success. It was abandoned by 1939.

1938 onwards – Drastic change in the attitude of Muslim League.

1939- Congress governments resigned because the Government of India declares war without consulting Indian provincial governments.

1940 – Lahore session – Muslim League formally adopted the idea of Pakistan.

1941 – Jinnah said that Pakistan would have the status of an independent nation and an independent state in the subcontinent.

1942 – Cripps Mission – British’s fresh political initiative to attract greater Indian support. It failed to reach a settlement with Congress.
May 1942 – Congress made preparations for a mass movement.

July 1942 – ‘Quit India’ resolution adopted.

Sep 1944 – Gandhi – Jinnah talks: Principle of Pakistan within a federation conceded.

June – July 1945 - Simla Conference failed as disagreement on the question of communal representation. All political groups failed to agree over the composition of the Executive Council.

Sep 1946 – Congress formed Government at the centre and later, the League also joined the Interim Government. A coalition ministry was formed at the centre.


March 1946 – Cabinet Mission’s announcement. It failed to win agreement from Congress and Muslim League over India’s constitutional future.


July 1946 – Indian National Army Trials, Royal Indian Navy Mutiny. League withdrew its acceptance and resorted to ‘Direct Action’.

16 Aug 1946 – ‘Direct Action’ turned violent in Calcutta. This violence spread to Bombay, Noakhali, Bihar and Garhmuketshwar (Uttar Pradesh).

1946 – Gandhi’s fast brought the violence to a temporary halt. Gandhi continued his campaign against violence, away from Transfer of Power parleys and negotiations.

April 1947 – Mountbatten’s announcement plan to divide Punjab and Bengal. Balkanization of India opposed by Nehru.

May 1947 – Historic legislation passed through the British parliament – division into two sovereign states – India and Pakistan.
**June 1947** – The Date of independence declared 15\(^{th}\) Aug 1947 – 10 months ahead of the target date set by Attlee.

**14/15 Aug.1947** – 14\(^{th}\) August: Pakistan attained independence. 15\(^{th}\) August: India became independent. British Empire transferred power to the new nations of India and Pakistan. East and West Pakistan separated by the land mass of India. British Empire announced details of partition awards.

**Aug- Sep. 1947**- 7 million people crossed borders, religious killings left over a million dead.

**1947-1948**- Integration of independent kingdoms into India and Pakistan. The ruler of Kashmir joined India following invasion by tribesmen from Pakistan. Pakistan retained the invaded territory. The United Nations oversaw Kashmir ceasefire line.


**1950**- The Constitution of India adopted.

**1951**- The first Indian General Election. Jawaharlal Nehru returned as the Prime Minister, led the Indian National Congress to victory in three general elections.

**1964**- Death of Jawaharlal Nehru, Shastri new PM of India.

**1965**- Indo-Pakistan War on two western fronts, Kutch and Kashmir.

**1966**- Shastri died in The Soviet Union during Indo-Pak peace conference convened in Russia. Indira Gandhi becomes the new prime minister.

**1971**- Revolt in East Pakistan, crack down by Pakistan Army. Nearly 10 million East Pakistan refugees crossed into Indian states of Assam and Bengal. Indo-Pakistan War. East Pakistan becomes nation of Bangladesh.
1980- VII th General election, Indira Gandhi became PM. Bhindranwale and his followers take up residence in The Golden Temple of Amritsar.

1984- State Government of Kashmir replaced. The Indian Army sent into the Golden Temple. Indira Gandhi assassinated by two Sikh body guards, Rajiv Gandhi became the new PM. Sikhs attacked in Delhi and other parts of India. The Sikh (Khalistani) terrorists backed by Pakistan.

1985- Supreme Court ruled all wives entitled to civil antimony for the maintenance of their children and themselves.

1986- Rajiv Gandhi Govt. passed new law making Indian Muslim women subject to medieval interpretations of *Islamic Shariat* Law.

1988- Disputed mosque at Ayodha opened. Agitation begins for construction of a Hindu temple at the disputed site.

1989- Foundation stone laid at Ayodha for constructing Hindu temple.


1993- Ten bombs exploded across Bombay.


1997- India celebrated 50 years as a sovereign democracy.