

Q2: Discuss the 3rd June Plan or Mountbatten Plan and also describe how it was implemented?

Introduction

Under the British rule, the British government decided to handover the power to unified India. Mountbatten succeeded by Lord Wavell. British government approved a plan known as 3rd June Plan as it was approved on 3rd June, 1947. It was a decisive stage of Indian partition.

The Historical Background of 3rd June Plan

Mountbatten visited India to transfer power to unified India. He, while seeing the iron will of Quaid, prepared the partition plan with

Some points:

Important points of 3rd June Plan:

- i. Non-Muslim majority province: The non-Muslim majority provinces including UP, Orisa, Bombay were to be included in Bharat.
- ii. Partition of Punjab: Punjab was divided into two halves depending upon the majority (of Hindus or Muslims) in their respective domains.
- iii. Partition of Bengal: Bengal was divided into East and West; with East being Muslim majority and West being Hindu majority area.
- iv. Holding referendum in NWFP: The people of NWFP could choose to live with either of the two freely. ^(India or Pak.)
- v. Option for State: The states which were previously ~~ruled~~ ruled by Nawabs and Rajas; were now given the option to choose either India or Pakistan to join with.
- vi. Option for Balochistan: The Balochistan was not given the status of province at that time. The committee members were given right to decide the future of Balochistan.

Mountbatten presented them in the meeting. Governor general raised concern over the partition of Punjab and Bengal.

It was the time to present the plan to both British and Hindu leaders.

~~British show~~

Implementation of 3rd June Plan:

British implemented the plan very tactfully. British showed Nehru an anti-Muslim plan. He cunningly did this and kept it hidden from Muslim leaders as well. As Mountbatten was a friend of ^NNehru, so he deceitfully made and showed him the proposal which he thought best to share with him. He wanted Indian control and command in his ^{Nehru's} hands. Mountbatten went to the plan's approval from British government. British government approved it. Muslims, in these circumstances knew the secret alliance would prove damaging to them. Quaid discussed it with League, and both the Quaid and League were not fully

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satisfied with plan. In short, many people denied and many accepted the plan. Majority accepted that Muslims demanded a 'separate nation. Some leaders even severely condemned this plan.

~~In the~~ During this whole situation, Nehru and Mountbatten feared that the new Pakistan after ~~3rd~~ the acceptance of 3rd June Plan might be used against Hindu-~~stan~~stan. Considering this, League was forced to give up the demand of Pakistan. They tried to mislead the Muslims regarding partition.

Even ~~these~~ in these circumstances Lord Wavell said that "India was indivisible."

However, partition of India was still focused. In short, it was India's final strategy for independence.

Conclusion:

In conclusion to all that stated above, 3rd June Plan was a final nail in the coffin of ~~the~~ partition between India and Pakistan. It was dealt shrewdly by the British to get their favourable results.