

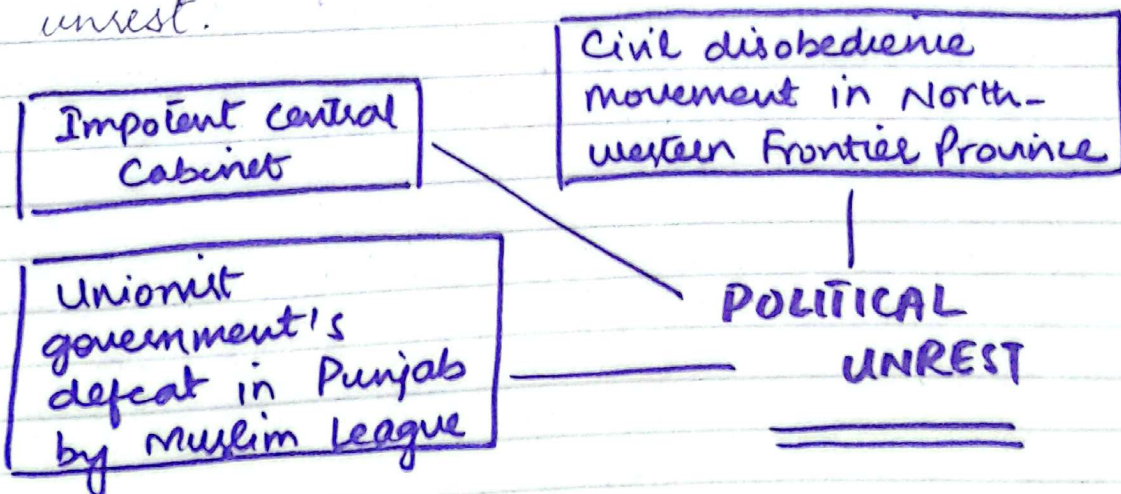
- 1- Discuss the 3rd June Plan or Lord Mountbatten Plan and also discuss how it was implemented.

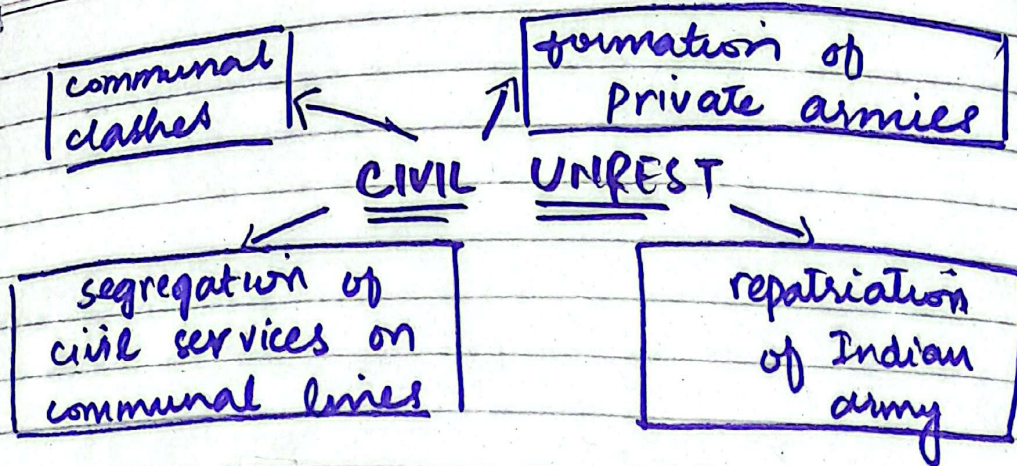
INTRODUCTION:

The Lord Mountbatten Plan marked the realization of Allama Iqbal's dreams, and Quaid-e-Azam's political struggle for a separate state for the Muslims of Indian Subcontinent. The plan for demarcating the Muslim majority and Hindu majority areas could have been the final brick in ending the conflicts, however, it birthed the most enduring geopolitical conflict between India and Pakistan.

BACKGROUND:

Lord Mountbatten reached Delhi on 24th March, 1947 to work on the transfer of power to Indian hands, as the British withdrew their control from the sub-continent. The Indian sub-continent was ridden with political conflicts and civil unrest.

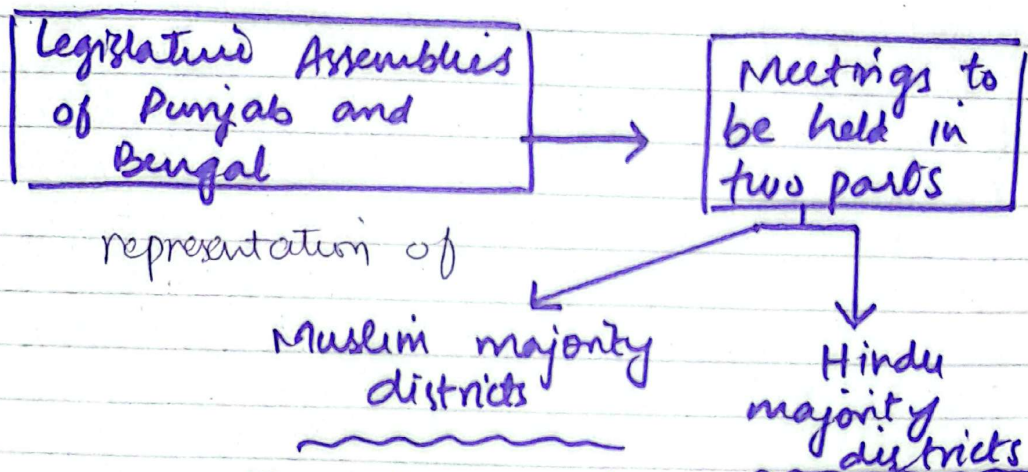




→ SALIENT FEATURES OF 3rd JUNE PLAN

i. Partition of Bengal, Punjab, Sindh

The decision to join Pakistan was given to the provincial legislative bodies of Punjab, Sindh and Bengal. However, a process was devised.



- In both meetings, each would vote on which constituent assembly the partitioned areas of the province should join.

- If the representatives decided to remain united, a vote of the whole would be taken.

ii. Decision of referendum in North-Western Frontier Province

Congress Ministries had hold of the provincial assemblies, even though the North Western Frontier Province was a muslim majority area. The decision to join Pakistan or India would have been unfavourable to the people of the province because the decision makers holding power in the assembly, were Hindus. The Viceroy decided to ~~make~~ ^{hold} a referendum. Consequently, the Viceroy, in consultation of with provincial government would arrange a referendum of the electors to the Assembly.

iii. Tribal Leaders in Baluchistan

Unlike NWFP, a referendum was not held in Baluchistan. The tribal leaders decided to join Pakistan.

→ IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

Province of Bengal — { Muslim majority → East Bengal
Hindu majority → West Bengal

East Bengal → Pakistan

West Bengal → India.

Partition of Punjab

- Muslim majority — West Punjab
- Non-muslim majority — East Punjab

West Punjab —→ Pakistan
East Punjab —→ India

Balochistan —→ Shahi Jirga —→ Pakistan

NWFP Referendum —→ Congress Boycotted —→ Muslim population chose
↓
Pakistan.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S OBJECTION:

Quaid-e-Azam objected the decision of partitioning the provinces because it was originally planned to unite the entire provinces.

Lord Mountbatten argued that the division of provinces was justified envisaging the **Lahore Resolution**, where demand of a separate homeland was made on basis of **Muslim majority areas** and not as the entire provinces.

→ MAP OF PARTITION:



→ RADCLIFFE AWARD

Boundary Commission led by Sir Radcliffe, who, in cahoots with Indian Congress leaders, unrightfully divided the Punjab province.

Muslim majority areas → Gurdaspur } annexed with
Ferozpur } Indian Punjab

→ TERRITORIAL MANEUVERING LEADING TO KASHMIR CONFLICT

The deliberate partisanship of Lord Mountbatten and Sir Paddyfield caused geographical loss of territories to Pakistan. The strategic locations ~~was~~ of Gurdaspur and Ferozpur, were deviously demarcated in favour of India. This decision allowed Indian forces to enter Kashmir, and start a decades long geopolitical conflict between the two countries. Wars of 1948, 1965, 1971 and the most recent Indian military attack operation, Operation Sindhoor, are the prime examples of Pak-India clashes.

Unless a plebiscite is held in Jammu and Kashmir, according to United Nations Security Council Resolution 47, the people of Indian occupied Kashmir will continue to suffer the Indian aggression