

Partition of India (1947): Archival Documents

| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|---|--------------|--|----------------|--|--|----------------|
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | L/PJ/7/12258 | Copy of a cable received by Lord Listowel from All-India Marwari Federation | 17-May-47 | Telegram sent by the All-India Marwari Federation urging for immediate partition of Bengal lest any delay may intensify communal situation, and appointing Boundry [sic]Commission | Susil Kumar Roy Chowdhury | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | L/PJ/7/12239 | A Bill to nullify forcible conversions and marriages | 09-Apr-47 | A Bill forwarded to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India by Additional Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, in view of 'forcible mass conversion during the recent disturbances in Noakhali and other districts in Bengal in 1946 | Manoranjan Biswas | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | L/PJ/7/12238 | A resolution of the Committee formed in connection with Bengal partition movement in the UK | 13-May-47 | A resolution adopted by the committee of Bengali Hindus residing in th UK demanding a separate portion of Bengal for Hindus to remain in the All-Indian Union | Jadunath sarkar, Ramesh Chandra Majumder, Meghnad Saha, Sisisr Mitra, Sunite Chattaerjee | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | L/PJ/7/12238 | A telegram sent to Lord Listowel by some Bengali intellectuals in support of immediate formation | 08-May-47 | A telegram sent to Lord Listowel by some Bengali intellectuals in support of immediate formation of separate West Bengal under noncommunal ministry | Lord Mountbatte n, Gandhi, Jinnah, Nehru | |

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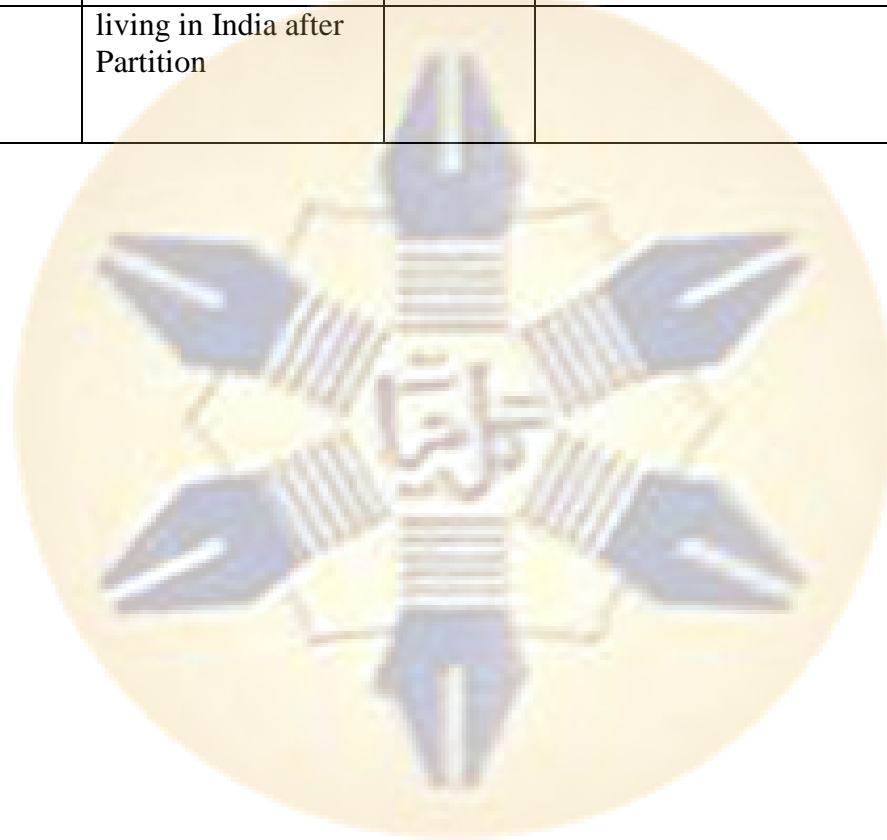
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| | | | of separate West Bengal | | | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | L/PO/6/123, PT 1 | Viceroy's Personal Reports on conditions of India | 02-Apr-47 | Viceroy's personal repots on the conditions of India before the Indian Independence and Partition. Accounts of his negotiations with Indian leaders. | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | L/I/1/770 | Partition of Provinces of Bengal and the Punjab: Appointment of Boundary Commission | 26-May-48 | Correspondences of different agencies/organizations with Commonwealth Relations Office for maps of India and Pakistan. Appointment of Boundary Commissions for Punjab and Bengal | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | R/3/1/159 | Question of Regional Ministers in Bengal for the interim period between the decision to partition Bengal and the advent of Dominion Status | 03-Jun-47 | Reports and proposals for interim Coalition Ministry in Bengal and Punjab provinces for the time between decision to partition Bengal and advent of Dominion status. | Jinnah, Suhrawardy | |

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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur/F/158/259: 1943-1950 | Partition-India | 1943-1950 | Papers relating to Inter-dominion Conferences held July & December 1948 & January 1949, Cuttings of British newspapers relating to the Partition May 1947-January 1948 | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | L/E/8/6279 : Jun-Oct 1948 | India's Economic and Industrial Trends since Partition | June-October 1948 | Two articles 'India's Economic and Industrial Trends since Partition' (<i>The Board of Trade Journal</i> , 3 July 1948), and India's Partition (<i>The Investors' Chronicle</i> , Oct 2 1948). | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur/E/341/46 | Papers including telegrams exchanges between the Viceroy and Governor of Bengal concerning the position of Calcutta after Partition | | Proposals sent to Viceroy about the procedures to divide Bengal in case a partition was required. Proposal to keep Calcutta out of the plan as both parties might show their interests to have it in their part. Viceroy disagrees with the proposal of a 'free Calcutta' | J.D Tyson, Lord Ismay, | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur/F/158/615 | Partition (incl pamphlets published by The All-India Muslim League, Muslim India Information Centre) | 1942-1947 | Collection pf pamphlets published in Great Britain by Muslim organizations like All-India Muslim League, The Pakistan national Movement Muslim India Information centre | C. Rahmat Ali, Ali M. Khan, Jinnah | London |
| British Library | India Office Records and | L/PJ/7/12391 | Enquiries about nationality of a British descent | 11-Aug-47 | Enquiries about nationality of a British descent living in India after Partition | Denys H. Rigby | |

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| | Private Papers | | living in India after Partition | | | | |



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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Neg/15539/7 | Mountbatten Papers | 1947-48 | <p>Naval Plan Papers, Indian officers trained as quickly as possible to meet the deficiency, British officers on loan for India to develop Royal Indian navy into a nationalized navy, Individual contract between British officer on loan and the Govt. of India, Officers in the RF (Royal Navy) anxious about their future at independence of India, to seek appointment elsewhere. Reconstruction of Indian armed forces, circular not to reduce the armed forces, Situations in Assam, Report of the Bengal Boundary Commission relating Sylhet district to the Viceroy by C. Radcliffe. Note of an interview which Mr. Kiran Shankar Ray, Leader of the Congress Parliamentary group, had with the Governor of Bengal (22 march 1947) -KSR criticized Suhrawardy's Govt. and opined that the Hiindus may stop paying taxes to his Govt & instead form their own alternative Govt., Demand for division of Bengal by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee (March 25 1947) 'Our communal solution lies, in such circumstances, in demanding for ourselves a separate province which</p> | Cyril Radcliffe, Mountbatten, Suhrawardy, Shyama Prasad Mookerjee | Sylhet, Calcutta |

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| | | | | | will be large enough in area & population & in which will reside more than two-thirds of the total Hindu population of Bengal' | | |

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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Neg/15540 | Mountbatten Papers | 1947-48 | Minutes of the 6th meeting of the Separation Council Bengal held at Govt. House, Calcutta on 19th July 1947, Minutes of the 5th meeting of the Separation Council Bengal held at Govt. House, Calcutta on 15th July 1947, Minutes of the 4th meeting of the Separation Council Bengal held at Govt. House, Calcutta on 10th July 1947, Memorandum of the Calcutta District Muslim League to Sir Cyril Radcliffe, Belvedere Calcutta- "Calcutta is a Problem by Itself: Knottiest & most Complex Question before the Boundary Commission (11 July 1947), Newspaper cuttings on the partition of Bengal- Morning News (July 14,17,19,20, 1947), Notes by S.P.Mookerjee, Notes on Partition of Bengal by an FRSS & FR Econ. S, Newspaper cuttings on the partition of Bengal- Hindustan Standard(April 23, 1947), The Viceroy's visit to Bengal & Note by the Viceroy (31 July 1947), Report of C. Radcliffe to the Viceroy on the partition of Bengal with Annexures A & B ('B' is missing) | Barindra Ghose, Charu Chandra Ray | Calcutta |

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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/E/8/7439 | The Partition of Indian Railways | Oct-48 | Terms of allotting railway assets to two Dominions. Broadly divided into two sections: West Pakistan and East Pakistan. Each category has three topics: 'Demarcation of Railway system', 'Headquarters of Organization', 'Division of Assets'. It also includes a general topic 'Some effects of Partition'. Appendix A; Summary by gauges & traction of railway mileage in India & Pakistan, Appendix B: Detailed mileages of railway systems in India & Pakistan. Plans (in pocket at back cover) [maps] 1. West Pakistan 2. East Pakistan 3. Indian subcontinent showing principal railways | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/E/8/5819: Sept 1947-Jan1949 | India News: Compiled from Official & Press Sources | Sep-47 | Compilation of news items such as 'Pandit Nehru analyses Indian situation in a press conference, Reprts on mass evacuation in the Punjab, Situation in Delhi, The Refugee problem in Delhi: Broadcast talk by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister of Health, Govt of India' etc. | | |

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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/E/8/39 21: Jun 1947- Mar 1948 | International Trade Organization Effect of Partition of India into two Dominions on position of India and Pakistan in the Organization | Sep-48 | Correspondences between International Trade Organisation and Foreign Office regarding the present & future of trade in India and Pakistan and the mutual trade relations between the two dominions | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur D 833/32 | <i>The Indian Nation</i> , a daily newspaper, vol 5, no. 134 | 04-Jun-47 | This newspaper published from Patna has the prime headline 'India Divided: Bengal & Punjab be separated'. Sub-headlines: 'HMG's proposals accepted by Congress, League, and Sikhs, Referendum in Frontier Province & Sylhet: Opinion of Baluchistan people to be also ascertained, Calcutta included in Hindustan, Lahore in Pakistan', 'Hindustan and Pakistan to have Dominion status, India Office to be abolished: New Machinery being setup to conduct future relations, Partition of Bengal & Punjab a national corollary', | | |

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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss/Eur/C31 3/18:1942-1959 | Sinclair Papers: Papers & Photographs of Maj Ronald Sinclair | | The Sinclair papers constitute of correspondences that he had with the embassies of Pakistan and Afghanistan on various topics like 'Pakhtunistan', Pakistan-Afghanistan, Afganistan-Soviet relations. It contains news clippings. A paper read by Sir Hassan Suhrawardy on 'The Indian Crisis: Muslim Viewpoints' is given in page 62-76. There is a map of Bengal and Assam given on page 88 depicting India/Pakistan boundaries as fixed by the Boundary Commission 17 August 1947. | | |
| British Library | Sound Archive | C1790/14 | Kishwar Desai interviewed by Kavita Puri | 01/03/2017 | Track 1: Lady Kishwar Desai. [0:00] Describes her family background: her mother and father were both in Lahore when partition took place. Describes her grandparents leaving their homes. [3:40] Comments on her grandfather returning to his home in 1948. Mentions the books that her grandfather retrieved from his home. [7:00] Reflects on the trauma of partition for her grandparents. Mentions that her grandfather supported partition but did not realise that the borders would be so rigid. [10:40] Describes partition as being like a third child: it was discussed at | Kishwar Desai | Bengal |

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| | | | | | <p>home when she was growing up. [12:00] Discusses how the importance of not blaming anyone for partition was instilled into her as a child. [13:50] Comments on how trauma and insecurity is passed down from generation to generation. Comments on her parents' nostalgia and how that has passed on to her too. [17:00] Discusses why her Dad did not speak about his experiences. Comments on why it is useful to have a museum that collects stories of partition. [Brief conversation between interviewer and interviewee unrelated to partition]. [20:30] Continues talking about the importance of having a museum, and remarks on why it has taken 70 years for such a place to exist. [25:00] Comments on why the ordinary experience of partition had not been previously explored. [26:50] Discusses the lack of understanding about partition in schools and amongst younger generations. [29:30] Discusses how partition is not taught in great detail in India and Pakistan. [30:15] Comments on how the narratives of partition are being politicised to this</p> | | |

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| | | | | | <p>day, and the importance of disrupting that through projects like the museum that she has founded. [33:00] Discusses the shared heritage of those who were divided by partition. [34:45] Comments on what it is like to talk about partition with people in the UK. [37:00] Discusses why it feels like people are ready to speak after 70 years. [38:30] Comments on the importance of having a memorial to the lives and homes lost during partition. Mentions the debt that is owed to those who lost everything. [41:50] Story of an elderly man from Jalandhar who brought a memoir to lady Desai. [44:50] Describes returning to her ancestral homes, and how her parents felt about going back. [47:30] Discusses how the sense of being a refugee never disappears for those forced to flee. [49:20] Discusses how this feeling passes down through the generations. Mentions how these memories become deeply embedded in people. [51:50] Comments on sexual violence towards women and the process of gathering testimony from women who have suffered this. Comments on the amount of</p> | | |

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| | | | | | traumatic stories about sexual violence and the importance of reflecting this in her museum. [56:50] Discusses the possibility of having similar museums in Bengal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the UK as well as in Amritsar. [59:00] [Film from a different angle] [1:00:00] Delineates the specifics of the museum and what is exhibited there. [1:03:40] Describes the process of gathering together testimonies and material for the museum. [More conversation about the museum and the need to gather everything together by August 2017] | | |
| British Library | Sound Archive | C1790/23 | Anis Rahman interviewed by Tim Smith | Mar-17 | Track 1: [0:00] Describes where he grew up and his memories of being a young boy in Malda, in West Bengal. Describes his father's job. Comments on how scared his mother was on one particular occasion in the lead-up to partition: she warned that she was in danger. Recalls the stories he heard from adults about the escalating violence. [5:00] Describes in more details the nature of the threat that his mother received. [6:00] Comments on moving to Calcutta to be with some of his uncles. Recalls the slogans that | Anis Rahman | Malda, Bengal |

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| | | | | | <p>could be heard shouted in the streets in Calcutta. Mentions that his father returned from business because he was scared about the escalating situation: he no longer felt safe in a Hindu-majority city. [10:00] Mentions that his father's business was ruined. Comments on how his father responded to the danger his mother had been in, and more details about this incident. Remarks on moving to East Bengal after Calcutta. [15:00] Discusses the religious make-up of East Bengal at the time. Reflects on how much he knew about the unfolding political situation from a young age. [20:20] Comments on what he can remember of speeches made by Jinnah and Gandhi. Remarks on his father and how demoralized he was to have lost his job. Recalls the songs and atmosphere around independence day. [24:50] Remarks on the cultural heritage of East Pakistan. Recalls how a lot of Hindu teachers left the school he went to in East Pakistan, mentions that there was a reliance on Hindus educationally. [29:10] Discusses how everyone was discussing whether Calcutta would go</p> | | |

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| | | | | | to India or Pakistan. Comments on how the first movements towards Bangladesh began in the years following partition. Discusses what his parents thought about the relationship between Hindus and Muslims. Comments on moving to Dhaka. [35:00] Describes why he moved to the UK, and the effect that his father had had on him in that regard. [40:00] Speaks in more detail about why he wanted to continue his education in London. Mentions that neither he nor his parents have returned to Malda, where he grew up. Describes returning to Calcutta in 1972. Remarks that he is Bengali first, before anything else. Recites a song that he can remember. [45:00] Reflects on how partition has impacted him. Confirms that he came to London in November 1963. Comments on the far-reaching effects of partition. Introduces himself. | | |

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| British Library | Sound Archive | C1790/12 | Anindya Raychaudhuri interviewed by Kavita Puri | | Track 1: Anindya Raychaudhuri [0:00] [Interview preamble] [1:00] Remarks that both sides of his family are survivors of Partition, moving from what is now Bangladesh to West Bengal. [2:00] Story of being a seven-year-old boy and asking his mother about where their family came from. Comments on the importance of buying a home for refugee families. [3:40] Discusses how he always knew about the home his parents had left behind. [6:00] Discusses whether his parents ever got over their own parents experience of partition. Distinction between inherited pain and direct pain. [8:00] Discusses how the legacy of partition passes down through the generations. [9:00] Comments on how Brexit changed how he thought about owning a property. [10:30] Reflects on reasons why he might have chosen academia as a career. Discusses how Brexit made him feel. [14:00] Discusses the disparity between how we think of history and how we live through moments that will one day become historic. [15:50] Comments on why those who survived partition don't | Anindya Raychaudhuri | |

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| | | | | | <p>speak about their experiences. [20:00] Comments on how people remembered pre-partition times as being halcyon days. Mentions that there is still a gap in our understanding in terms of the disparity between the harmoniousness of peoples who had lived as neighbours for centuries and the violence that occurred during partition. Discusses how the narratives surrounding partition have been politicised. [25:00] Comments on the lack of memorials for partition in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. Remarks on how the history of partition has never been fixed, making it easier for politicians to use as a political justification for certain acts. [27:20] Comments on the importance, and difficulties, of oral history. [33:50] Discusses his grandparents returning to where they had grown up. Mentions trying to go to Bangladesh. Comments on his father bringing back soil from where he imagines his home would have been if partition had not happened. [37:00] Mentions that emotional attachment to certain places has</p> | | |

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| | | | | | <p>survived despite mass displacement. [39:00] Returns to subject of the importance of oral histories for remembering a story that might one day be forgotten. [41:30] Discusses the concern that speaking about issues such as partition might unearth tensions that have become buried. [44:30] Comments on the legacy of partition with regards to the lack of cohesion between religious communities. [45:20] Remarks on how partition is not taught in schools. [49:00] Discusses whether trauma passes down through the generations. [52:50] Comments on how partition has affected what he does for a living. [55:30] Mentions the importance of understanding partition in understanding British Asians. [56:40] Describes partition as being simultaneously the most talked about and least talked event in south Asian history. [57:30] Discusses the effect of partition on women.</p> | | |

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| British Library | Sound Archive | C900/00027 Track 02 | <i>Millennium Memory Bank</i> | 19-Dec-98 | Track 02. Family had lost out over partition; lost their lands in East Bengal; father died in 1949 when he was 14; had mother and five children to support; worked in a shop during the day and was a peddler in the evening; | Prafula Kumar Chandra | East Pakistan, London |
| British Library | Sound Archive | C739/17/01 | National Co-operative Oral History Project | 31/10/1992 | Born in beautiful village by river in a farmhouse. Brought up there until he had to move to town to go to school. Very small town, but very rich one. Commercial town. During and before war it had the most medical practitioners in the whole of Bengal, so lots of educated people in the area. Rich cultural influences. Partition of India split Bengal. Political turmoil. Finished secondary education. Moved into the city for further education. Diploma in Power Technology. While doing that was involved with Americans, English and other foreigners. Close contact with embassies. Course at Polytechnic was based on the curriculum of the Oklahoma State University. Had advisers from America. Did apprenticeship of one year with local power company. Before finishing that, had the opportunity to come to | Farouk Haider | Bengal |

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| | | | | | <p>Britain. Had opportunity to talk to Duke of Edinburgh, who opened an exhibition he was running for the college. Showed DoE around, and DoE said he would have a better opportunities if he came to Britain. Wanted to study further but had to find work as he had no money. Moved from London to Leicester because of job situation in early sixties. Started part-time evening course. During day did full-time work, then used to go straight to college. 9.30pm arrived home, cooked, did some homework, went to bed. When finished course, changed his job. Found job servicing electrical equipment. Mid Sixties, joined local Labour Party. Had an activist who was heavily involved with the local Co-op. Influenced him to join the Leicester Society. Co-operative Society where he came from in Bengal. More and more agricultural co-ops in the Far East these days. Co-op background in a small society in the Thirties and Forties. Became active almost immediately. First year was active in National Guild of Co-operators. Joined Co-op Party. Two years later</p> | | |

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| | | | | | <p>had the opportunity to get into the Education Department. A temporary vacancy for a year. He was nominated and got on to the committee first time. Enjoyed it. Observed for about three months to see how it functioned, then started to be active. Has been on ever since, except for one year. Chairman for one year of the Society Party Council for Leicestershire, which gave him experience of the political side. Secretary of National Guild of Co-operators in Leicester, which gave him experience of admin. Experience on Education Committee of how the Co-op runs its groups. Got to know the directors. After about six years he had enough knowledge and experience to be OD the board. Seventh year he put up for the board and got on second time. Since then he has been on the Leicester Regional Board. Chairman of the Education Committee. Never wanted to be involved in local politics. Enjoys working for the party. Shouldn't assume that all activists eventually want to become politicians. Attended all council meetings for a while. Heavily involved with housing,</p> | | |

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| | | | | | planning and transport committees. More he attended, more he felt it was not the job for him. To be a local politician is a fulltime job. Used to be very outgoing in Bengal. Not very interested in academic things. Involved in outdoor activities, enjoying life, sport, games. He was in the Scouts, was a Rover, had army training. Very important for everybody to have a discipline. Still proud of it. Hobbies used to be games and sports. When he came to Britain he came to a different type of society. Difficult to find like-minded people. Social structures are very different. Family life is non-existent. Couldn't play cricket at the weekend. Finds it very difficult to find a partner to play badminton or squash. | | |

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| British Library | Sound Archive | C63/195/06 | Interview with Admiral Adhar Kumar Chatterji | 1987-11 to 1988-01 | In 1942 a Lieutenant in the Navy; before that served on Atlantic convoys; went to anti-submarine school at Portland and then took command of anti-submarine school at Bombay 1942; details of postings 1942 forwards. Minimal impact on Navy of nationalist movement; politicians did not discourage service by Indians in forces; Patel encouraged him, realizing nationalists would ultimately take over; therefore politicians did not instigate Naval Mutiny; recollections of Mutiny at Karachi; achieved some improvements in conditions (e.g. food); one reason for Mutiny was failure of few British officers to keep in touch with men, but main reason was grievances over demobilization. Chatterji's feelings about Subhas Chandra Bose and Indian National Army (I.N.A.); still out of sympathy with them; Chatterji loyal to those who pay him and offer a career - Congress equally with British; unemployment reason for success of recruitment; partition of forces accepted as inevitable causing little feeling among officers; many senior | Adhar Kumar Chatterji | East Bengal, Karachi |

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| | | | | | <p>officers Muslim, and India therefore had to borrow British. Political situation in 1945; little impact in Navy; good British tradition of keeping politics out of the mess; comments on Mountbatten; he had little option but to partition country; partition had some advantages, e.g. in abolishing reserved posts for Muslims; psychological boost caused by independence. Chatterji learnt much from British officers; good relations between British officers 'borrowed' after independence and Indian officers; British less colour-prejudiced than Dutch; Indian officers trained in England tend to be slightly pro-British; Indian purchase of ships from Russia due to British failure to extend credit. British nostalgia for Raj due to style of life they led, to which Indians did not particularly object; Chatterji lost his property in East Bengal because of partition but feels no bitterness; fondest pre-1947 memories are of his Atlantic convoy service; enjoyed commanding Delhi at Coronation Naval Review 1953. Reiterates view partition probably best solution.</p> | | |

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| British Library | Sound Archive | C63/211 | Interview with Leslie Cyril Frederick Robins and Ena Robins (section 1) | 1980 to 1982 | C63/211/02, Side 2: District Magistrate there had grudge against the police. Robins shared house with Assistant Magistrate and both were distrusted by the Magistrate (1933). Anecdotes about how they did not get on. Clash of Muslim and Hindu festivals in this year with possibility of clashes all over the province. Successfully managed by Robins with no help from Magistrate. Olympic Association to be set up in the District and Robins not prepared to run it. Dispute over whether or not to prosecute over a murder. Eventually ordered not to serve in same District as each other, although the Magistrate seemed to have quarrelled with every Superintendent he worked with. Possible serious consequences because Indians made most of such divisions. Observations on massacres after Independence. Ownership of land, as well as religion, was a cause. In Calcutta, Muslims against Hindus - admiration for Gandhi in this instance. Opinions about speed of independence and partition. If police morale had been maintained, the hand over could have been more gradual | Robins, Leslie Cyril Frederick | Bengal |

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| | | | | | <p>and peaceful. The scale and extent of massacres and their impact - could have been avoided. No physical distinction between Bengal Hindus and Muslims. Reflections on the importance of support between the two principal officers (magistrate and police superintendent) in a District. C63/211/04, Side 1: Many odd jobs required of Superintendent of Police: to marry Christians if magistrate not available. Once had ringside seat at a World Championship wrestling match between an American and a Punjabi but, as Superintendent, asked to referee the match. They refused to fight otherwise and he had to referee to avoid a riot, even though he did not know the rules. Superintendent always given title "brave" by Indians. Also required to conduct inquests in case of sudden and unexpected death of a European. Case of death of wife of an army officer who, when drunk, burnt to death as result of smoking in bed. Officiated at two weddings in Lucknow. An Indian ADC of Viceroy married daughter of Indian Christian judge. Big social occasion at the Robins bungalow. They later</p> | | |

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| | | | | | <p>divorced. Tried to stop wedding of Mohammedan ICS man to his English landlady's daughter. Robins felt that she was not his class. The wife later went off the rails and approached Robins to marry her again to a very disreputable taluqdar. Was asked by the tolerant first husband to stop the wedding. Robins tried but she insisted, so the wedding went ahead. Other peculiar cases he dealt with: when Sikhs escaped to the UP because of atrocities in the Punjab before Partition, a European woman married to a Sikh with whom she was fed up, came to ask for his protection. Robins could not get rid of her. Her husband visited him too. Also, an Italian Mother Superior came to report to him as an enemy alien, dressed in Indian clothes. She had left her order and asked for his protection. He also could not get rid of her. At Lucknow, the senior padre in charge of the main Church fell in love with an Anglo-Indian member of his choir. Letters written to her got into the hands of MLA (Member of the Legislative Assembly) who was going to blackmail the Archdeacon.</p> | | |

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|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|----------------|--|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | <p>Reported by intelligence staff to Robins who determined to stop it. Got letters out of him by threatening to expose his crooked racecourse dealings. Homosexuality very common. Regent of Indore State in a bad way because someone had run away with his boyfriend. Prejudice at police training college against people who had been educated in India. First person who had been posted to Robins' province at Muharabad (?). A handsome man who took no advantage of his clear attraction to women. Discovered later to be homosexual and given option to resign. He explained it as result of being seduced by a teacher as a schoolboy. (Break) Middle of an anecdote: Major picked up drunk in bazaar also found to have a beardless Sikh orderly and to be homosexual. Sikhs good soldiers but unreliable. Killed 9 or 10 officers on the Frontier. Robins suspicious that a Punjabi regiment at Jhansi had been infiltrated by a communist cell. Later mutinied at outbreak of War. Also 2 squadrons of Central India Horse mutinied when ordered abroad. Mutinous Sikhs shot</p> | | |

Partition of India (1947): Archival Documents

| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
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| | | | | | or sent to penal settlements. (Gap - unrelated material) Side 2: [Blank] | | |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| British Library | Sound Archive | C5/102 | Interview with Mirza Rashid Ali Baig | 1975-10 to 1976-02 | [Cassette 1, side 1] His father's distinguished position in the British Raj as an administrator in the early part of the century (died 1930). His efficiency - made no difference whether or not you were an Indian. Baig taken to England aged five and remained there 1910-24. As a boy growing up, felt no colour prejudice - difference between Englishmen in India and in England. Way of life of Indians in England at that time: did not withdraw into clubs like British in India did. Experience at public school at Clifton - importance of public school values in shaping British rule in India, especially integrity and fair play. Circumstances of joining army after school in 1922, as part of first intake of Indians into Sandhurst. Attractions of an army career - no thought of war. Almost a young Englishman but treatment at Sandhurst was a wound from which he never recovered. Different from public school because these were the sons of Indian Army officers and also now he was in competition with them. Attitudes of (non-ethnic) Anglo-Indians to entry of Indian officers - | Mirza Rashid Ali Baig | India |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|----------------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | <p>resentful. Anecdote of talk given in front of him by British officer about problem of serving under Indians. Contrast between serving in British regiments, who had no prejudices, and in Indian Army regiments, who were resentful. Judged as a person in British regiment. British officers in Indian regiments did not understand India at all. Lived isolated from their men. No "brother officer" feeling between Indian and British officers in his regiment. However, he was a pioneer and things might have changed for those Indians who came after him. He was only the third Indian officer to join his regiment. Resentment because other officers moved out to make way for them. Played polo together but only really co-existed. Indian officers knew far more about the men than the British officers, who never really mastered the languages, only enough to give orders. Had very little dealings with the men - none informal, only on the parade ground. Routines of army life kept officers out of contact with the men. Lower ranks would not discuss what they really thought of the British</p> | | |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|----------------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | <p>- it would not have been fair to ask. No special bonds between men and British officers. A certain amount of hypocrisy on the part of the Indian men because, to get promotion you had to be efficient and loyal. This affected thinking of the men - took care to see that they were not considered to be dangerous. Baig was considered dangerous because he objected to the treatment he received. He left the army on personal not patriotic grounds. Met Mrs Naidu, a great friend of his mother, but she did not influence him to leave. At Allahabad, met for the first time Indian society - unlike at Jhansi which was simply a cantonment. Met Pandit Nehru (father of Jawaharlal) - a dominating personality, stronger than any of his descendants. Not the major influence on his son's attitudes which was socialism. J. Nehru's influences were left wing British. His father was more conservative. Baig's new circle of Indian friends encouraged him to stay in the army - his patriotic duty to stay. But he left for business because of the social ostracism. Move into business hurt Baig's father but no</p> | | |

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|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|----------------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | <p>feeling of being down-graded. British business divided into commercial and mercantile sectors. Snobbishness between the two - background of commercial businessmen same as officers. Baig joined Tatas, a big industrial firm, a steel company. No social contact between British and Indian businessmen. Tatas recruited only Indians. Big trading firms were purely British managed - no Indians in the upper ranks. Baig's marriage as a Muslim to a Hindu - accepted by his parents who had lived in England. Nature of Muslim-Hindu friction is communal rather than religious. Baig brought up as an agnostic, the same as most boys at public school though forced to go to chapel. In Bombay in 1930s, formation of separate Indian and British Progressive Groups. Young British people coming out had different attitudes from the old hands and were appalled at the gulf between them and Indians. Groups invited to talk to each other but this did not go far beyond the members. Position of boxwallahs. British businessmen only met Indians they were doing business with and therefore had no experience</p> | | |

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|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|----------------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | <p>of Indian social equals. Some clubs remained exclusively British until the British left. Baig understands the reasons for this: homesickness and the lack of anglicised Indian women. Sympathises with people wanting to be among themselves but naturally this was resented. Jinnah was outstanding figure in Bombay. Knew Baig's family and a friend of Mrs. Naidu so had met him before. He was also an agnostic. Asked Baig to help him - flattered. Became a sort of PPS. So not really a member of the Muslim League, just worked for Jinnah personally. Left in 1940 about the issue of separatism. It was a joke - Jinnah used to laugh about the idea of partition. The only separatism would be a separate electorate but within a common India. Baig left as soon as it was on the cards. Realised that Jinnah was ambitious and could only rise on a Muslim platform. British are too easily blamed for separatist politics but it really comes from the two separate ways of life of Muslims and Hindus. There could have been no other solution, he thinks, but he was</p> | | |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
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| | | | | | agnostic and interested only in India and so was against it. | | |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|--|----------------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| British Library | Sound Archive | C940/17 | V.P. Menon interviewed by Henry Vincent Hodson | 02/09/1964 | About the British in India; position when Mountbatten arrived; his advisers; effect of partition on Bengal and Punjab; Congress attitude in 1946/1947; Mountbatten changes policy; why Nehru and Jinnah agreed; Lady Mountbatten's part; Montagu Reforms; why Congress demanded cash in 1939; disservices done by Gandhi; Bose, Patel, Nehru and the Congress; Patel-Nehru row about Hyderabad. | V.P. Menon | |

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Partition of India (1947): Archival Documents

| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---|----------------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| British Library | Sound Archive | C1790/01 | Mohindra Dhall interviewed by Kavita Puri | 17/01/2017 | Track 1: [0:00] Mohindra Dhall, born Lyallpur (now Faisalabad), September 13th 1941. Shows brick from the house he grew up in before partition. Mentions photographs taken on his return to the place of his birth. Describes history and geography of Lyallpur. Describes his father's job with the Public Works Department. [7:00] Recounts memories of childhood, including a game of chase up and down a tree. Describes leaving Pakistan to come to India on September 13th 1947, his sixth birthday. Mentions his father wanted to stay in Pakistan, only deciding to leave when the situation became too violent to stay. Describes packing up their few belongings and mentions travelling 25 miles to catch the train from Choorkana (now Farooqabad). [13:00] Comments on being too young to realise that he would not return. Describes walking along the rail track to Choorkana, including an incident where a train came and everybody he was with ran off scared into the undergrowth. [17:00] Story about entering a village and there being dead bodies and then | Mohindra Dhall | Lahore |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|----------------|--|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | <p>immediately leaving the village. Story about being bitten by a scorpion. Recounts being in a village named Sacha Sauda where there was a lot of gunfire. It was five miles from the railway station at Choorkana and the family were eager to leave Pakistan. Story about nearly getting the train to Lahore. His brother could not fit onto the train so Mohindra's father took the whole family off the train. The next day they heard that everyone on board that train was slaughtered. [23:00] Describes taking the train to Lahore three or four days later. Mentions hearing Sardar Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, saying on the radio that if any more trains came from Pakistan filled with dead bodies then nobody would leave India. Mentions weapon that was taken from his brother and train journey from Lahore to Shahdara. Describes long wait at Shahdara station and the thousands of people on the train. Comments on the intense conditions, the lack of food, and the crying children. [29:00] Mentions arriving in Amritsar and then living in Firozpur. [31:00] Interviewer asks</p> | | |

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|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|----------------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | <p>Mohindra detailed questions about his journey from Lyallpur. Mohindra describes sleeping under the trees. Mentions his fear at being at Lahore station. Describes living in Firozpur and moving to Delhi in either late 1948 or early 1949. [34:20] Comments on how partition affected his father, forty years after Mohindra's father left Pakistan he still regretted it. Mentions the book his father wrote about his life. Comments on the necessity of working much harder as an immigrant. Discusses the political situation in Pakistan and how that has prevented members of his family from returning. [41:20] Comments on the legacy of partition. Describes the background to a trip he took to Pakistan. Comments on why he wanted to return there, including to see the place where he used to play games as a child.</p> | | |

Partition of India (1947): Archival Documents

| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---|----------------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| British Library | Sound Archive | C1790/32 | Ramen Banerjee interviewed by Tim Smith | 27/04/2017 | Track 1: [0:00] Describes where he grew up. Comments on the religious make-up of the village. [5:20] Mentions that he had some good Muslim friends. Mentions that his friends in the village were all Hindus. [7:10] Remarks that when he was living in a Hindu enclave in Dhaka. [10:30] Describes the riots that were taking place in 1939, including the use of scalding syrup to burn people. [Later transpire that this syrup incident was actually in 1944]. [16:20] Comments on the position that Muslims held in society in Dhaka and the surround area. [20:00] Remarks on whether the Muslim community felt exploited. Comments on Shia-Sunni violence that took place. [24:50] Discusses his involvement in the Quit India Movement. Mentions that he wanted to hurt the British because of, for example, their divide and rule policy. [29:10] Describes the looting that he was involved in. Mentions that he carried weapons in a book bag. [34:30] Mentions a petrol bomb that was made. Describes throwing a petrol bomb into a crowd of Muslims. | Ramen Banerjee | Bengal |

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| | | | | | <p>Mentions that he feels remorse about it, although he didn't at the time. [40:30] Describes an incident when his enclave in Dhaka was attacked. Recalls throwing bricks to defend himself. [44:40] Comments on recruiting people to an armed force in the independence struggle. [48:00] Gives details about looting the ITC period tobacco company. Remarks upon how emboldened he and his comrades were by the fact that independence was coming. [54:35] Recalls direct action day on August 16th 1946. Remarks on Jinnah. Comments on why he dislikes Gandhi. [1:01:40] Comments on 1947 and how they had not expected Muslims to dominate but suddenly they dominated. Does not recall a particular moment when he heard that independence was going to happen: everyone just knew. [1:05:00] Recalls Independence day. Describes his surprise when the Muslims demanded that the flag of India be taken down. Recalls the songs that were being sung on Independence Day. Describes the moment that the Muslims told him to take down the</p> | | |

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|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|----------------|--|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | <p>flag as being the moment that Hindus were no longer masters. [1:11:20] Discusses his father's illness. [1:15:20] Describes his journey out of East Pakistan. Comments on how little money he had. Describes how he started life again in his new home in Ranaghat. [1:19:20] Comments that he intended to study medicine. [1:22:20] Comments that he decided to leave India in 1964. Explains why he moved. [1:24:25] Discusses a football club that he started. Comments on his typhoid. [1:32:00] Mentions a college that he joined after partition. Studied intermediate arts. [1:37:39] Describes moving to Germany, and then going from there to Britain in May 1966. [1:39:00] Comments on his first impressions of Britain. Comments on Enoch Powell. [1:42:00] Reflects on partition. [1:44:30] Comments on his children's response to partition. Introduces himself.</p> | | |

Partition of India (1947): Archival Documents

| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|--|----------------------|----------------|
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur D844/4 | File containing tour diary; official and demi-official letters; Japanese propaganda leaflets and Japanese currency notes printed mainly for use in Burma | 1943-44 | <p>The file includes a notice proclaiming the formation of a provisional government of Azad Hind, signed by Subhas Chandra Bose at page 29. There are propaganda leaflets at pages 93-116, 118-121, including leaflets relating Singapore. The file also includes the following banknotes issued by the Japanese Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarter rupee (page 88) • Half rupee (page 89) • One rupee (2 banknotes, pages 90-91) • One yen (page 92) <p>There is a diary of John Brigg-Davison, ICS, who was posted in Chittagong at the Bengal-Burma border. It contains every day description of arrangements when the Japanese attack was at the offing.</p> | Subhash Chandra Bose | Singapore |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|--|-----------------|----------------|
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur C808 | Accounts of British rule in India, in particular of the Bihar Earthquake 1934 with copy photographs of earthquake damage, and Calcutta and Bengal 1939-48, by Margaret Stavridi, wife of A G Stavridi, East Indian Railway engineer; also printed account of 'East Indian Railway and Damodar Flood Breaches, 1943'; and Japanese war propaganda leaflet [1942]. | 1934-1948 | Accounts of British rule in India, in particular of the Bihar Earthquake 1934 with copy photographs of earthquake damage, and Calcutta and Bengal 1939-48, by Margaret Stavridi, wife of A G Stavridi, East Indian Railway engineer; also printed account of 'East Indian Railway and Damodar Flood Breaches, 1943'; and Japanese war propaganda leaflet [1942]. | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur E338/7 | Envelope containing photographs and leaflets relating to the Japanese invasion of Burma and the British withdrawal. | 0/0/1942 | Envelope containing photographs and leaflets relating to the Japanese invasion of Burma and the British withdrawal. It also contains two colourful Japanese propaganda posters against the British for the Burmese people. | | Burma |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|---|----------------------|----------------|
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur E360/19 | Miscellaneous printed materials in Oriental languages mainly relating to Government propaganda on various matters including agriculture, war, the threat of communism and including an anti-Hitler poster. | 1930-1947 | Miscellaneous printed materials in Oriental languages mainly relating to Government propaganda on various matters including agriculture, war, the threat of communism and an anti-Hitler poster. | Gandhi | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur A73: 1943 | Unpublished printed pamphlets issued by the Indian National Army | 1943 | 25 pamphlets containing each Platoon Lecture on a specific topic like 'Unity of India, Past And Present'. The pamphlets were published by the Department of Enlightenment and Culture, INA. They were printed at 'The Indo Sinbun Sha, Syanon'. Each pamphlet was of 6 pages. There are also one INA Army Pay Book, and a pocket book of 'Do's and 'Dont's for the Officers and the Men of the INA. | Subhash Chandra Bose | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/12/505 | German, Italian and Japanese propaganda in India | Nov 1936-Sep 1939 | Confidential intelligence reports on the Nazi propaganda in India | Habibur Rahman | |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PS/12/415 | Subversive propaganda in Hindustani by German and Japanese wireless | 1 Sep 1940-27 Sep 1940 | Report on subversive propaganda in Hindustani by German and Japanese wireless | G.E Crombie | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/12/480 | Activities of Indians in Japan and Japanese propaganda in India | Apr 1934-Jul 1942 | Report and correspondences on the activities of Indians in Japan and Japanese propaganda in India | Rash Behari Bose, Rajendra Prasad | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/I/1/848 | Anti-British propaganda | 1941-1942 | Correspondences on different publications on India at the World War II. It includes pamphlets published by the Union of Democratic Control, London, and a German pamphlet titled 'Opium in Indian'. | Cripps, Gandhi, Nehru | India |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur E360/23 | Two pro-Government propaganda pamphlets India's Right to Freedom (1942) and Answers to an Intelligent Man's Questions (c1944); and a cyclostyled anti-British propaganda sheet 'Free India' | 1942-1944 | Two pro-Government propaganda pamphlets India's Right to Freedom (1942) and 'Answers to an Intelligent Man's Questions' (c1944); and a cyclostyled anti-British propaganda sheet 'Free India' (1942).Dated as: 1942; 1944. The 'Answers to an Intelligent Man's Questions' is critical of Gandhi, and Congress, while 'India's Right to Freedom' is about the Cripp's proposals. | Cripps, Gandhi | India |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
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| | | | (1942).Dated as: 1942; 1944 | | | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur Photo Eur 211 | Copies taken from the microfilm (IOR Pos 3658) of the Reports, dated Jul-Aug 1947, of the Members of the Bengal and Punjab Boundary Commissions. | | Reports, dated Jul-Aug 1947, of the Members of the Bengal and Punjab Boundary Commissions. It includes report of non-Muslim member Mr. Justice B.K. Mukherjee and Mr. Justice C.C. Biswas. Muslim members whose report was incorporated were Mr. justice A.S.M Akram and Mr. Justice S.A. Rahman. | Boundary Commission | Bengal |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur F161/45 | Bengal and Calcutta: S G Taylor: 'Final Years of Stress in Bengal' (nd) | 1942-1947 | Report of S.G. Taylor in a capacity of police official on last few years of the raj in Bengal. His report covers the communal politics of the then Chief Minister of Bengal and the impact of the 'Direct Action', the Bengal famine and black marketing of many members of the assembly. | S.G. Taylor, Gandhi | Bengal, Noakhali, Calcutta |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------|
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/7/1 2411 | Bengal Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1947 | Aug-Sep 1947 | The Calcutta Gazette containing the Bengal Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1947, giving power to magistrates and police officer to fire against perpetrators of violence and lawlessness | F.J. Burrows, M. Mukhurji | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/8/8 35 | Evacuation plan: East Bengal | Jun 1948-Dec 1948 | Plans of evacuation of non-Asiatic personnel in an emergency from East Bengal | Ayub Khan, A. R. Adair | East Bengal |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/I/1/42 5 | Bengal riots | 1946 | Description of Riots in Calcutta on Direct Action Day of the Muslim League. A letter by Phillips Talbott gives a personal account of the riot. Transcript of radio broadcast of the speeches of the Governor of Bengal calling people to stop riots | Philips Talbott, Surawardy | Calcutta |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/8/4 75 | Elections in India | 1945-46 | Detailed election result of Bengal where Muslim League clinched majority over congress. Newspaper cuttings of The Hindustan Times (8 April 1946) and The Dawn (5 April 1946) discussed the malpractice of the League and the victory of the League respectively. | Abul Kalam Azad, Gandhi, Jinnah | Bengal |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur F174/1125 | Political Adviser to the ITA: notes on the political situation in India and Pakistan and its implications for the tea industry | 1948 | Three private and confidential notes for Indian Tea Association from J.L. Llewellyn about the political situation in India immediately after Independence. The note on 5 January 1948, describes the scenes of independence and of communal riots and displacement of large population as refugees. The note of 30 January 1948 highlights the growing tension between India and Pakistan. It observes Gandhi's role and anticipates threat on his life. The third note of 4 March 1948 discusses the aftermath of the assassination of Gandhi. | Gandhi, Mountbatten, J.L. Llewellyn | Punjab, India, Pakistan |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/7/10574 | Memorandum of Hyderabad Dist. Cloth Merchants Association | 04-Nov-46 | A memorandum sent to the Viceroy by the Hyderabad Dist. Cloth Merchants Association urging to dismiss the Bengal Government for its failure to stop atrocities on Hindu minorities. | | East Bengal |

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|-----------------|---|------------------|--|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur F158/259 | Partition - India | 1943-1950 | The file contains miscellaneous documents pertaining to the aftermath of the Partition. A number of articles and news items on the subject were collected. For instance, 'Economics of Divided India (The Times, Jan 1948), 'Economic Consequences of Partition (Statesman, 15 Aug 1948), 'The Fateful Years that Led to a Partitioned India' (Daily Telegraph, 19 Oct 1947) etc. A booklet called India News compiled important news and declarations in India till week ending on 18 December 1947. A notification of the Legislative Dept. of 17 August 1947 brought out reports of the Bengal Boundary Commission and Punjab Boundary Commission for general information. | Gandhi, Patel, Jinnah, | India, Pakistan, Bengal |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur E341/46 | Papers, including telegram exchanges between the Viceroy and Governor of Bengal concerning the position of Calcutta after Partition. | Apr-47 | Top secret' correspondences between Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal regarding schemes of Bengal Partition. There was a concern about Calcutta, as Jinnah and Muslim League claimed it. There is a detailed report and explanatory note on the Partition of Bengal. | J.D. Tyson, Christie, Nehru, Jinnah | India, Pakistan, Bengal |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|----------------|--|--|----------------|
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur D911/11 | Notes made for evidence in enquiry into Calcutta the Massacres of 1946 | 1946 | A confidential type-written report on the massacre in Calcutta on the 16 August 1946 by a person who was a part of the Writers Building administration. The report was of two parts: the first part describes the incidents of violence happened in places like Theatre Road, Chowringhee, Dalhousie Square, Mallick bazar, Park Street, , Park Circus, Ballygunge etc. The second part of the report is about rescue operations which was conducted during violence. The report covered the days of 16-20 August 1946. There is a printed 8-page report entitled 'Rescue Organization Report' gives a day-wise description of measures and operations starting from 19 August to 24 August. | George Pinnell, J. Saddler, Kiron Shankar Ray, Shamsuddin , Jyoti Basu | Calcutta |

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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur D911/12 | Note on the causes of the Calcutta Disturbances, Aug 1946, Home Dept, Govt of Bengal | 1946 | The printed note was prepared by the Home Department of the Government of Bengal. It discussed the subject particularly on four broad area: i) Deterioration in the relations between the two communities, ii) Undermining of authority, iii) Preparations by the Muslim League for Direct Action Day, iv) Hindu and Congress reactions to the observance of the Direct Action Day. It discussed the historical, and socio-cultural causes of animosity between the two communities which got political orientation during the Partition of Bengal in 1905. The appendices contain a number of resolutions and manifestos of the Muslim League, and English translation of prayers and calls of Muslim organizations for Direct Action. There is also a statement of the Bengal Provincial Congress on this issue. | Mahammud UsmanKali p[ada Mukherji, Surendra Mohan Ghosh | Calcutta, Bengal |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur D911/13 | Memorandum on the communal riot at Lahuria, Jessore | 1946 | A type-written report specially on police firing in Narail on an armed Muslim mob to stop their bloody conflict with Namasudras. The firing and the riot took place on 17 may 1946. | Jasoda Kanta Roy | Jessore, Bengal |

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| Repository | Collection Area | Reference | Title | Creation dates | Scope and Content | Related persons | Related places |
|-----------------|---|------------------------------|--|----------------|--|-----------------|----------------|
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur D911/14 | Rescue Organisation Report, Chief Minister's Dept, Govt of Bengal, concerning the rescue of people from Calcutta to relief camps | 1946 | a printed 8-page report entitled 'Rescue Organization Report' gives a day-wise description of measures and operations starting from 19 August to 24 August. | | Calcutta |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/I/1/11 29 File 462/125 | Reconstruction in India | 1943-1947 | Leaflets related to the reconstruction of India after the World War-II. "India Plans for the Future" is an eight-page leaflet surveying schemes for the industrial and economic development of India. It was issued by the Information Department of the India Office. "First Report on the Progress of Reconstruction Planning" was published on 1 March 1944 by the Govt. of India, Reconstruction Committee of Council. | | India |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/8/8 57/4 | West Bengal | Jun-Oct 1948 | Reports on the condition of West Bengal after the Partition, especially that of refugees and their migrations. | | West Bengal |

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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/I/1/1139 File 462/127j | Series of illustrated pamphlets on post-war planning and reconstruction in India prepared by Bureau of Public Information | 1945-1946 | Illustrated pamphlets like "Post-War Planning: An Introduction", "400 Millions to be Fed", "Conquest of Ignorance" aimed to bring out for public information the Government's initiatives in general developments, food production, and education. | | India |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur E341/46 | Papers, including telegram exchanges between the Viceroy and Governor of Bengal concerning the position of Calcutta after Partition. | Apr-47 | Correspondences between the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal regarding the status of Calcutta after the Partition and both provinces wanted it. The Governor opined that Calcutta should be kept outside the Partition plan as an interim arrangement. But the Viceroy was against the idea of keeping Calcutta as free city. | Tyson, Ismay | Calcutta, Bengal |

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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur/F236/155 | Notes, articles, photographs and correspondence with Gopal Ghose | 1945-1949 | Correspondences and draft notes of Bill Archer about the painter Gopal Ghose, who made few paintings on the political activities, and violence of 1946 around Partition and communal riots. The letters included a few from Gopal Ghose explaining him as an artist, and the influence of other artists on him. Few letters were written by the Bengali poet Bishnu Dey about Gopal Ghose, and Bishnu's own opinion about sexuality and Tagore. Nine black and white photographs of some of Gopal's sketches along with seven photos of the artist are also included in the file. A rough draft in pencil of Archer about Gopal Ghose and his paintings is a part of this collection. | Bill Archer, Gopal Ghose | Dumka, Calcutta, London |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/8/123 | Anti-British propaganda | Mar 1937-Nov 1941 | The file contains official correspondences of anti-British radio propaganda broadcast by Japan, and intended for the Indians. The broadcast was in Hindustani language, and subsequently was understood by a large number of Indian population. Copies of protest letters sent to Japan Government are also included in the file. | | Japan, burma, Hong Kong |

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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/6/1645 | Japan: detection of Anti-British propaganda in the Asian Review : enclosures of English translation copies | Nov 1919-May 1921 | The file contains confidential correspondences and reports about a monthly journal called 'The Asia Review', published in Japan. The journal was, as the report mentioned, an organ of that political party, of which Toyama Mitsuru was the chieftain, and which preached a doctrine of Asia for the Asiatics with Japan as leader in Asia. There are six 'Asian Review' in the file, and the March-April 1921 issue brought an article 'Historical Investigation into the Name Indies as Applied to India' by a Bengali Sital Chandra Chakravarty. | Curzon, Toyama Mitsuru | Tokyo, Japan |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/7/1767 | Letter from D.H. Jogina (?) drawing attention to anti-British feeling in India | 20-Jan-38 | A hand-written letter by D.H. Jogina of Bombay to Lord Lamington attracting his attention to anti-British activities of the Indian National Congress. | D.H. Jogina, Lamington | Bombay |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/7/15831 | Anti-British feeling in India and Pakistan | Sep-Oct 1947 | The file contains newspaper cutting from the Hindustan Times of a news where H.N. Kunzru denied that he had made any statement against the European officers. A telegram report the UK High Commission to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth | H.N. Kunzru | Allahabad |

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| | | | | | Relations on this statement also features in the file. | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/8/123 | Anti-British propaganda | Mar 1937-Nov 1941 | Report on the Japanese broadcast of anti-British propaganda in Hindustani language. | | Japan, India |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur/F341/139 | Ganguli, Santa: Netaji and B.V. (chiefly recollections of anti-British activities on behalf of Subhas Chandra Bose and the Bengal volunteers) | 1939-1942 | An article written by Santa Ganguli, who was a member of the Bengal Volunteer, a nationalist organization formed by Subhas Chandra Bose. It discusses the role of Netaji in leading various activities of the organization, specially after his escape from India. | Subhas Chandra Bose, Santa Ganguli, Hem Chandra Ghosh | Bengal |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | Mss Eur Photo Eur 425 | D A Barker-Wyatt papers. | 1947 | An article titled, 'Partition of India 1947: The Memoirs and Experiences of a Sapper Subaltern with 2nd Indian Airborne Division | D.A. Barker-Wyatt | Multan |

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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/L/PJ/7/1 2500 | Appointment of Sir Cyril Radcliffe, Chairman, Punjab and Bengal Boundary Commissions | 01-Jun-47 | I. Letter of Cyril Radcliffe dated 21.8.1947 (both typed and hand-written), to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations requesting him to make arrangement of his remuneration of £100 for chairing the Boundary Commission, and not £2000 which he was entitled to. II. Letter of R.G. Chisholm dated 18 July 1947, to the Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, informing him that Lady Radcliffe might not travel to India. III. Reuter news of 8 July 1947 that Sir Cyril Radcliffe 'arrived in New Delhi today by air from London'. III. A.G. Department notification that Sir Cyril Radcliffe would fly out to India on the 6th July & his fare would be paid by the AG, India Office. Lady Radcliffe might join him later & her passage would be similarly treated. III. Telegram of Secretary of State to the Viceroy regarding arrangements for H.C. Beaumont to join Radcliffe as his Secretary. IV. Letter of the AG to the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner, India about the payment of £100 to Sir Cyril Radcliffe. Letter (5 July 1947) to Sir Cyril Radcliffe informing him that | Cyril Radcliffe, H. C. Beaumont, R.G. Chisholm, L.H. Wakely, Lord Mountbatten, Lord Listowel, Mr. Rumbold, Mr. Shattock | India, Bengal, Punjab, Pakistan, London |

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| | | | | | <p>Mr. H.C. Beaumont would be his Secretary, and arrangements of his (Sir Cyril Radcliffe) air travel to India. V. Confidential letter (4 July 1947) to Sir Cyril Radcliffe giving information about his travel and stay in India. VI. Letter (4 July 1947) to L.H. Wakely, Ministry of Civil Aviation regarding arrangement of air travel for Lady Radcliffe to India. VII. Letter to Sir P. Patrick about the remuneration of £7000 that Sir Cyril Radcliffe claimed for his assignment. According to the letter, it seemed too high for a job of two months. VIII. Telegram from the Viceroy (3 July 1947) to the Secretary of State for India on the payment of Sir Cyril Radcliffe. IX. Extract from private and secret letter of Lord Mountbatten to Lord Listowel expressing satisfaction on the appointment of Sir Cyril Radcliffe as the Chairman of the Boundary Commission. X. Confidential report from the Information Dept to the Viceroy about the career of Sir Cyril Radcliffe. XI. A letter of Mr. Rumbold (3 July 1947) mentioning the name of Mr. Shattock as proposed chairman of the</p> | | |

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| | | | | | <p>Boundary Commission. XI. Acknowledgement receipt written by Sir Cyril Radcliffe of a letter regarding the payment of £100. XII. Official announcement of the name of the members of the Boundary Commissions for Bengal and Punjab on 30 June 1947. The name of Chairman would be announced later. XII. A most urgent note (28 June 1947) from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy requesting some clarification like terms of reference of the Boundary Commissions before meeting Sir Cyril Radcliffe. XII. Note (27 June 1947) from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India reporting the outcome of the meeting of the Partition Council. XIII. Letter dated 13 June of Lord Chancellor to Lord Listowel about meeting Sir Cyril Radcliffe, and Sir Cyril Radcliffe's responses & financial conditions to the proposal of the Chairmanship of the Boundary Commissions. XIV. A letter from Listowel about the necessity of setting up an arbitration tribunal for addressing issues of the partition, and the essential qualification of the</p> | | |

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| | | | | | Chairman of such a tribunal. XV. Telegram of from the Viceroy (7 June 1947) about the necessity of setting up an arbitration tribunal for addressing issues of the partition. XVI. A letter of H.A.F. Rumbold (25 August 1947) forwarding letter of C. Radcliffe where he expressed his wish to relinquish all his claim to remuneration, and instead wanted to draw £100. XVIII. Letter from the Secretary to the Govt. of India to the Secretary to the Govt. of Pakistan about the adjustment of payment of £100 to Mr. Radcliffe between two countries. XIX. Hand-written letter of C. Radcliffe (21 Aug 1947) to Carter informing that he had relinquished his emolument as a Chairman. XX. | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/POS/3658 | Partition Proceeding, Volume I | 26-Jul-48 | I. General: II. Partition Machinery: A. Statement of His Majesty's Government dated 3rd. June 1947. B. Resolution of Acceptance of Main Political Parties. C. The Indian Independence Act, 1947. D. Transitional Reconstitution of the Central Government. III. Division of Personnel: IV. Division of Office, Equipment & Furniture V. Division | | |

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| | | | | | of Office Records VI. Division of Libraries, Archives and Museums VII. Unique Establishments VIII. Judicial Bodies Effect of Partition IX. Provincial Problems X. Miscellaneous | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/POS/3658 | Partition Proceeding, Volume II | 26-Jul-48 | I. Report of the Main Committee. A. Report of the Committee. B. Recommendation of the Steering Committee. C. Decision of the Partition Council II. Supplementary Report of the Committee on Lease/Lend Silver. III. Decisions of the Partition Council on matters which remained outstanding on the 15th August 1947 | | |
| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/POS/3658 | Partition Proceeding, Volume III | 26-Jul-48 | 1. Central Revenues. 2. Miscellaneous Revenues. 3. Contracts. 4. Currency, Coinage and Exchange. 5. Budget and Accounts. 6. Economic Relations (Controls). 7. Economic Relations (Trade). 8. Domicile and Nationality. 9. Foreign Relations. | | |

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| British Library | India Office Records and Private Papers | IOR/POS/3658 | Partition Proceeding, Volume VI | 26-Jul-48 | 1. General 2. Bengal Boundary Commission: A. Report of Non-Muslim Members B. Report of Muslim Members. 3. Bengal (Sylhet) Boundary Commission: A. Report of Non-Muslim Members B. Report of Muslim Members C. Sir Cyril Radcliffe's Award. 4. Punjab Boundary Commission. 5. Decisions of the Indo-Pakistan Boundary Dispute Tribunal | | |

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