



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

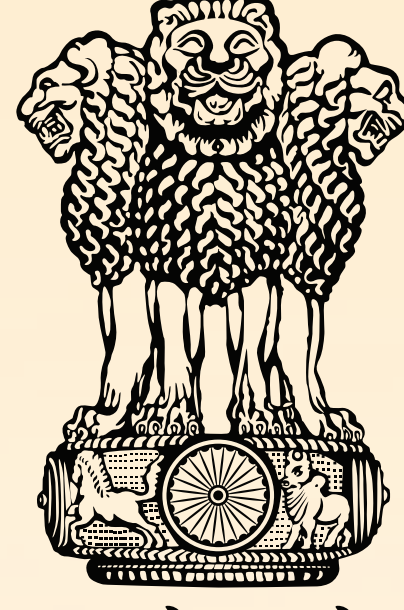


Hon'ble Prime Minister
Shri Narendra Modi



“Partition’s pains can never be forgotten. Millions of our sisters and brothers were displaced and many lost their lives due to mindless hate and violence. In memory of the struggles and sacrifices of our people, 14th August will be observed as **Partition Horrors Remembrance Day.**”

(Tweet by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Dated: **14th August, 2021**)



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Background

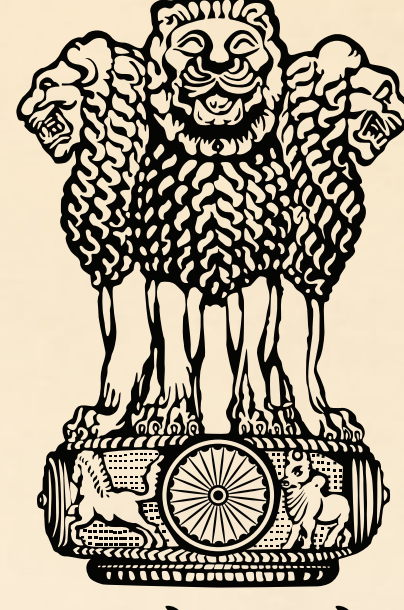
The partition of India in its most basic form is a story of unprecedented human displacement and forced migration. It is a story in which millions sought new homes in environments that were alien and resistive. More than being a story of a violent divide based on faith and religion it is also a story of how a way of life and ages of co-existence came to a sudden and dramatic end.

About 6 million non-Muslims moved out from what had become West Pakistan and another 6.5 million Muslims moved out from the Indian part of Punjab, Delhi, etc., into West Pakistan. In the east, an estimated 2 million non-Muslims moved out of East Bengal (Pakistan) and later in 1950 another 2 million non-Muslims moved into West (India) Bengal. It is estimated that about one million Muslims had moved out of West Bengal.

The estimate of those killed has varied from 500,000 to over 1,000,000. The generally accepted figure stands at around 500,000.

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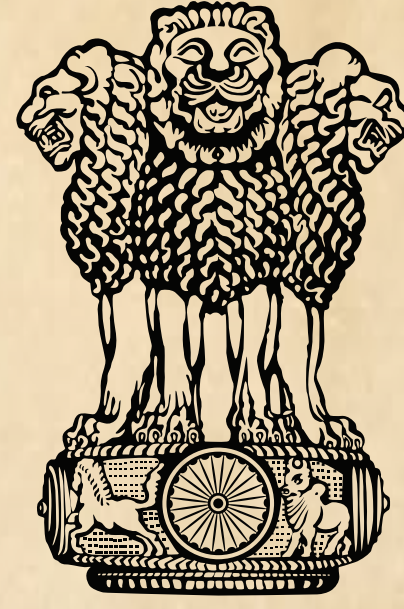
“The British Government was mediator rather than arbitrator”

On February 20 (1947) British Prime Minister Clement Attlee had announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to hand over power and leave India not later than 30 June 1948. The whole process however was fast forwarded by Lord Mountbatten by almost a year. Mountbatten had returned to New Delhi from London on May 31, 1947, carrying with him the approval for advancing the transfer of power. The plan was broadly agreed upon in the historic meeting of June 2, 1947. The decision to partition India was like a pre-condition. There was widespread opposition to the plan in general and more specifically to the idea that a country such as India should be partitioned on the basis of religious following. The mental divide appears, it was said, to have existed only among the leaders and other interests who saw in the country's partition their own bright future.

Viceroy Mountbatten along with Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kripalani, Sardar Baldev Singh, Sardar Abdur Nishjar, Liaquat Ali and Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

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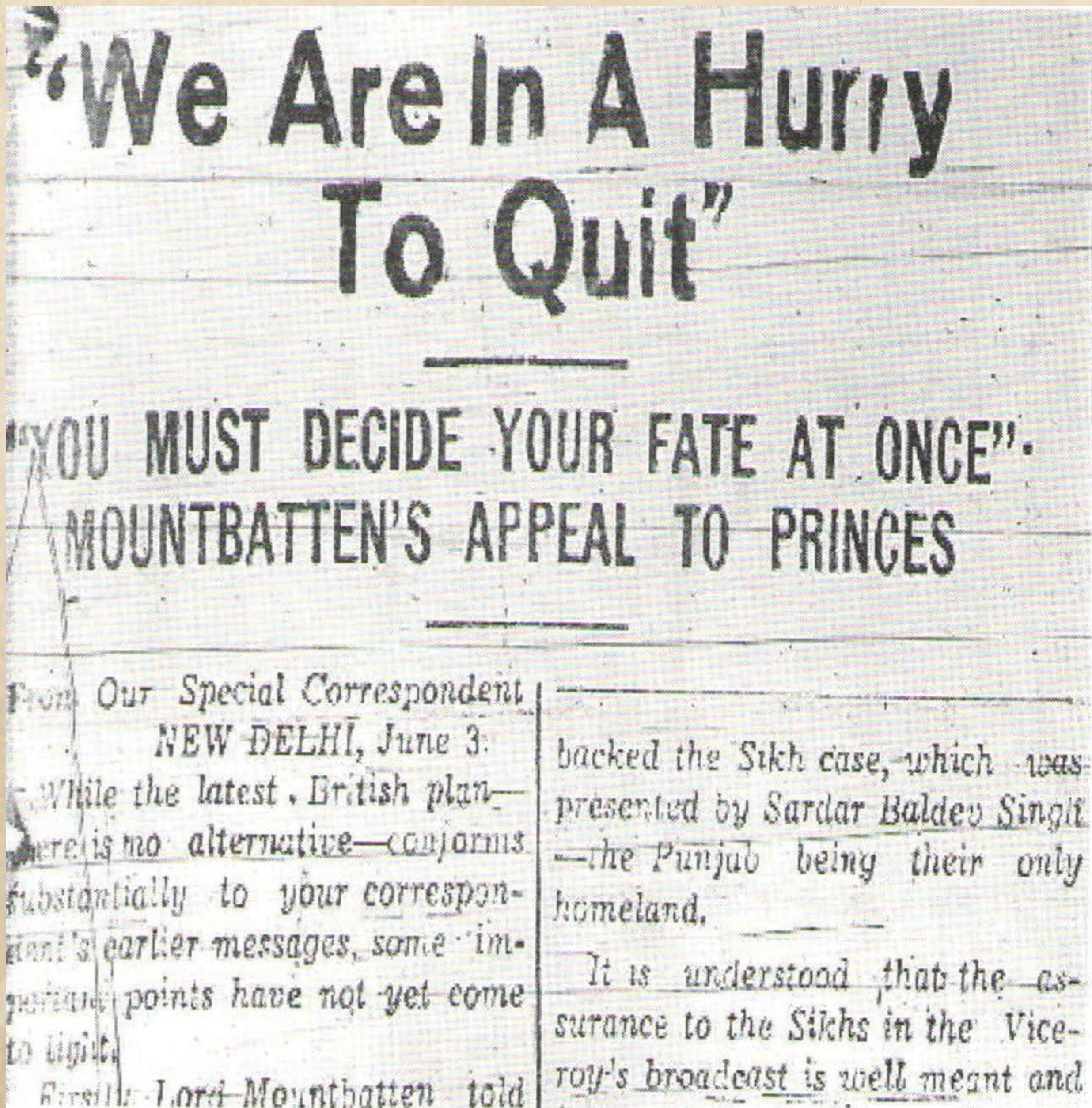
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Historic Press Conference: June 4, 1947

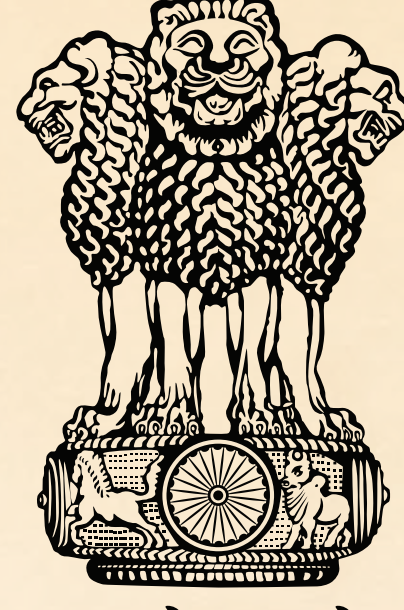


Viceroy Lord Mountbatten addressed a historic press conference in New Delhi on June 4, 1947. As the Viceroy announced the plan to transfer power almost a year ahead of the earlier schedule a series of questions followed. The most important was regarding the transfer of population. The Viceroy's answer was : "Personally I don't see it (people moving out) . . . some measure of transfer will come about in a natural way . . . people will transfer themselves . . ." (The Tribune June 5, 1947) As time would show this would be a huge understatement. Over 13 million people were uprooted and forced to migrate as a result of the partition.



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The All India Muslim League Resolves on Partition



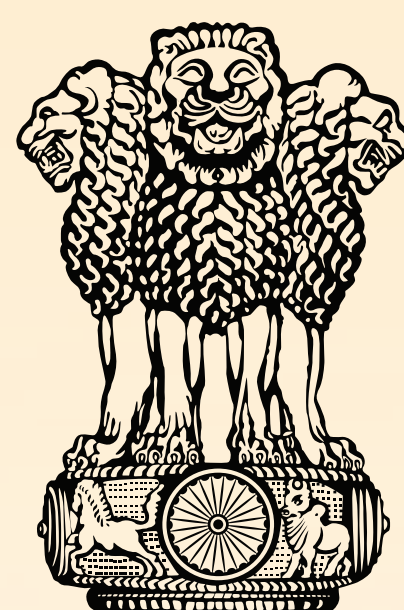
(Illustrated London News July 5, 1947 (Digital Photo Archives NMML New Delhi))

The All India Muslim League had met on June 9, 1947 at the Imperial Hotel in New Delhi. The resolution seeking partition was virtually unanimous - 300 for and 10 against. Jinnah is seen making the announcement of the passage of the resolution to the press. Many League leaders were unhappy for the division of the new dominion of Pakistan into two wings East and West. This, as time would show, was not a workable idea. The East of Pakistan was forced to separate and form the new dominion of Bangladesh in 1971.

Illustrated London News July 5, 1947 (Digital Photo Archives NMML New Delhi)

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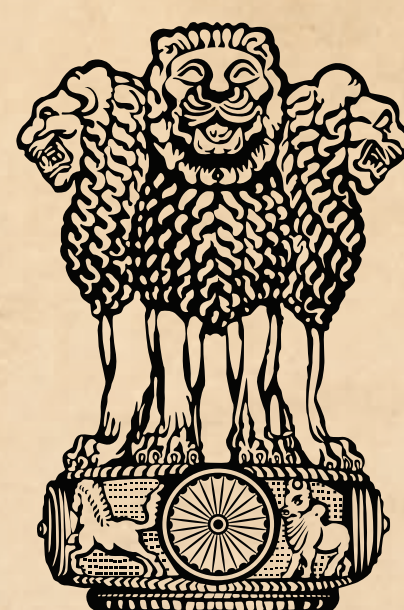


Meeting with the Indian Leaders on 2 June 1947. From Mountbatten's left: Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Sardar Baldev Singh, Acharya Kripalani, Sardar Patel, and Pandit Nehru.

On 4 June, at a Press Conference, Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy of India, announced the date of independence as 14/15 August. This was much sooner than anyone had expected. The Independence of India Act was passed by the British Parliament on July 18 to accommodate the faster time-table announced by Lord Mountbatten.

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Co-Existence: A Way of Life

The extensive and brutal nature of the communal violence that rocked parts of India in 1946 and 1947 has been written upon at length. The nature of violence sought not only to destroy peoples' lives but to remove cultural and physical presence of the 'other' group.

The fact remains that the regions that saw the tragic unfolding of this violence had seen the very same communities co-existing for centuries. Punjab, Bihar, the United Provinces and of course Bengal are some examples where co-existence had been a way of life. Clashes did occur but they were usually localized and came to an end as quickly as they had begun. In the pre-1947 Punjab, it would be difficult to identify a single village that could be claimed by any community with exclusivity.

**'On the Threshold of Nationhood:
Communal Rioting in the Punjab'**



Very similar to the devastation of the war (II World War) : The Nata Bazaar in Lahore after it had been wrecked.



Typical of many such scenes in the Punjab : Shops and houses set on fire in the village of Mander, near Rawalpindi, March (1947)



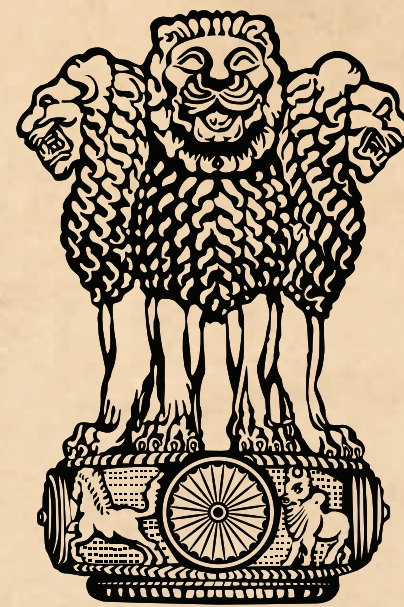
The aftermath of communal rioting : Wrecked buildings in Amritsar photographed during one of the periods when the curfew was relaxed to enable the inhabitants to obtain food.



British troops patrolling the streets of Amritsar during the rioting.

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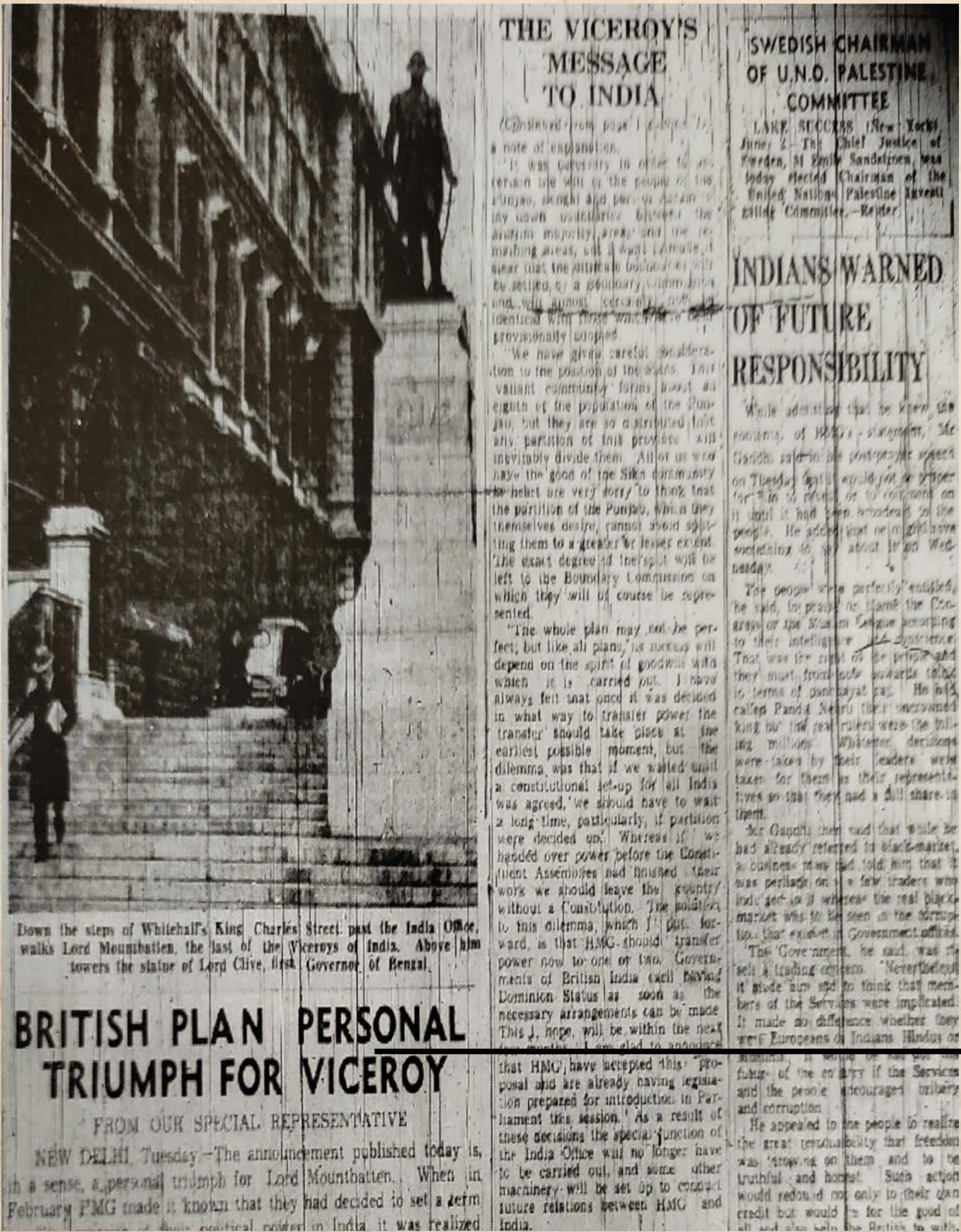
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Press Opinions: ‘Tragic that India should have found Dominion Status in Division not in Unity’



"Those who are saying that the division of India has become almost inevitable and in the same breath are appealing to their countrymen to get ready to receive the gift of independence are talking in contradictory terms. In my opinion the leaders . . . have fallen prey to British."

- Baba Kharak Singh, the senior and highly respected Punjab leader (The Tribune June 25, 1947).

British Plan Personal Triumph for Viceroy

Sir C.J. Radcliffe (30 March, 1899 - 1 April, 1977)



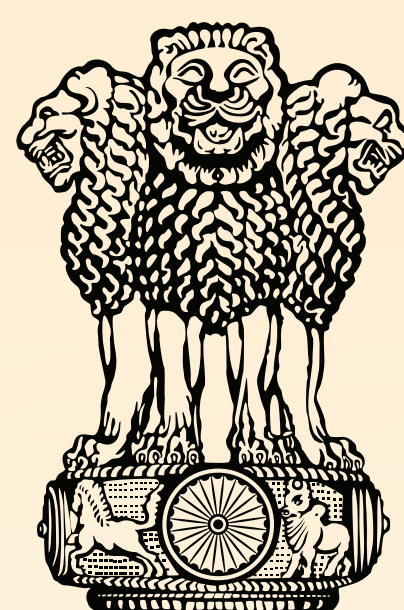
Sir Radcliffe, the man who was assigned to draw the line for partition had never earlier visited India. There was no way he could have understood its complexities. When he was first approached to head the Punjab Boundary Commission, he was expected to complete the task by June 1948. But as it turned out with the Transfer of Power being preponed by almost a year, he had just three weeks to draw the line. The process was conducted like a personal agenda. As this report suggests, the whole plan and the preponed schedule of its implementation was seen as a personal triumph of the Viceroy.

‘Dangerous principle - namely a man changes his nationality with religion’

"Frankly I am unable to understand...the reasons behind the acceptance of the British plan of partition...I am bound to support my government... I regret to say however that ... we have accepted a dangerous principle namely a man changes his nationality with religion... whether the acceptance of this rather reactionary principle will help India to avoid civil war I do not know." - William Dobie, M.P. House of Commons (The Tribune, June 6, 1947).

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“WE SHALL NOT BE CARRIED AWAY BY RELIGIOUS CONSIDERATIONS”

Welfare of Kashmir Our First Concern

Sheikh Abdullah's Address to National Conference Workers

SRINAGAR, Oct. 11.—“You can rest assured that the National Conference will give out its opinion on the question of Kashmir joining the Indian Union or Pakistan after considering it solely from the point of view of the welfare and prosperity of our country. Religious and other prejudices will not stand in our way to find the correct solution of this important issue,” said Sheikh Abdullah, President of the All India States People's Conference, addressing a gathering of National Conference workers at Mujahid Manzil.

Continuing, Sheikh Abdullah said : “Our Prime concern at this stage is the emancipation of 40 lakhs of people living in this State. We can consider the question of joining one or the other dominion only when we have achieved our objective. We cannot decide it so long as we are slaves. Of course, we will support accession to that dominion where our demand for freedom will be recognised and encouraged. We cannot join those who say that the issue of accession is to be decided by the Rajas, Nawabs and Nizams and not by the people.”

Referring next to the “Quit Kashmir” slogan which was sponsored by him, he said : “This slogan meant nothing more than this that sovereignty belonged to the people of the State and that the Maharaja should rule as a constitutional monarch. The right of making or marring our destinies should be ours. This perfectly genuine demand was wrongly interpreted and the outside world was made to believe that I aimed at the deposition of the ruler. The people of Jammu and Kashmir States, are inseparably connected with the nine crores of people living in the 562 Indian States. The States people are out to secure freedom from the unbridled aristocracy and establish democratic governments in all states. The ruler may be there, but only as constitutional heads. Power must be transferred to the people.”—U.P. I.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH FLYING TO DELHI

SRINAGAR, Oct. 11.—Sheikh Abdullah, President, All-India States People's Conference, proposes to fly to New Delhi shortly to acquaint himself with the satyagraha movements in some of the Indian States. He will also arrange for the repatriation of those Kashmiris in India who wanted to return to Kashmir. Sheikh Abdulla will meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his stay in Delhi.—U. P. I.

- Sheikh Abdullah's Address to National Conference Workers

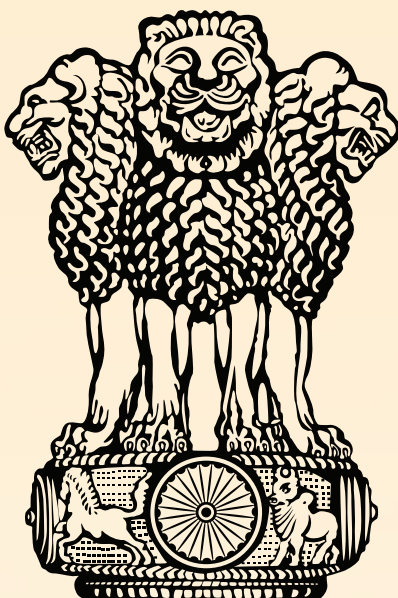
INDIAN MUSLIMS PLEDGE LOYALTY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11.—Syed Fazal Haq, a Muslim League leader of Orissa, has, in a statement, extended the support of the Muslims of Orissa to the Indian Dominion.

The Shia Political Conference from Bombay has also declared its whole-hearted loyalty to the Indian Union and has expressed determination to regard India as their motherland.

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Migration

Ambala Cantt., Wednesday, July 21, 1948.

MISSING HINDUS AND SIKHS OF MULTAN AND MUZAFFARGARH

NEW DELHI, July 18.—Information regarding 394 non-Muslims originally belonging to the Districts of Multan and Muzaffargarh, has been received by the Search Service Organisation of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India.

Relations, friends and acquaintances of the persons listed below are requested to contact the Officer-in-Charge, Search Service Organisation, Room No. 86, 'P' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi, or at any of the Search Service Bureau attached to the main refugee camps in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Ambala, Kurukshetra, and Gurgaon.

In the following list the information about refugees who have not been able to contact their relatives is arranged in the following order:—

First, the name of the refugee; second, the name of the next of kin, and third, the age of the refugee and the fourth the name of the village or home town of the refugee.

As regards the abbreviations used in the list, s/o stands for "son of"; d/o stands for "daughter of" and w/o stands for "wife of."

Arjan Singh s/o Nader Singh, 8; Atma Bai w/o Chander Bhan, 18; Rinda; Atam Devi d/o Chandu Bhan, 20; Amrampur, s/o Wadhwa Singh, 60, 16, Chak. —B—

Bachni d/o Tek Singh, 1; Bachan Kaur d/o Jivan Singh, 16; Janalpur; Bachan Singh s/o Hakam Singh, 5, Chak No. 521. Bechano d/o Labh Singh, Bacho w/o Dider Singh, 20; Shekhi Bagan d/o Karam Chand, 3, Chak No. 521, Bakhta w/o Hira Singh, 40; Bellala, Balwant Singh s/o Jawahar Singh 1 month, Bando d/o Lala Singh, 8; Belwala, Bans Raji d/o Karam Chand 5, Salarwan, Bansi Lal s/o Dyal Dass, 2; Makhdumpur, Barkat Kaur d/o Hakam Singh, 23, Chak No. 52, Bela Ram s/o Ladhuram, 8, Amrampur, Bhadur Singh s/o Hardial Singh 8, Bellala, Bhag Kaur d/o Fota Singh, 5 months, Bhago w/o Sulakhan Singh, 28, Chak No. 16, Bhag Wanti w/o Bihari Lal, 19, Chanki Sobha Khan, Bhag Wanti w/o Mehnga Ram, 46, Bhani w/o Mewa Singh 25, Kalana, Biran Wan d/o Bhag Ram, Bhirswan Bai w/o Bhera Ram, 38, Ludhiana; Bhole d/o Visakha Singh 14, Biant Kaur d/o Mewa Singh, 7, Bibi w/o Kartar Singh 20, Biranwa w/o Karam Chand, 28; Kaland, Bira d/o Rudhar 7, Bishan Devi d/o Deva Ram, 7, Kund, Bishan Devi w/o Chem Chand 27, Shulaabadi, Bishan Kaur d/o Ram Singh 12, Budho Bai w/o Jinda Ram, Muradpur. —C—

Chitar Kaur d/o Ranjit Singh, 10, Chandra Wali w/o Munga Ram, 10, Raipur, Charan Kaur d/o Batan Singh, 20, Chak No. 10, Chiman Lal, s/o Ram Chand 9, Nooti, Chunil Lal, s/o Ganesh Dass, 10. —D—

Dava Nand s/o Sri Krishan 6, Devi Daval s/o Lacho Ram, 12, Sobha Khan, Devi Ditta, s/o Mula Ram, 15, Fatepur, Devki w/o Tola Ram, 30, Fatepur, Devi w/o Hola Ram, 30, Fatehpur, Devi Bai w/o Mula Ram 29, Fatehpur, Diali w/o Budhu, 30, Tibi. —G—

Gali w/o Hakamat 70, Khanwala, Ganesh Dass b/o Jinda Ram, Muradpur, Ganga Devi d/o Sasakha Mai, 18, Amirpur, Ganga Devi w/o Sodha Ram 18, Amirpur, Ganto w/o Ram Singh, 18, Laya, Ganto d/o Shanker Singh, 18, Amirpur, Ganto Bai w/o Sobha Mai, 16, Amirpur, Gali w/o Sukum Lal 65, Khan Bela Gobind Singh s/o Sant Singh, 10, Bellala, Gulab Kaur d/o Fota Singh 4, Khanewal, Gulabo d/o Ussakha 18, Amirpur, Gura Ditta w/o Puren Dass 15, Gotti, Guran Ditta Bai, d/o Viro, 16, Chak Sewa Ram, Guran Ditti Mula 13, Fatehpur, Gurbachan Kaur w/o Kartar Singh, 26, P. O. Khanewal, Gurro d/o Natha Singh, 10, Gurdial b/o Jinda Ram, Muradpur. —H—

Hanso d/o Latha Ram 7, Makhdumpur, Harbans Singh, s/o Shajoo Singh, 4, Harbans Singh, s/o Miher Singh 5, Hari Chand s/o Jinda Ram, Muradpur, Hari Krishan s/o Amolak Ram, 14, Harit Singh s/o Sohan Singh, 1 month, Harnam Dass, s/o Khushal Chand, 20, Maiki, Harnam Kaur w/o Devi Dass, 10, Harnam Kaur d/o Swaran Singh, 30, Harnam Kaur d/o Jit Singh, 13, Chak No. 20, Hazar Kaur w/o Teja Singh 28, Jinnawal, Hazar w/o Sunder Singh 28, Chak No. 16, Fakami d/o Shankar Singh, 8, Chak No. 521. —I—

Indre d/o Hardyal Singh, 14, Belvan Wali P. O. Fatehpur, Indro d/o Lal Singh 12, Bellala, Ishar Devi w/o Ram Chand, 21, Makhdumpur, Ishar Singh d/o Miha Singh, 12, Bellala, Ishar d/o Sarwan Singh, 7, Isher Devi d/o Amolak Ram 14. —J—

Jagdish b/o Jodha Ram, Jagiro d/o Gujjar Singh 2, Chak No. 23, Jai Devi w/o Tota Ram, 22, Chak No. 13, P. O. Kot Ram Chand, Jai Kaur w/o Labh Singh, Jamna w/o Tara, 60, Chak Bedi, P. O. Saidwal, Jamna Bai, w/o Ram Lal, 20, Jasbir Singh s/o Gurcharan Singh, 5, Chak No. 16, Om Parkash s/o Deva Ram, (5), Kund;

Jaspal Kaur w/o Jagjit Singh, 16, Jeet Kaur d/o Vir Singh, 13, Jeeto d/o Lachhman Singh, 12, Janakpur, Jit Kaur w/o Har Charan Singh, 20, Jito d/o Kartar Singh, 1, Joginder Kaur d/o Kishan Chand 13, Chak No. 19, Joginder Kumar s/o Prabh Dial, 11, Jumo d/o Wazira, 10. —K—

Kali, 6, Khanewal, Kamlesh Rani d/o Chanan Lal, Makhdumpur, Karon Kamon d/o Latha Ram, 6, Karam Devi w/o Isher Dass, 32, Kacha Khah, Karam Kaur w/o Gari Singh, 25, Karmu w/o Ishar Dass 30, Chak No. 19, Karam Kaur w/o Bisakha Singh, Karam Singh s/o Sulakhan Singh (5 months), Chak No. 16, Karamu w/o Charan Dass, 40, Chak No. 29, Kartar Kaur d/o Sher Singh, 16, Kartara s/o Hakam Singh, 3 mths., Chak No. 32, Kartar Kaur w/o Gurcharan Singh, 22, Chak No. 16, Kartar Kaur w/o Gujjar Singh, 35, Chak No. 78, Kartar Kaur d/o Kartar Singh, 14, Belayawala, Kartar Singh s/o Teja Singh, 8, Kartaro d/o Karora, 15, Belwala, Kartara d/o Sur Singh, 8, Kashila Bai d/o Hazari Ram, 13, Shor Kot, Kaushalya d/o Mahalya Ram 15, Gulamsan, Kesar Kaur d/o Tota Singh, 25, Kesri d/o Singera Ram 30, Tibi, Kishan w/o Dewa Ram, 35, Kund, Kishna, w/o Sewa Ram, 35, Kund, Kisini d/o Ladhuram, 8, Amirpur, Kishni Bai w/o Pira Lal, 30, Fatehpur, Krishna Vanti w/o Mela Ram, 20, Dandot, Krishan Kaur d/o Amir Singh, Makhdumpur, Krishan Lal s/o Ram Chand, 8, Krishana d/o Jivan Dass, Makhdumpur, Krishan w/o Wazir Chand, Makhdumpur, Kuldip Kaur, Uttam Chand 18, Kundan s/o Punnu Sain, 8, Belayawala, P. O. Jalalpur, Kundan Kaur w/o Sarwan Singh, 30, Kundan s/o Ramu Ram, 10, Belwala, Kushalaya Devi d/o Balwant Singh, 15, Shor Kot Kashiya Vanti d/o Hazari Ram 13, Shorkot, Lachmi Bai w/o Siano, (30), Khan Bela; Lachmi d/o Jivan Dass, Makhdumpur, Lachmi Bai w/o Badha Kishan, (19), Sadhar, Lachmi Bai w/o Uttar Chand, Rukanpur; Lachmi Devi w/o Ram Chand, (15), Shujabad; Laj Wanti d/o Amar Singh, (4), Laj Wanti w/o Nand Lal, (16), Laj Wanti d/o Ram Narain, Makhdumpur; Lakshmi w/o Shanu Ram, (30), Khan Bela; Lalan w/o Latha Ram, (35); Devi w/o Lala Lal, (25), Pirowal, Laku Ram s/o Faqir Mali, (12). —M—

Makhan Singh s/o Tota Singh, (3); Mehtab Kaur d/o Jait Singh, (1), Chak No. 20, Mela Ram w/o Chanan Lal, Makhdumpur; Manohar Lal s/o Ram Chand, (5), Makhdumpur; Manso w/o Arjan Singh, (23), Bellala; Matwal Kaur, Harnam Singh, (18); Maya d/o Shankar Singh, (15), Chak No. 521; Maya Devi w/o Jait Singh, (30); Maya d/o Shankar Singh, (10), Chak No. 521; Maya Devi d/o Jait Singh, (30); Mami w/o Chur Mai, Muradpur; Mitho d/o Dayal Singh, (9), Balaikar, Mitto Kaur w/o Mehar Singh, (30); Mohinder Kaur d/o Jit Singh, (7), Chak No. 20; Mohinder Kaur w/o Dewa Singh, (15); Mohinder Kaur d/o Narain Singh, (12); Mohinder Kaur d/o Kana, (8); Mohinder d/o Vir Singh, (25); Mone w/o Wazira, (25). —N—

Nanak Singh s/o Tota Singh, (4), Nandi Bai w/o Tirok Singh, (20); Nando d/o Mitha Singh, (10), Shuja bad; Nanxi w/o Chanan Singh, (40), Chak No. 16; Nanki w/o Narain, (19), Nannar Shah; Narayan Singh d/o Bhoja Singh, (12), Bellala; Ninder Kaur d/o Bheja Singh, (4), Bellala; Narain Devi d/o Chur Mai, Muradpur, Nihali w/o Ladhuram, (10), Amirpur. —O—

Om Parkash s/o Sri Krishna, (5); —P—

Parmeshwari Devi w/o Hans Raj, Makhdumpur; Partap Singh s/o Thakar Singh, (10); Pathani Bai d/o Budhu, (2 months), Tibi; Phali Kumari d/o Sri Krishna, (10); Piar d/o Bishan Singh, (7), Chak No. 16; Piar w/o Arjan Singh, (17), Chak No. 523; Piaro w/o Santa Singh, (20); Pura s/o Viro, (10), Mian Channu; Prem Kaur w/o Karam Singh, (14), Mian Channu; Prem Kaur d/o Shajoo Singh, (7); Prem Wati d/o Chanan Lal, Makhdumpur; Pritam Kaur d/o Kukam Singh, (16), Sheh Kassi; Pritio d/o Hukam Singh, (20). —R—

Raishmi d/o Prem Singh; Raj Bai d/o Mehar Singh, (10); Rajinder Kaur; Mar b/o Nand Lal, Makhdumpur; Raj Kaur w/o Karam Singh, (15); Raj Kumar b/o Hans Raj, Makhdumpur; Raj Kumari d/o Girdhari Lal, (13), Kalor; Ram Bai w/o Ladhuram, (30), Hawali Kurango; Ramhi w/o Khera, (65); Sarat Ram Dal w/o Ram Ditta (34), Mullan; Ram Devi w/o Khushal Chand, (35), Malasi; Ram Devi d/o Punno Ram, (15), Mora Khanpur; Ram Devi, Hunn Ram, (15), Sher Shah; Ram Ditti w/o Jivan Dass, Makhdumpur; Ramei Kaur w/o Prem Singh, (30), Ram Kali w/o Ram Ditta, (29), Hir Shah; Ram Kali w/o Ram Sanya, (15); Ramei Kaur w/o Prem Singh, (25), Chicha Watni; Ram Kali w/o Karam Chand, (30), Salarwan; Ram Kaur w/o Dita Singh, (20), Chak No. 16; Ram Kaur w/o Bahadur Chand, (20), Chak No. 19; Ram Kaur, Ram Kumari w/o Chanan Singh, (13), Lal b/o Jivan Das, (7), Makhdumpur; Ram Lal b/o Uttar Chand, (1), Rukanpur; Ram Piar w/o Bahadur Chand, (20), Chak No. 19; Ram Piar w/o Nand Lal, (20), Aranti; Ram Piar d/o Ram Sanya, (7), Chicha Watni; Ram Piar d/o Ram Lal, (30), Ram Piar w/o Narain, (32), Mohan Shah; Ram Piar w/o Hakam Dass, (22), Anvilia; Ram Piar w/o Hukma Jana, (19), Khan Bela; Ram Piar w/o Hakam, (30), Khan Bela; Ram Piar w/o Bahadur Chand (20), Khan Bela; Ram Kaur w/o Jivan Singh, (3); Ram Kaur d/o Gurbachan Singh, (15); Ranjit Singh s/o Shajoo Singh, (3); Ratu w/o Tek Singh, (30); Remil w/o Jang Ram, (2); Rookmi w/o Juma Singh (40), Malasi; Rosini d/o Dayal Singh (40), Malasi; Rukman w/o Juma Mai, (58), Behal. —S—

Sadhoo Singh s/o Chanan Singh (8), Chak No. 16; Sahiban w/o Kamet Singh, (20); Samo w/o Makhan Singh (22), Chak No. 9; Sangat Singh s/o Kewal Singh, (7), Sant Kaur d/o Prem Singh, (9), Shujabad; Santo d/o Ladhuram, (4), Makhdumpur. —T—

Santosh Kumari d/o Kishan Chand (8); Shaktawati d/o Hukam Chand Shami d/o Bhabha Ram, (13), Shuja bad; Shami Bai, Tota Ram (23), Diali wal Khur; Sham Dass s/o Hola Ram (8), Fatehpur, Shami Kaur w/o Khush Sham Lal b/o Jivan Dass; Makhdumpur; Shanno w/o Thana Singh, (23), Chanki; Shanno Devi d/o Channi Singh, (8); Shanti Bai d/o Nand Lal (4), Aranti; Shanti w/o Bhu Dev, (20); Dandot; Shanti Dal w/o Dayal Ram (27), Makhdumpur; Shanti Devi w/o Nand Lal, (7), Makhdumpur; Shanti Devi w/o Dyal Dass, (25), Makhdumpur; Sharda d/o Chanan Singh, (14), Dandot; Sham Kaur d/o Shajoo Singh, (10), Shella d/o Lut Ram, (6), Ranti; Shila Vanti d/o Hari Chand, (14), Jodhpur; Shobhi w/o Santa Singh, (20), Khanewal; Sila Devi d/o Ganesh Das (27), Khanewal; Sita Devi w/o Poo Singh, (8); Khanewal; Suhagan w/o Ishi Mohan, (18), Harnoli; Sundar B w/o Wasu Mai, Atdowal; Sund Singh s/o Hira Singh, (8), Belawal; Surjit Kaur w/o Nrinjan Singh, (20), Swarn Kaur w/o Sohan Singh, (21). —U—

Tapasho w/o Shinko, (40), Hamadpur; Taro w/o Gujjar Singh, (35), Chelaival; Taro d/o Narinjar, Singh (16), Chak No. 16; Taro d/o Bhooli Singh, (9), Chak No. 16, Tej Kaur w/o Balu Singh, (18), Deva Singh; Thakar Devi d/o Pire Lal, (2), Fatehpur; Thakri Kaur d/o Mewa Singh (10); Tulsi w/o Chutao Madan, (55), Dharm; Tulsi w/o Shajoo Singh, (35), Ujjal Kaur d/o Ram Singh. —V—

Ved Parkash s/o Mansa Ram, (12); (Continued on Page 8 Col. 7)

DELICIOUS...
PETHA
AND FRESH...
START the day right with 'G.G.' brand kind Petha, the most delicious and nourishing sweet. Available in 2 1/2 lbs. & 1 lb. vacuum sealed tins. Its freshness & flavour remain unimpaired and its purity is guaranteed. G. G. Fruit Preserving Factory, Agra.

G.G. INDUSTRIES AGRA

INSURE YOUR MOTOR VEHICLES

LOW PREMIUM
EXCELLENT TERMS

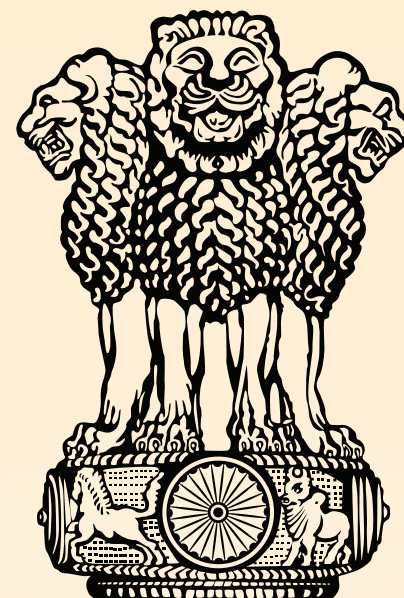
With
THE VANGUARD
FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS.1.

This newspaper clipping alphabetically listed out names of missing Hindu and Sikh refugees in Ambala, Haryana. It throws light on how dire and uncertain the situation was for millions in the subcontinent soon after the Partition. As some families witnessed their relatives being killed, others lived in constant anxiety of not knowing what had happened to their loved ones. People wrote to the government for assistance, however, most letters were unanswered as the government struggled to cope with the humanitarian crisis. Nevertheless, people also carried the hope and the anticipation that maybe they would find their missing relatives again.

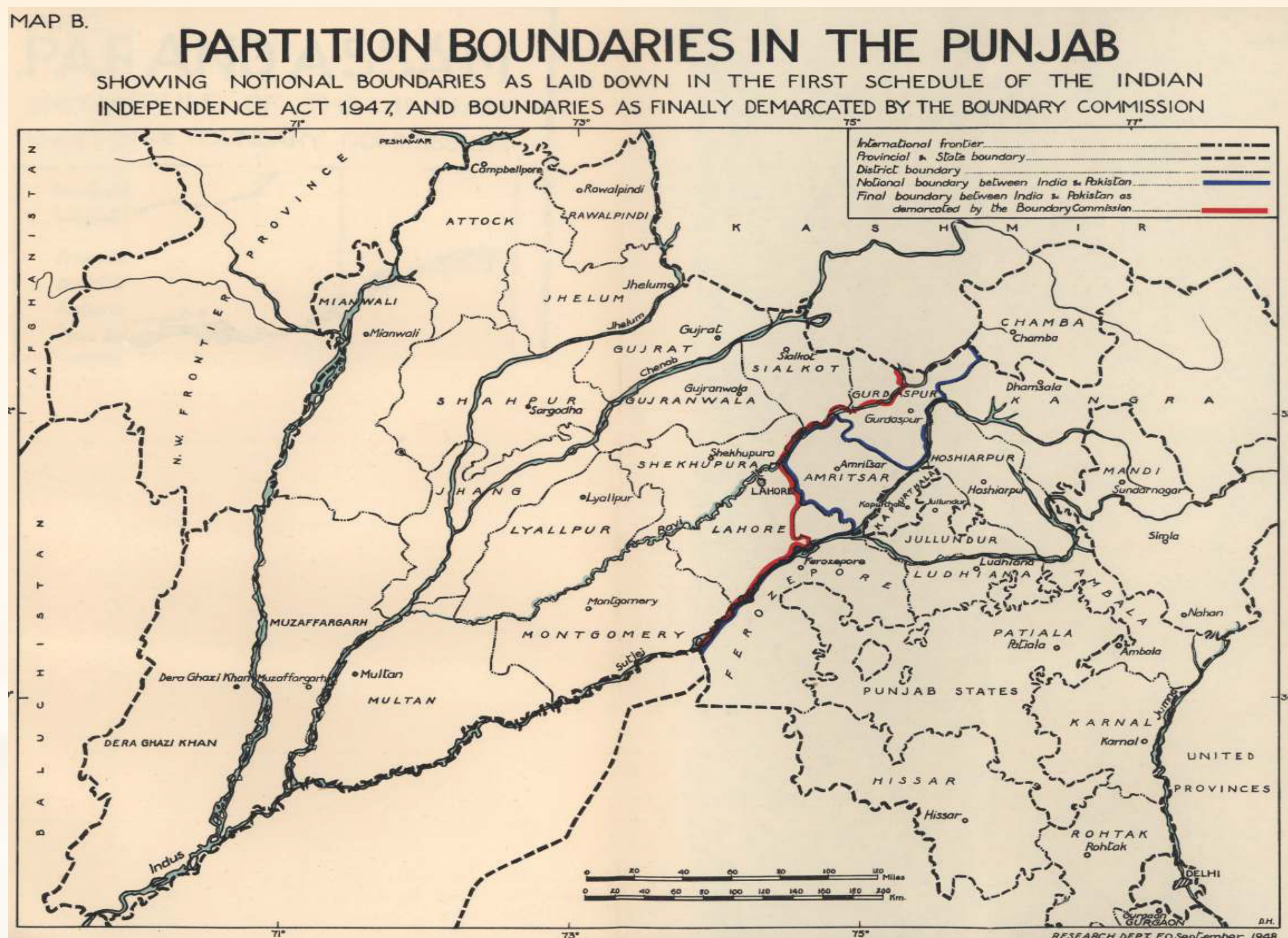
PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

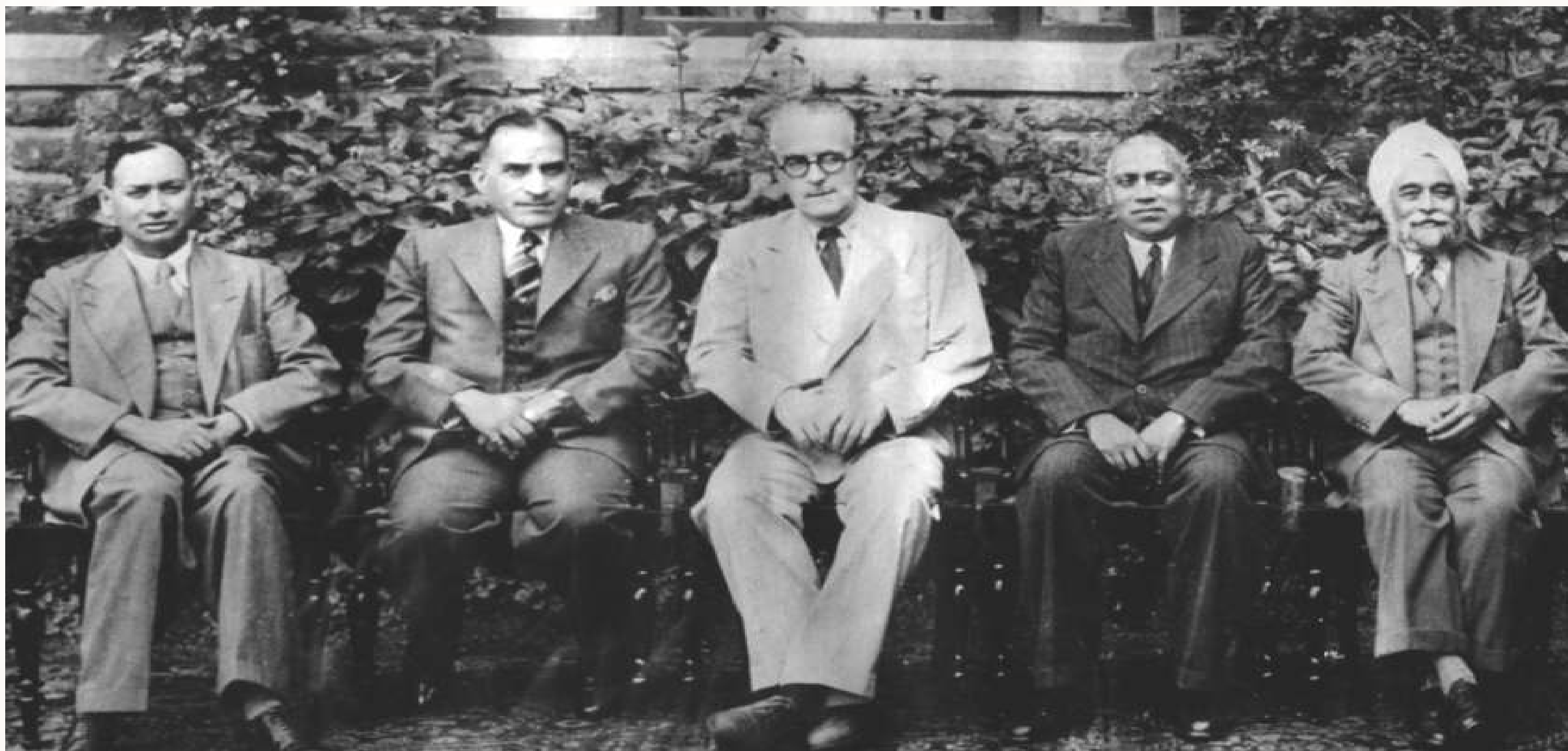


सत्यमेव जयते

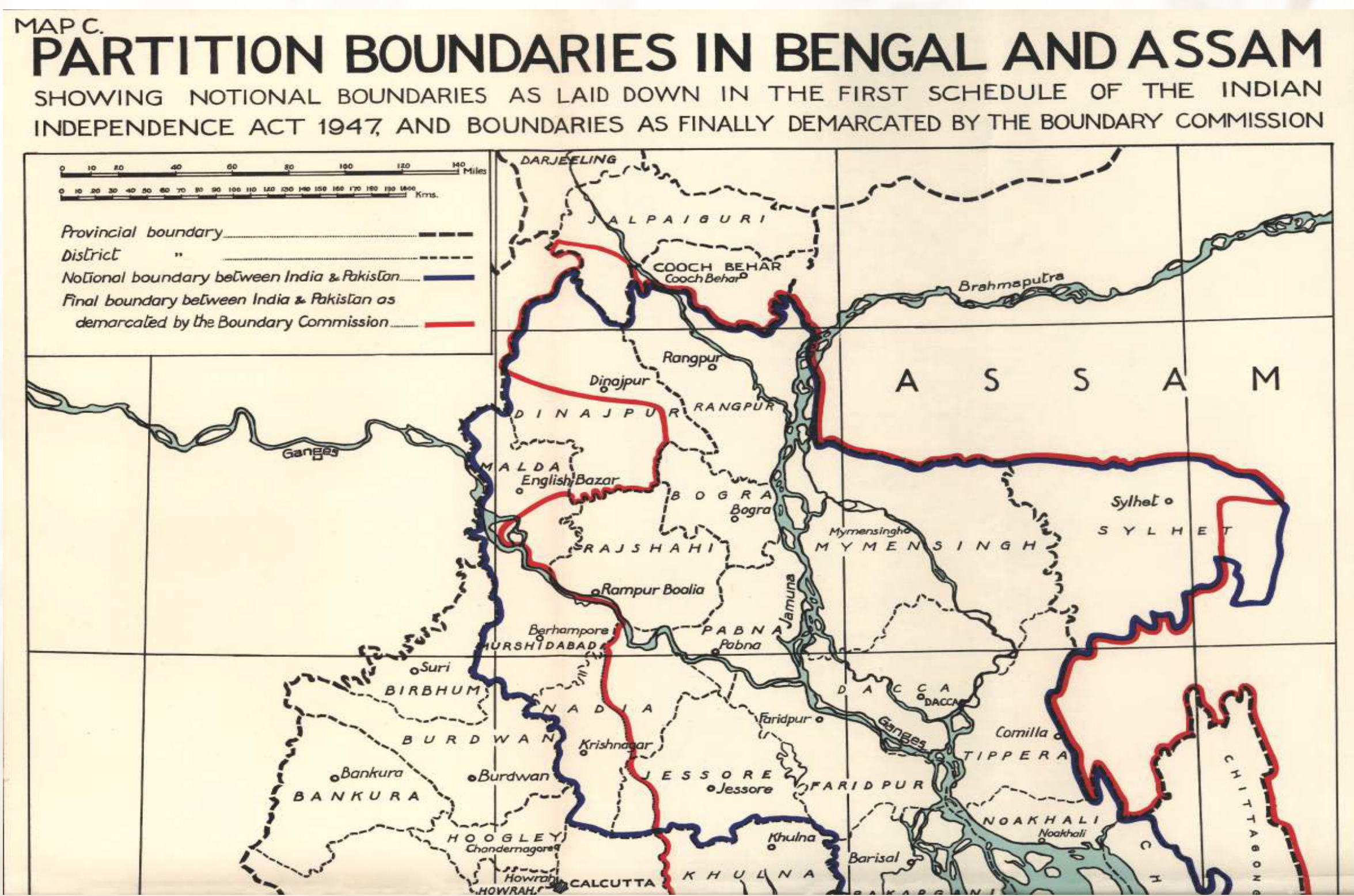
Government of India



Map showing the National and final boundaries in Punjab.



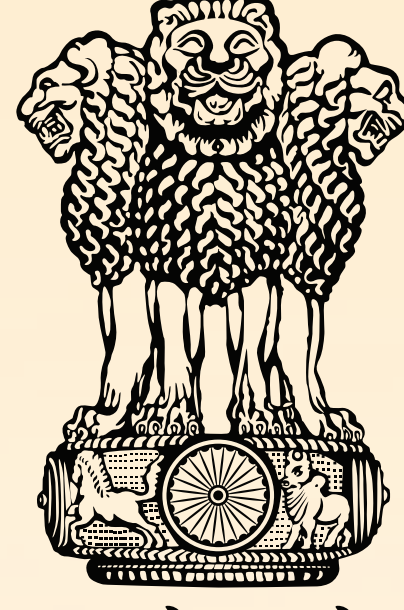
In June 1947, Mountbatten asked Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a barrister, to chair two Boundary Commissions — one for Bengal. He had no knowledge of India and had never been to India before. Mountbatten considered this a favourable point as no one would accuse him of being biased one way or another. The members of the Boundary Commission were evenly divided and could not agree on the division. The decisions were thus left to Radcliffe. He arrived in India on July 8, and completed his Report by August 12.



Map showing the National and final boundaries in Bengal and Assam.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

300,000 SEEK SAFETY IN INDIA

MASS EXODUS FROM MONTGOMERY: TREK BY BIGGEST CARAVAN

The staggering figure of 300,000 Sikh and Hindu refugees having moved within the past week from the Montgomery District into Indian territory was given on Tuesday to Pandit Nehru and Mr Liaquat Ali Khan by the military authorities when the two Premiers reached Montgomery travelling 102 miles by road, says a joint dispatch, dated September 2, from Press correspondents accompanying Pandit Nehru on his tour of the disturbed Punjab.

This caravan was perhaps the longest in history since at one time 150,000 persons were on the road spreading over 60 miles. A majority of them passed over the Sulaimanki bridge which was crossed by the refugees in 36 hours.

It is said that the moment this mass of refugees set foot on Indian soil they heaved a sigh of relief and some shouted *Azad Hindustan Zindabad*. This mass movement was mostly done by those who had bullock carts or animals for transport. Those who are to be carried by train number about 40,000 and are mostly in camps in Montgomery and Okara. When these are moved away within the next week or two, practically 90 per cent of the Sikh and Hindu population of Montgomery District would have moved into India.

According to military authorities there had been mass conversion of Sikhs and Hindus in certain areas and that several cases of abduction of women had occurred not only in villages but also while they were on the road to India. The casualties since the military took over were not more than 200.

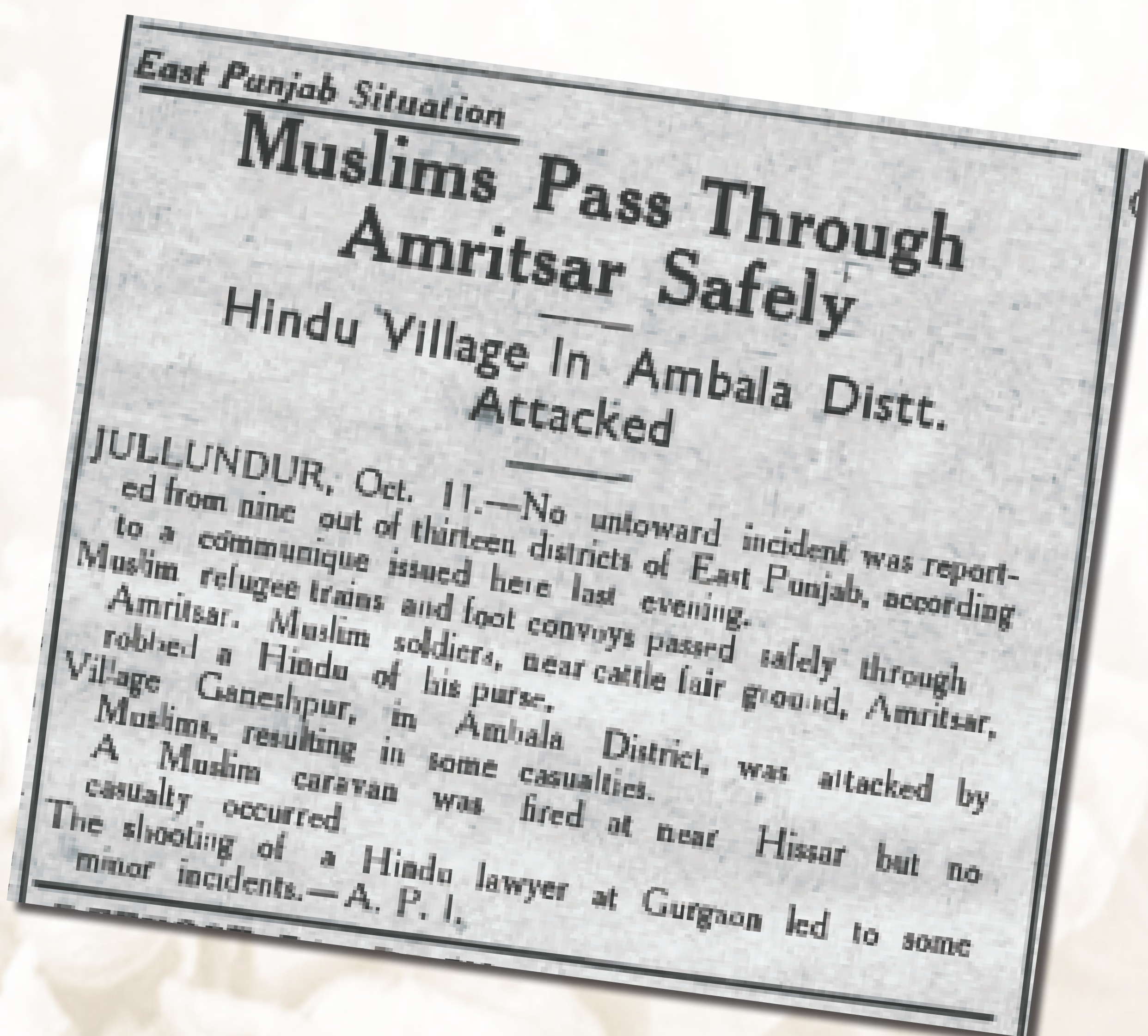
Since the flare-up occurred on August 18 and lasted till August 25, the casualties occurred before the military took charge of the situation. According to civil authorities the total casualties are about 1,000 but a deputation of Congress leaders estimated them at 10,000.

3-Mile Long Procession

Pandit Nehru and Mr Liaquat Ali Khan were accompanied on Tuesday by Mr Karamat Ali, a Minister of the West Punjab Government. For about 40 miles they passed several

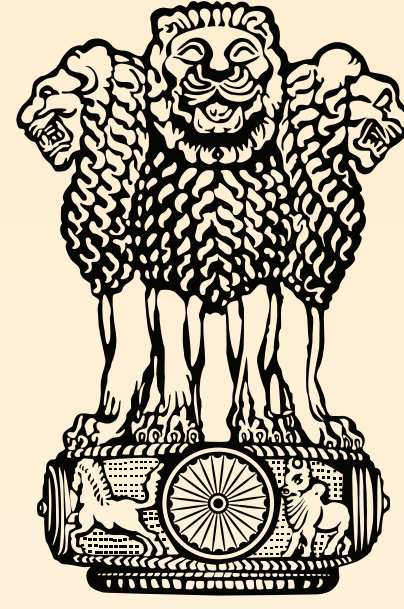
(Continued on page 7 col. 5)

As the kafilas walked, more and more people would join from the villages they passed through, extending the length of the kafilas, which could stretch between 10 miles to 27 miles and hold tens of thousands of people.



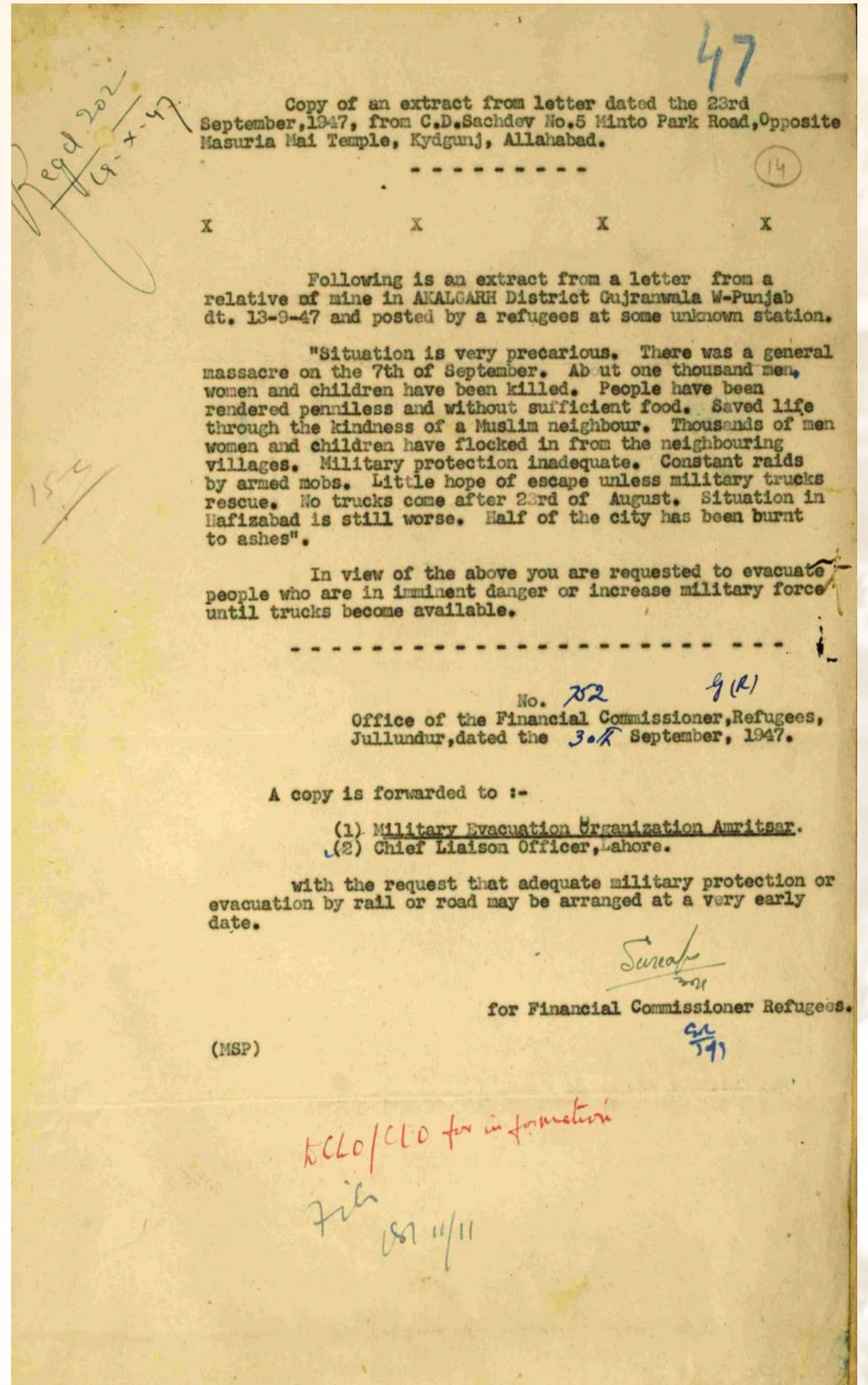
PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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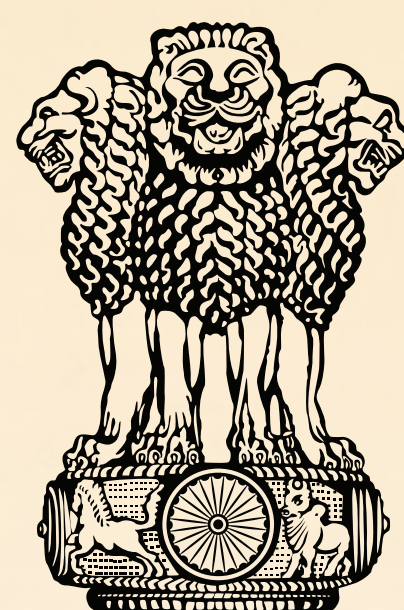
Government of India



The violence of 1947 and the announcement of Partition resulted in millions of people being displaced from their homes overnight.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



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Government of India

Violence Erupts

It all started on 4 March 1947. Police opened fire on a procession, mainly of Hindus and Sikhs.

About 125 were seriously injured and 10 students of the DAV college, Lahore, were killed.

By the morning of March 6 the major towns across Punjab including Amritsar, Jalandhar, Rawalpindi, Multan and Sialkot were up in flames.



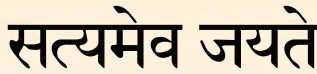
Some survivors of the Rawalpindi riots



Riots in Rawalpindi, March 1947

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1947

THE TRIBUNE

1

Hindus and Sikhs Flee Near Tandiwalah Persons Starving at Wah Camp

223,000

Attacked by Wah

17 Killed: 16

24 WOMEN ABducted

(From Our Special Representative)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.—That 23,000 Hindus and Sikhs are homeless at the Wah camp without any hope of being evacuated, has been revealed by a reliable source at Simla. This information look about 12 days to travel from Wah to Delhi. It has been stated that the refugees at the Wah Camp had been given food since September 1, and an allegation has been made that a number of children died at starvation.

Another report stated that the refugees convey that started from Kisampur in Military trucks was suddenly attacked by a mob near Khairabad, the first Railway station of the Province as one crosses the Attock Bridge. In this raid while 17 persons were killed and 24 seriously injured, many as 241 women are said to have been abducted. Nothing is known far of these women and there is little hope of anything being done because the present ministry in the Frontier provinces is a stronghold of the Red Shirts. News has come from Chararda, a village about 100 miles from the Wah, how so far the Red Shirts had protected the lives of Hindus and Sikhs, but the Red Shirts, this element is getting the upper hand. No harm has been allowed to be done to the Hindus and Sikhs by the Red Shirts.

It is however, likely that there is a possibility of the lives of the Hindus and Sikhs living in Chararda. There are about 500 Hindu and Sikh of these villages, and evacuation and are asking for immediate help.

A request has been made on behalf of these refugees to the Provincial as well as the Central Governments to help them to get out from the Valley of Death. The Provincial Government has not yet taken any action, but the N.W.F. Province and it is in such a heavy emergency, looking towards Delhi for help being sent to them to save those who wish to come away.

Ward Ismay Flying to London

Important Consultations with H. M. G.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.—Lord Ismay, Chief of the Staff of the British Government, is flying to London tomorrow for important consultations with H. M. G.

AN PREMIER MEETS WITH NEHRU

Evacuation Problem Discussed

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.—Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister of Home Affairs, met with Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister and Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister of the N.W.F. Province, on the problems of evacuation and relief. Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, also took part in the discussions.—U. P. I.

Liaquat Ali Meets Frontier Governor

Refuge Problem Discussed

LAHORE, Oct. 2.—In Rawalpindi an important conference is being held today between Liaquat Ali Khan, Premier of Pakistan, Sir George Cunningham, Governor of the N.W.F. Province, and Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, Premier of Frontier about the refugees. The C. G. of Pakistan, will also be present.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is expected to leave for Lahore tomorrow evening and will meet Mr. C. Neogy, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister of the N.W.F. Province who is likely to be in Lahore tomorrow.—U. P. I.

Refugee Convoy from Sargodha Side Attacked

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.—Reliable reports received from Amritsar indicate that on the 26th September 20,000 Hindu and Sikh refugees were killed in an attack near Tandiwalah, 25 miles West of Lyallpur. The escort opened fire on the raiders killing a small number. This refugee convoy was reported to be coming from Sarhad side.

Several other attacks on Hindu and Sikh convays are reported from the Frontier Provinces. The District Magistrate was approached for help, but he declined to offer any help.

"This Communal Carnage Must Stop".—Nazimuddin

DACCA, Oct. 2.—The East Bengal Premier, Khwaja Nazimuddin, speaking at a social function, observed that the incidents in both East and West Punjab had completely paralysed the economic structure of the Society. "The Punjab is going to retard the progress of both the States for ten years. If such things happen in other places also, what will be the ruin of the States economically, socially and morally."

He said that the communal carnage must stop immediately and all parties should put their energies to remove suspicion and inspire confidence amongst the minorities. This was the only way to life.—U. P. I.

5 per cent of HOUSES DESTROYED AT FEROZEPUR FOODS AND MEDICINE IN SHORT

(From Our Staff Representative)

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 2.—Flood water has now receded in Ferozepore city and surrounding villages. Official estimate of the opinion that nearly 50 per cent of houses in Ferozepore have been pulled down by torrential water flow. Thousands of cattle have also died and the crops have been damaged.

There is no communication with Ferozepore by rail or road. Several shops and houses collapsed at Hoshiarpur, owing to heavy rain which lasted for hours, without a minute of respite. Four men died in Garhi Mohalla and the mohalla of Gama Beg.

60-Hour Continuous Rain At Hoshiarpur

(From Our Staff Representative)

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RAILWAY TRACK WASHED AWAY

Sequel To Serious Floods In Juma River

SIMLA, Oct. 2.—Nearly 600 feet of railway track, both up and down line between Kalanur and Sarawan, on Ambala-Saranpur section, has been washed away, says a message received by the "United Press" from the Division, Superintendent, Railways, Delhi. This was due to serious floods in the Juma river. The exact spot affected is between mile 109-10 and 109-12.

Through communication is entirely interrupted.—U. P. I.

PAKISTAN'S APPEAL TO BRITAIN

DELICATE ISSUES

"Conflict Disaster For Both"

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The views of the Government of India and Pakistan on the communal situation which has been the subject of the dominion's appeal to the close and sympathetic consideration of the British Kingdom, it was learned from the quarters last night, cables Reuters' opinion.

It is believed that the subject was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the British Cabinet. The British Government recognises that the continuance of communal violence and loss of life is causing great anxiety to the Governments of both the new dominions.

It is felt, however, that the issues involved are so delicate, that the exchanges of views between the various Governments of the Commonwealth, including India and Pakistan, and the dominions, may continue for some time before any positive development can be expected.

Meanwhile, the hope in Britain is that the joint measures decided by the Indian and Pakistan Governments on September 19, 20 would lead to some early and effective improvement in the situation.

Political quarters here note the sentiment expressed by the two Governments at that conference that any conception of conflict between India and Pakistan was a serious and dangerous threat to moral ground, but because it would result in disaster to both.

The trouble here is that whatever steps ultimately may be decided upon and whatever the rest of the world may do, the communal violence can contribute towards such a disaster in India. The problem is to get the authorities to stop the fighting on the spot. No further action is available of the reactions of New Zealand, Australia, New Zealand, and the views of all are in possession but it was not clear whether the Australian Government is also in communication with the British Government in Delhi.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT JULLUNDUR

JULLUNDUR CITY, Oct. 2.—Yesterday morning, a half-brick house collapsed in heavy rains and fell on electric poles.

A number of refugees are reported to have been buried alive.

Head after a temporary hold-up in the morning, heavy rain fell on the city. Hindus and Sikh refugees from Gurnawalan were marooned seven miles without a minute's pause. Vehicles were despatched by the military evacuation organisation with the help of the refugees.

Our Correspondent at Hoshiarpur says: Several houses and shops collapsed at Hoshiarpur owing to heavy rains which lasted for six hours without a minute's pause. Four men died at Garhi Mohalla and some at Mohalla Gama Beg. Their corpses are lying out of the debris. The crops have been damaged very much.

The life has become communal and the Hoshiarpur is a city of from the rest of the world owing to the suspension of the trains from the city and the absence of daily necessities of life is being felt.

The refugees, who were stranded at Hoshiarpur, had been sent to Pakistan, but hundreds of Muslims are daily entering the district from other parts of the Punjab.

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EAST PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TWO MORE ORDINANCES

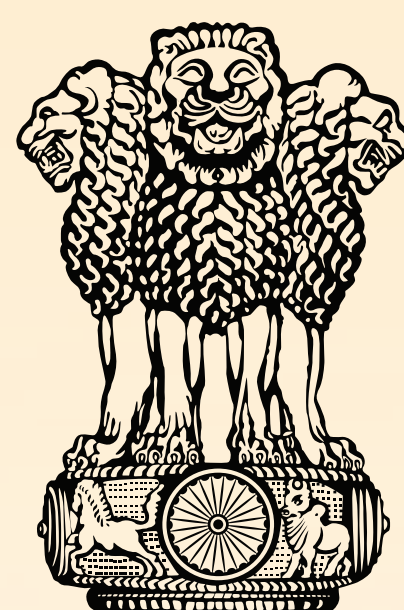
(From Our Staff Representative)

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 2.—The East Punjab Government published yesterday a Gazette Extraordinary announcing a new ordinance, called the East Punjab National Volunteer Corps of 1947, empowering the Government to constitute national volunteers corps, the members of which shall discharge such duties in relation to the protection of persons, security of property or public safety as may be assigned to them by any officer of command.

The District Magistrate may appoint as members of the corps "so many persons who are fit and willing to serve" as much as the authority by the Provincial Government to appoint and may appoint any person as a member of the corps who is willing to be done by him in the discharge of his functions as such member. A Gazette Extraordinary with the District Magistrate. The members of the corps shall be given as much as the authority by the Provincial Government to appoint and may appoint any person as a member of the corps who is willing to be done by him in the discharge of his functions as such member. A Gazette Extraordinary with the District Magistrate. The members of the corps shall be given as much as the authority by the Provincial Government to appoint and may appoint any person as a member of the corps who is willing to be done by him in the discharge of his functions as such member. A Gazette Extraordinary with the District Magistrate. The members of the corps shall be given as much as the authority by the Provincial Government to appoint and may appoint any person as a member of the corps who is willing to be done by him in the discharge of his functions as such member. A Gazette Extraordinary with the District Magistrate. The members of the corps shall be given as much as the authority by the Provincial Government to appoint and may appoint any person as a member of the corps who is willing to be done by him in the discharge of his functions as such member. A Gazette Extraordinary with the District Magistrate. The members of the corps shall be given as much as the authority by the Provincial Government to appoint

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



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Government of India

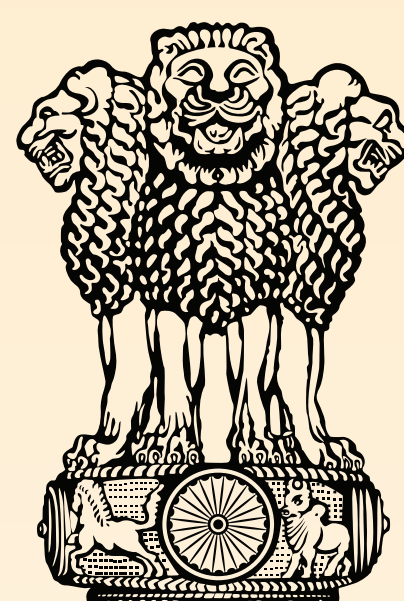


Refugees awaiting transport at Ranaghat, West Bengal.

The migration and rehabilitation of people took a different form in Bengal compared to Punjab, continuing over decades. Officials downplayed the crisis and encouraged refugees to return to their homes and refused relief to migrants from East Bengal.

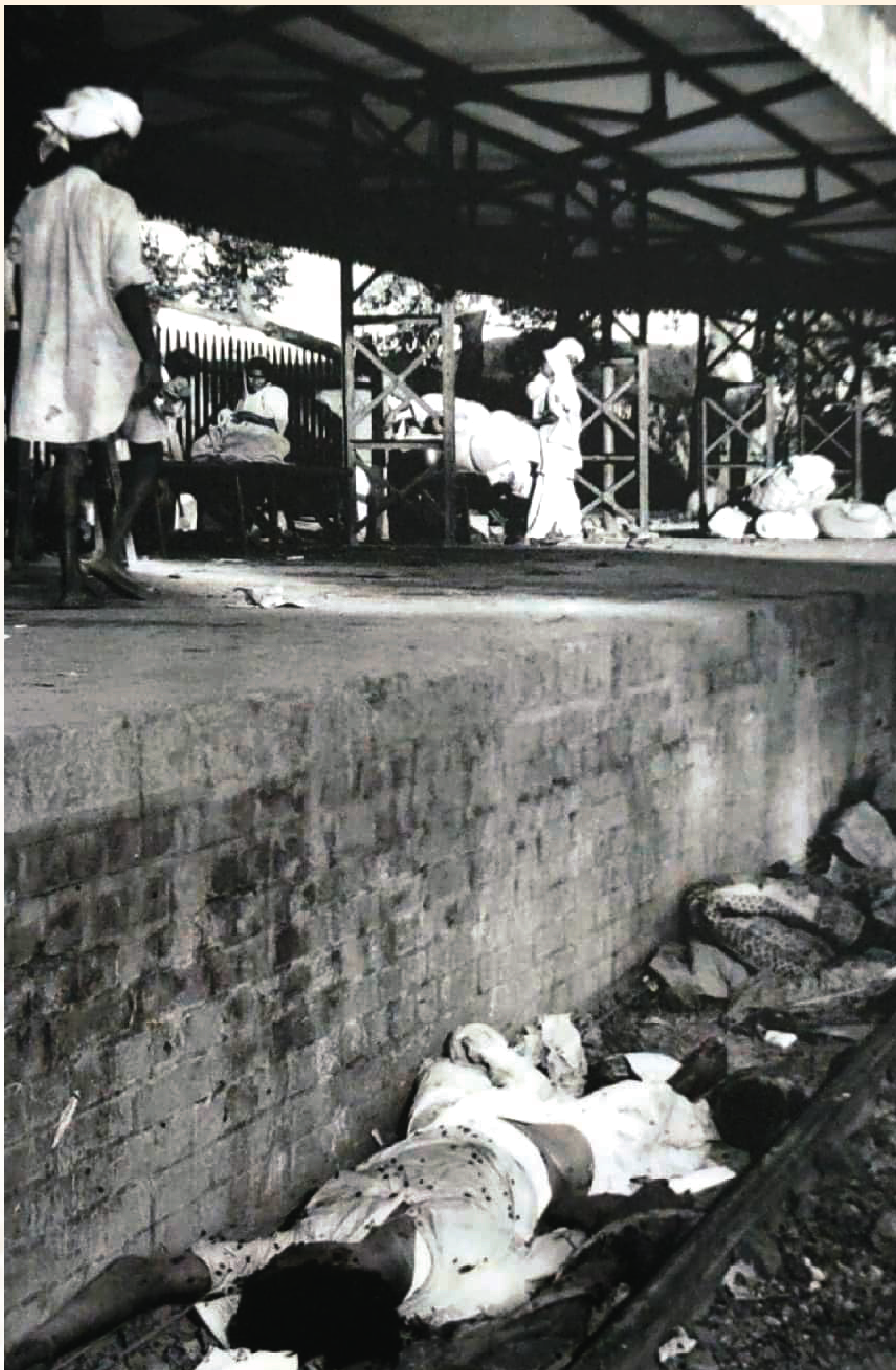
PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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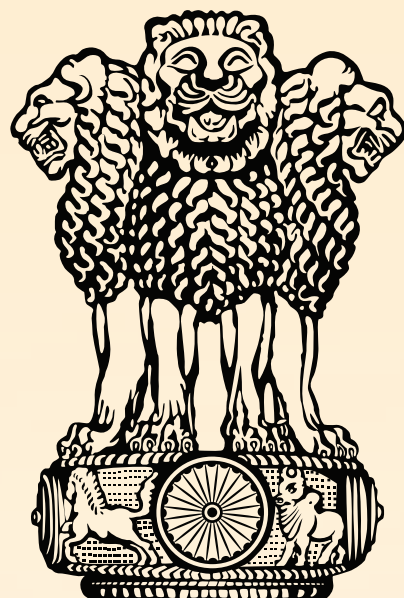
Government of India



We dreamt success seeing the rails,
Same tracks snatched the very dreams.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Panic, Fear and Violence



The panic in Karachi was abating but it seemed to be increasing in the interior of the Sind province- The Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan Sri Prakasa TOI, 20 January 1948



Assurance by the Pakistan Government to India for the safety of Minorities but the actual picture was different. 17 July 1947, Aaj



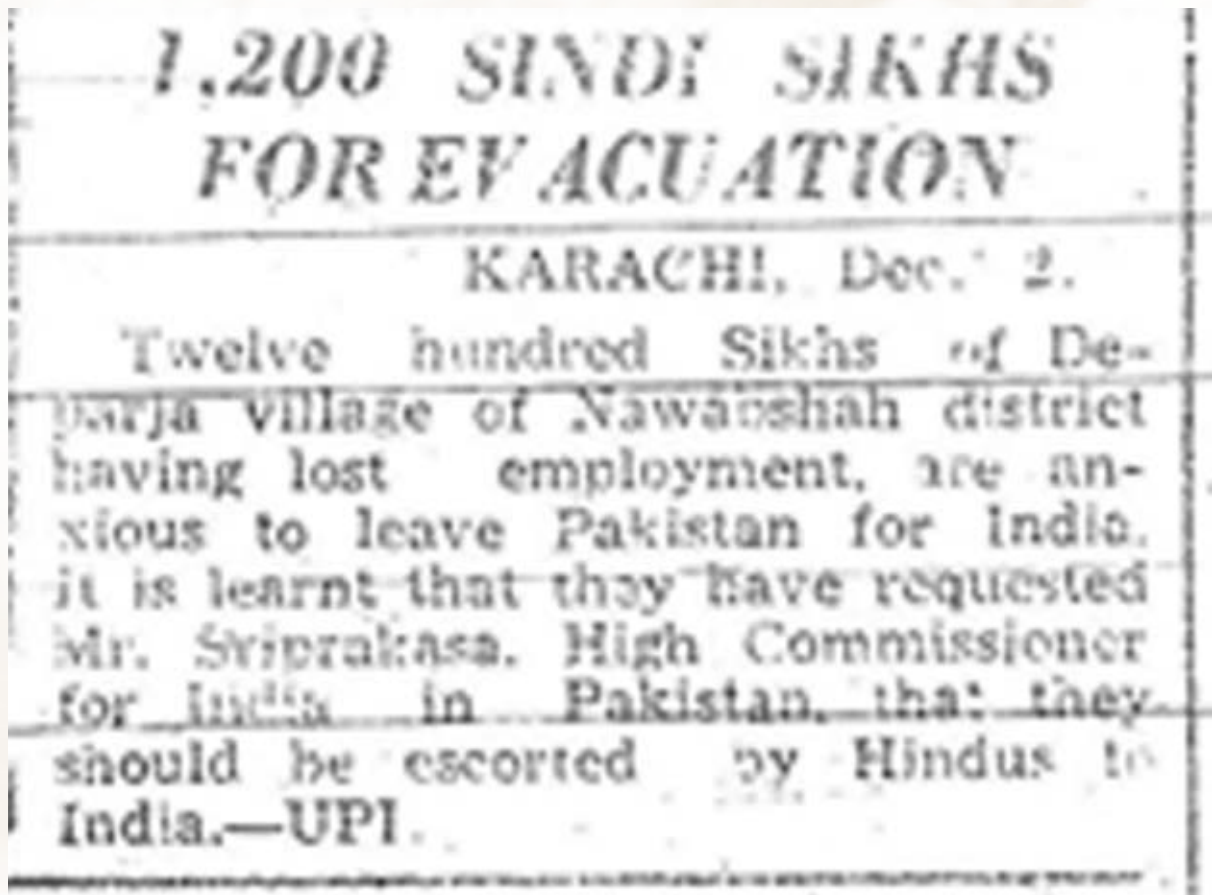
13 January 1948
Aaj, Varanasi



27 Killed, 16 Injured in Hyderabad (Sind)
Dawn (Karachi), 19 December 1947



Even after curfew, attempts were made to loot some houses
Dawn (Karachi), 08 January 1948



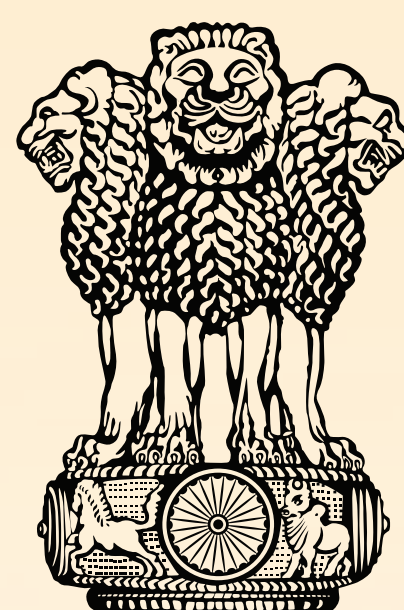
1200 Sindhi Sikhs lost employment and requested to escort to India.
- The Pioneer
24 December, 1947



122 killed and 219 injured in the communal violence of Karachi on 6th January 1948.
10 January, 1948, Aaj

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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Government of India

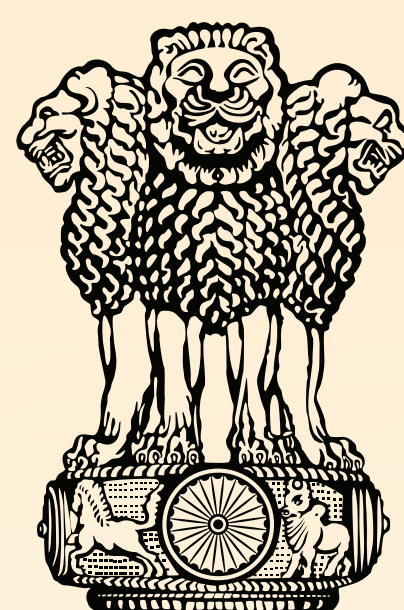


A crowd of refugees at the dock as they prepare to ship out for new homes in Bombay.

The migration to and from Sindh included a large proportion of people travelling by ship between Karachi and Mumbai. The Indian Government chartered nine steamers for the movement of the refugees, and the steamers of the Persian Gulf Line also picked up people during their stop at Karachi on their way to Mumbai.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India



Refugees struggle for space on the trains

The railways were used extensively by people moving between India and Pakistan at the time of Partition. Rail transport was undertaken by consultation between India and Pakistan, and 5-6 trains would move every day from either side. There are many horror stories of trains reaching their final destinations full of dead bodies and injured persons.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

PUNJAB NEWSLETTER

WOMEN JUMP INTO WELL TO AVOID CAPTURE

FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The story of 90 women of the little village of Thoha Khalsa, Rawalpind District, who drowned themselves by jumping into a well during the recent disturbances, has stirred the imagination of the people of the Punjab.

They revived the Rajput tradition of self-immolation when their men-folk were no longer able to defend them. They also followed Mr Gandhi's advice to Indian women that in certain circumstances even suicide was morally preferable to submission.

Thoha Khalsa, situated at the foot of a hill, until recently belonged to members of a minority. It was small, prosperous and pretty.

About a month ago, a communal army, 3,000 strong, armed with sticks, Tommy guns and hand grenades, surrounded it. The villagers defended themselves as best they could. They had two guns which they put to good use. But in the end they had to raise the white flag.

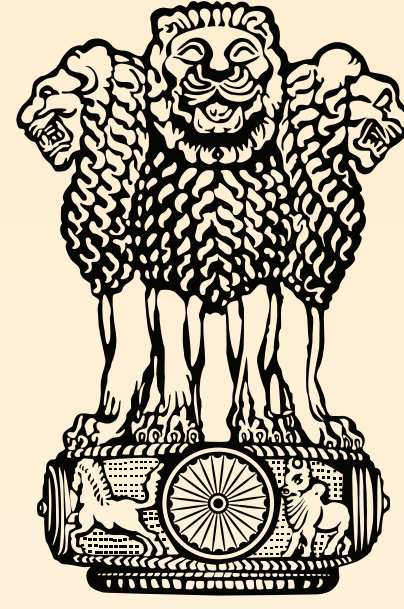
Negotiations followed. A sum of Rs 10,000 was demanded by the besiegers. It was promptly paid. The intruders gave a solemn assurance that they would not come back. The promise was broken the next day.

They returned to demand more money and in the process hacked to death 40 of the defenders. Heavily outnumbered, they were unable to resist the onslaught. Their women held a hurried meeting and came to the conclusion that all was lost except their honour. Following the example of Indian women of bygone days, they decided to evade inglorious capture. Ninety women jumped into a small well. Only three were saved. There was not enough water in the well to drown them all.

Women suffered enormously during the Partition, and their experience of the Partition and its trauma was very different from that of the men. They were abducted and raped and many were sold into prostitution. Many were forced to convert their religion and marry the very men who might have slaughtered their family. In addition, their own family members often undertook to kill them to 'save the honour of the family'. The Indian government reported 33,000 women as abducted, while the Pakistan government estimated 50,000 abducted women. But these statistics vastly underestimated the extent of suffering.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

THE TRIBUNE

Trace Out And Restore Abducted Women

Future Of Country And Nation At Stake

—Rajon Baba

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.—Broadcasting from Delhi last evening in connection with the "Abducted Women's Week", Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, said that it was the most urgent duty of every Congress-man to give all assistance in the task of tracing out and restoring abducted women.

What had happened in India and Pakistan in the recent past was enough to disgrace the name of any country specially of this sub-continent whose people had the reputation of being men of peace, said Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Abducting a woman during a period of unrest was a great sin but not restoring that woman even when peace was established was a much greater sin. It was decided to hold this week so that the abducted women could be traced out in both the dominions and sent back to their homes and people, and the Congress President hoped that all possible help and co-operation would be forthcoming from the public.

Women had always held a place of honour in the Indian social life and what had happened recently was a complete negation of their past traditions, he added. The future of the country depended on how they would treat their women and how much respect they would show them. "If women of India are not given due respect, it would only mean ruin of the country and the nation" Dr. Rajendra Prasad said.

He appealed to the people to work for this cause with honesty of purpose and help in restoring all abducted women irrespective of the community or province to which they belonged.—A.P.I.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad

"Abducting a woman during a period of unrest was a great sin but not restoring that woman even when peace was established was a much greater sin !"

MORE THAN 12,000 ABDUCTED WOMEN NOW RECOVERED

Reports received from East Punjab regarding the recovery of abducted women indicate that from December 6 to May 8, the number of Muslim women recovered from East Punjab and East Punjab States is 8,088. Non-Muslim women recovered from Western Pakistan number 4,091.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17 1948

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN AND CHILDREN

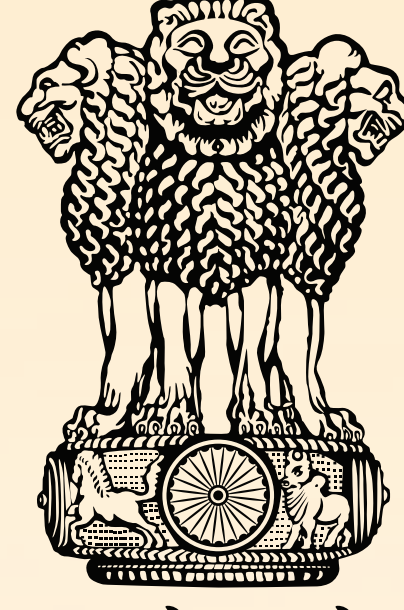
Inter-Dominion Machinery To Be Set Up

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.—It is understood that a suitable machinery is being set up to implement the decisions of the inter-dominion conference for the recovery of women and children in the states concerned which have agreed to work to the United Council of Relief and Welfare of which she is the head.

A conference of state representatives of Patiala, Nabha, Faridkot, Kapurthala, Simla, States, Bharatpur, Alwar and

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14TH AUGUST



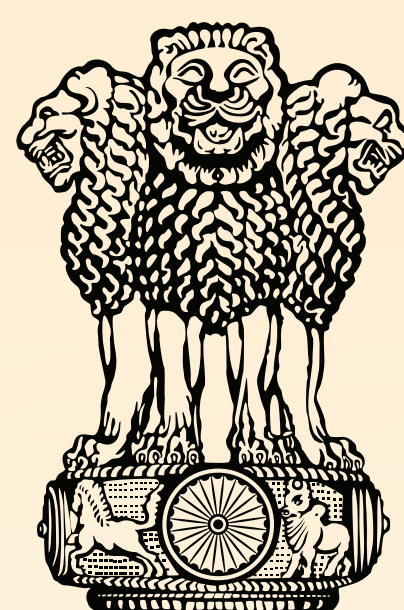
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Perhaps the largest number of people migrated in Kafilas, walking scores of miles in the searing heat and the torrential rains of a particularly heavy monsoon. As the Kafilas walked, more and more people would join from the villages they passed through extending the length of the Kafilas, which could stretch between 10 miles to 27 miles and hold tens of thousands of people.

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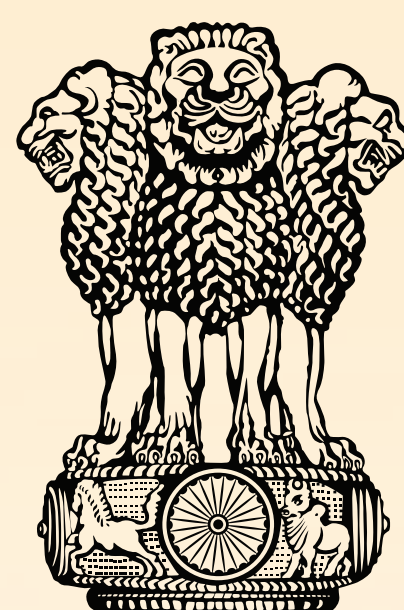
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Views of refugees, some on bullock carts, others on convoys or walking as they migrate, following the Partition of India.

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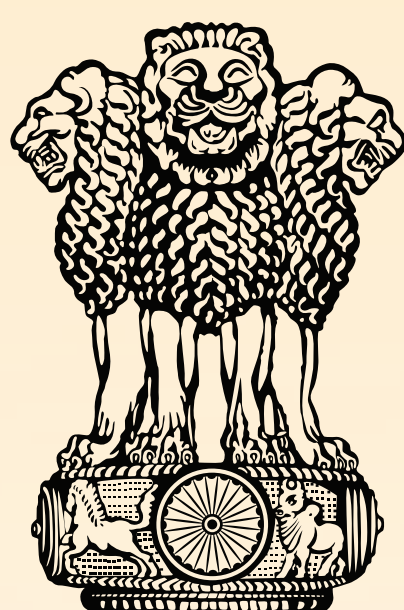
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In Bengal too, where the waterways played an important role in the daily lives of the people, migration involved extensive use of boats.

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TROOPS BEAT OFF MOB ATTACK ON VILLAGE NEAR DELHI

MISCREANTS SNIPE FROM HOUSES IN DARYAGANJ, ESCAPE

STRAY STABBING CASES IN BABAR ROAD AREA

(By Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Saturday.—There was recurrence of trouble in the Daryaganj area this evening when some Muslim rioters entrenched themselves behind a house and a mosque in the Faisa Bazar area and began firing on passersby.

One person was killed and two were injured. The police and the military took immediate action, overcame opposition and occupied the house. The rioters beat a hasty retreat through a back-lane. A military picket has been stationed in the area.

The police today carried out a number of searches to recover arms and ammunition illegally held. A Muslim house on Barakhamba Road and another on Keeling Road were searched this morning by the police aided by the military. Some weapons are reported to have been recovered, and in one Muslim house a number of guns were found against licences issued by the N.W.F.P. Government.

A shot was fired on the occupants of 6 Keeling Road today, but the identity of the community is not known. This house has been occupied by a refugee family from Lahore. The bullet hit the window glass pane. The police is investigating the incident.

These kafilas were particularly vulnerable to attack by mobs. The people walked without shelter, sanitation, food, or water. Thousands—especially the elderly and children—who perished from exhaustion, starvation, and disease.

4

Letters To The Editor

PATHETIC PLIGHT OF ABDUCTED GIRLS

A lot of talk is going on both in the press and on the platform regarding the plight of abducted girls who have been the victims of inhuman aggression on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border. This talk is of little use so long as speedy success does not attend our efforts to recover these unhappy sisters.

It is an open secret that the Pakistan authorities are not co-operating in this matter and have no intention to restore our girls. This is evident from the following facts:

(i) The relative numbers as put out by the Pakistan's highest officials are grossly exaggerated.

(ii) Pakistan is denying access to our officers to N.W.F.P., Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Gujrat. These are exactly the areas to which Hindu and Sikh girls have been taken away.

(iii) The number of victims handed over by Pakistan is in the first place very small. Secondly, very few young girls have been recovered.

(iv) There are harrowing tales of young girls being sold as slaves in the Frontier Province.

POSTPONING THE AGONY

The East Punjab University Syndicate has decided to postpone the examinations of the "1047 candidates". It has really come as a shock to those students who were thinking of adopting some means to earn their livelihood, after having taken the examinations. But now they will have to wait for their examinations.

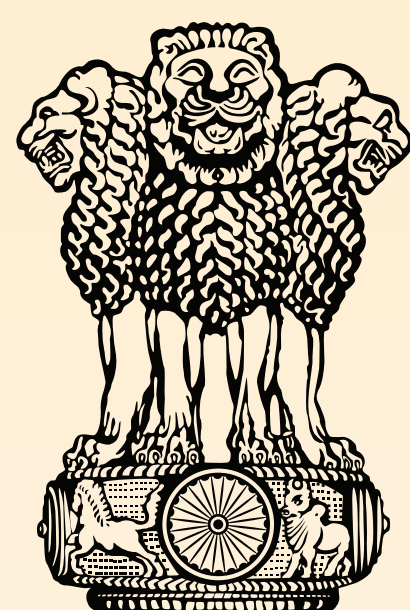
To us the examinations are nothing but a long standing agony, which we wish to end as soon as possible. Let us be assured that the examinations will not be postponed any further.

INDERJEET,
Jubbulpore.

‘The number of victims handed over by Pakistan is very small. Secondly very few young girls have been recovered. There are harrowing tales of young girls being sold as slaves in the Frontier Province.’

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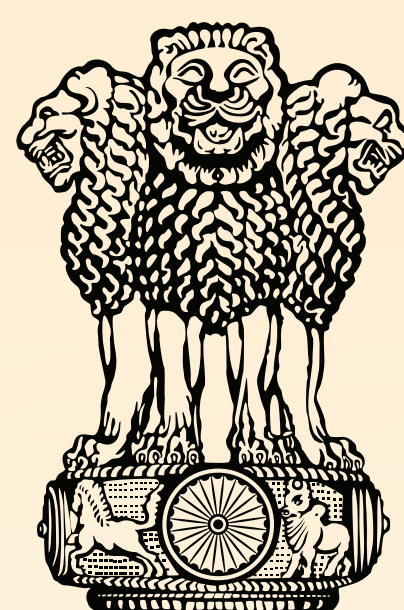
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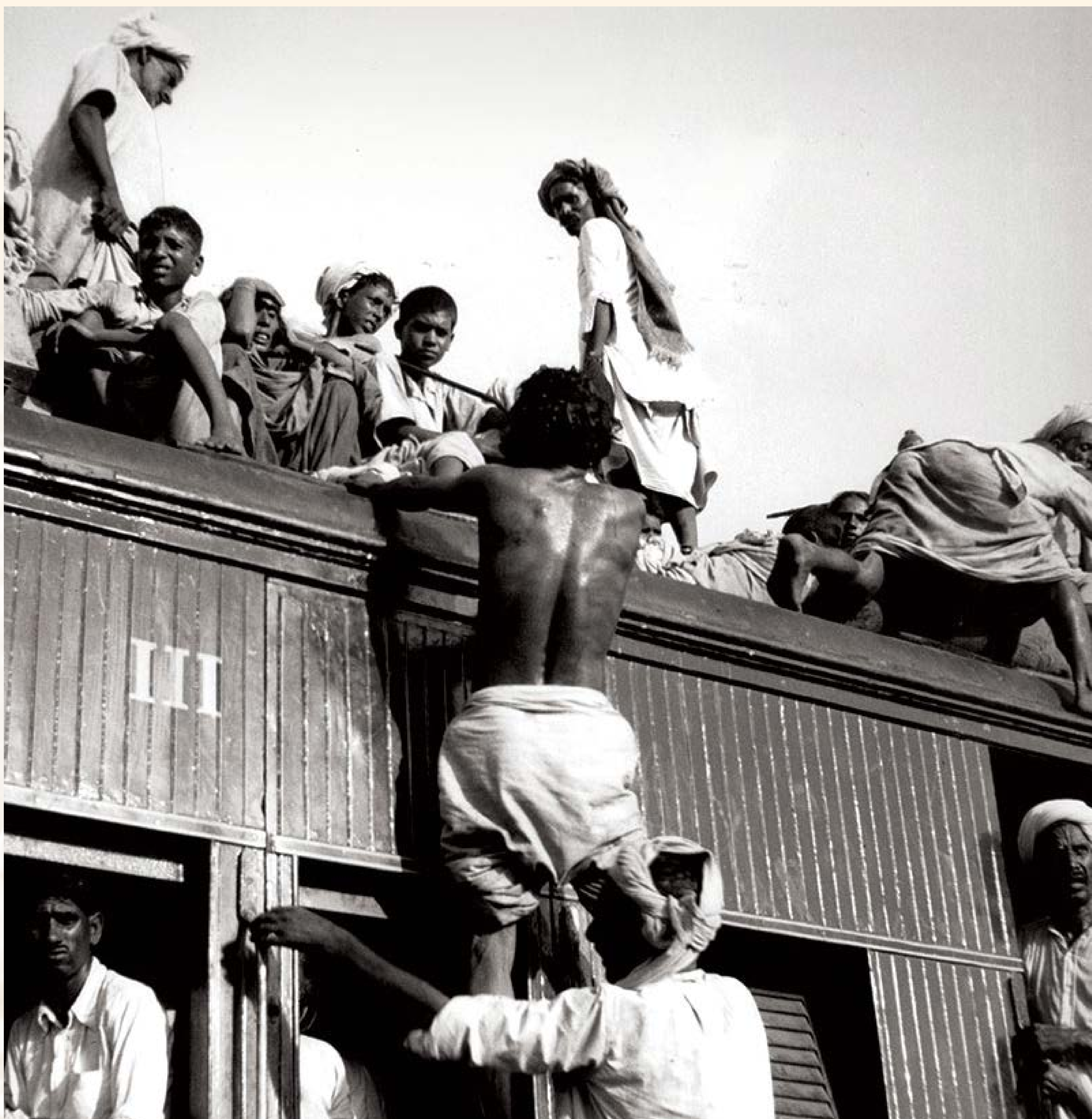
What was so special in the land of our share,
For which you took away everything from us

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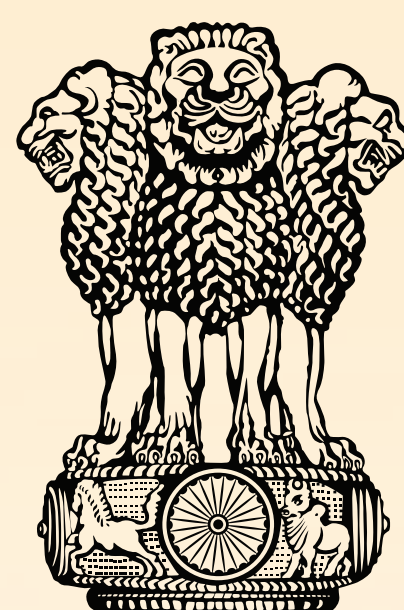
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Fighting for Life

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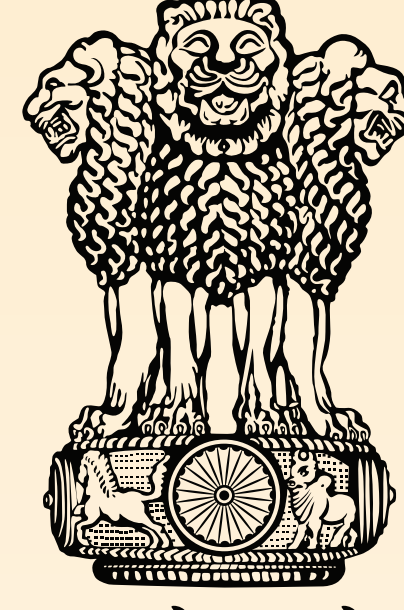
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The burden of uncertainties

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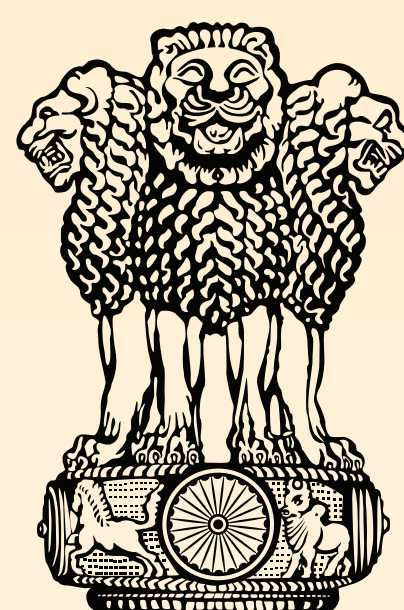


Where every morning of life we used to wake up with a smile!

Seeing the scene there, now tears also became blood

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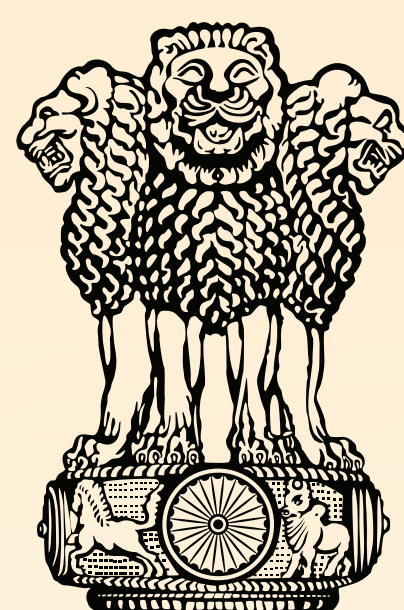
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Humans and Rail, two long cues moving in
same destination, yet journey wrecked

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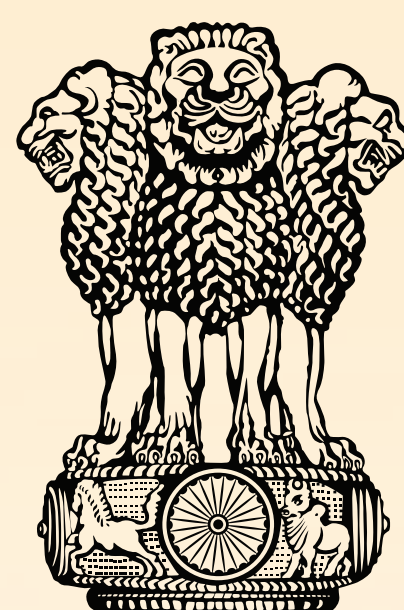
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Shravan Kumars of Partition

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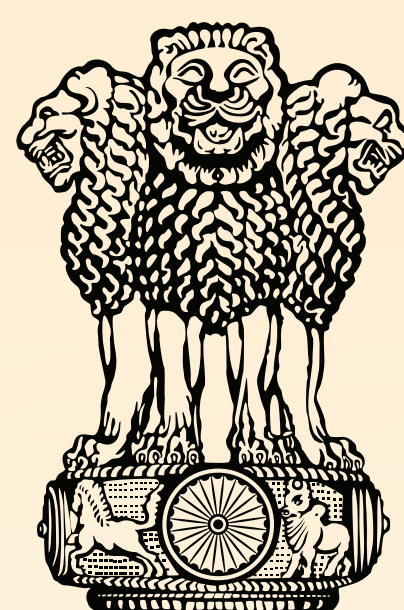
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Markets used to be populated here,
Today these ruins are not even able to sell shelter

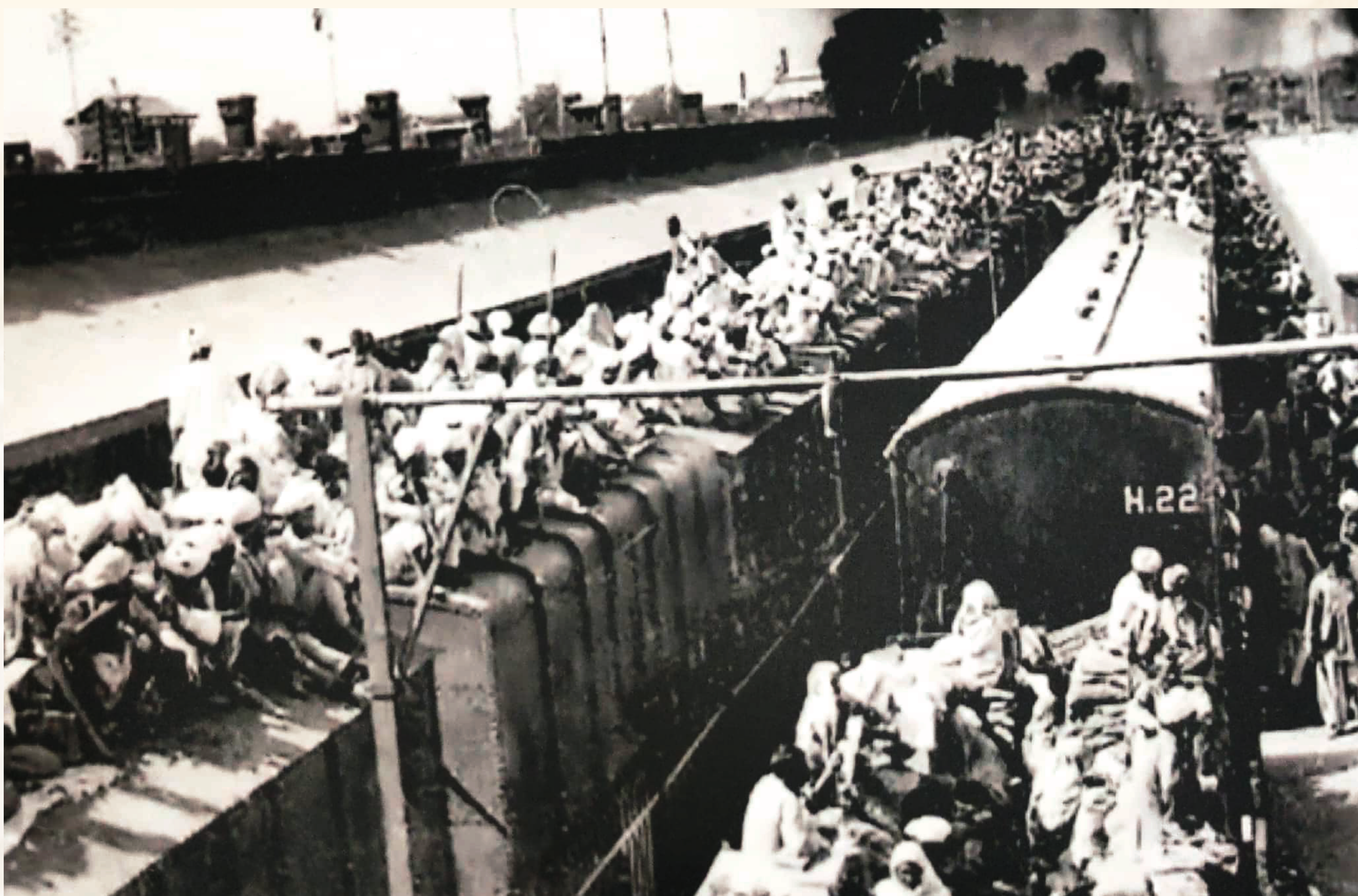
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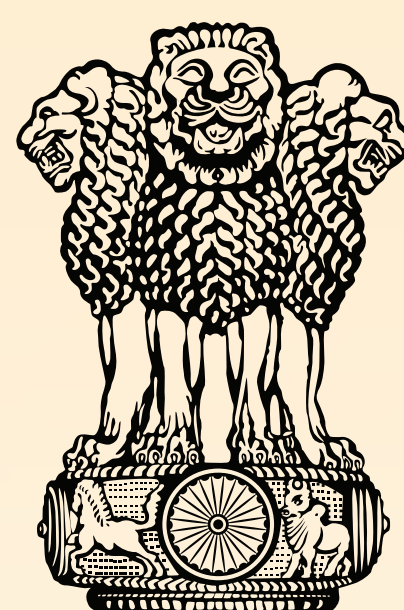
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The trains carried the burden of partition

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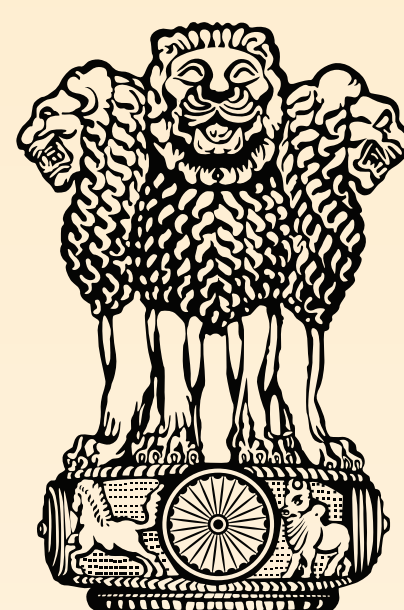
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After years of farming, tears rolled down seeing the Roti

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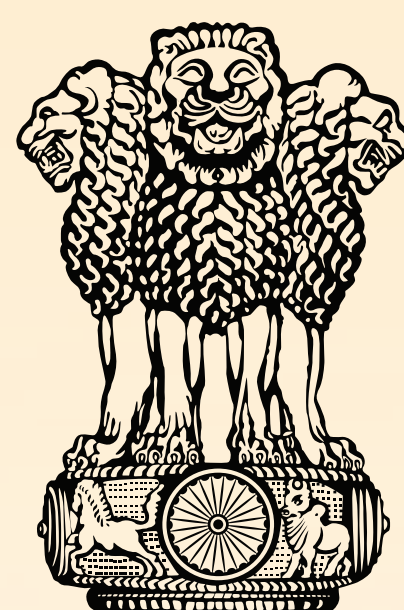
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The pain from your weight is not much
when compared to these cruelties and violence

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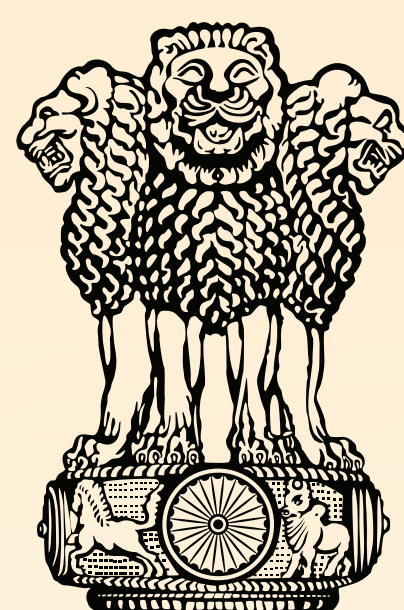
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Traditions, rights, inheritance and kinship...
all left behind in the whiff of air

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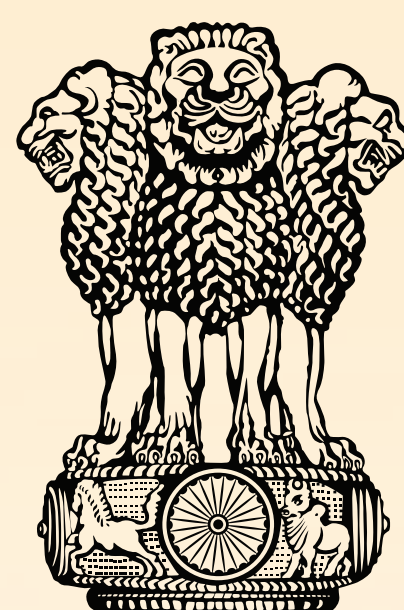
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Struggling to catch the last train in
the hope of a new beginning

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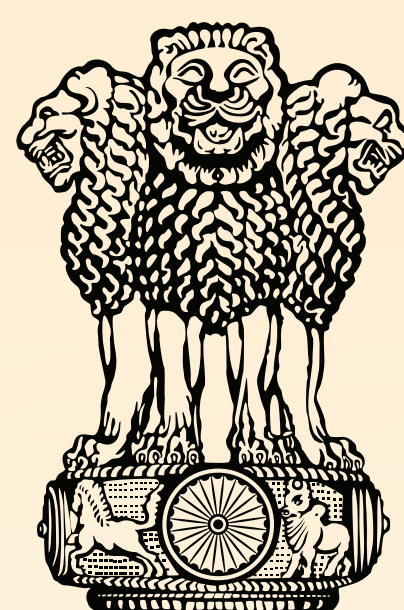
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Who is who's uncle or any relative...?
It's just a matter of two pieces of bread and a cup of water

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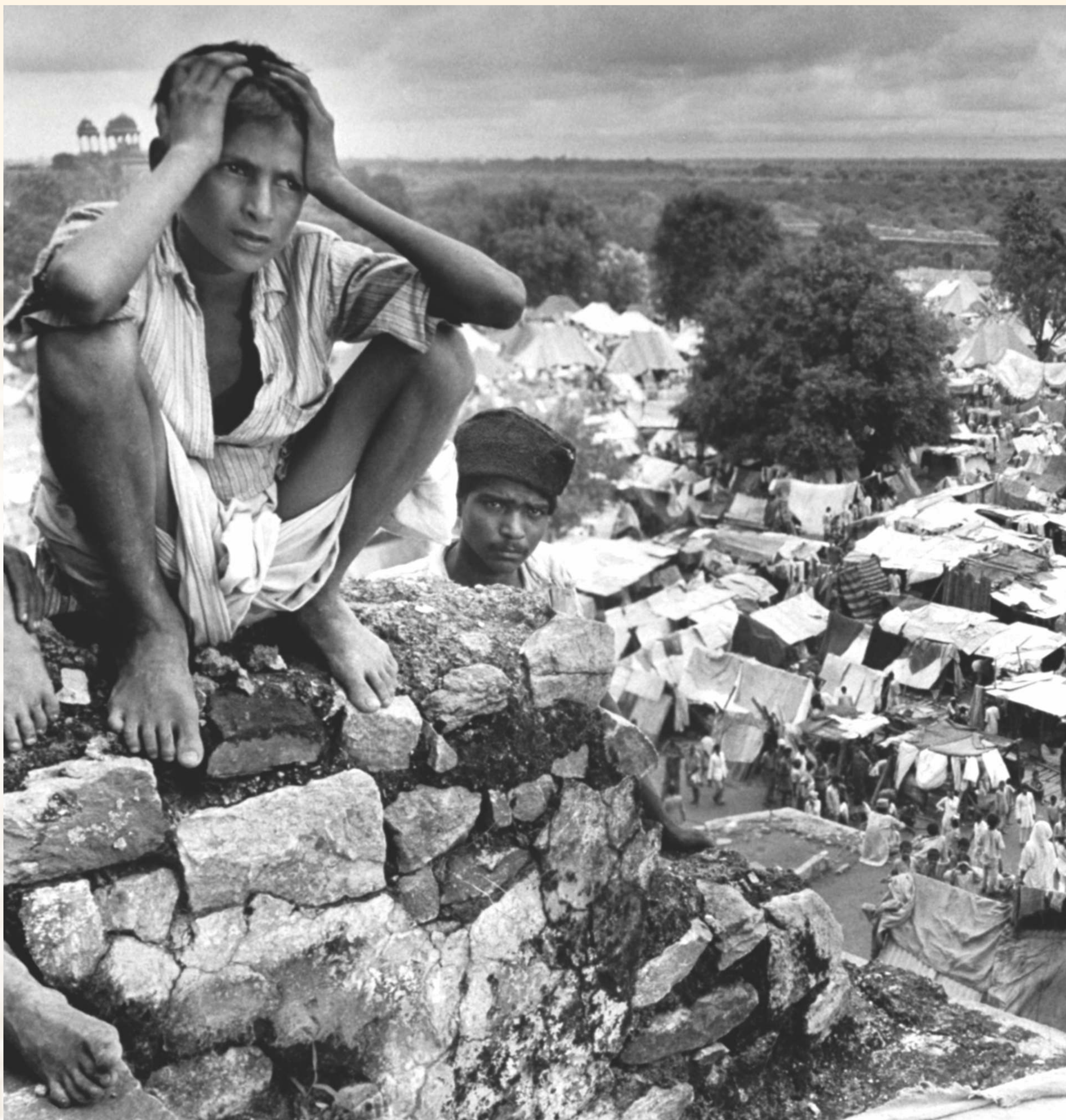
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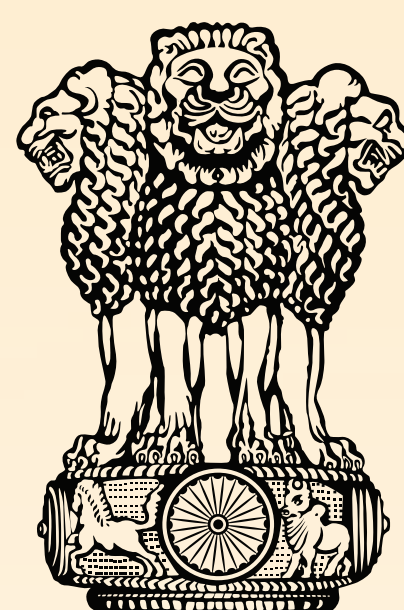
Refuge



Perhaps the most tragic aspect of the mass displacement was that those who left their homes and had to make new ones went on thinking of themselves as displaced or as refugees. Home was always what they had left behind; never where they had now ended up, no matter how long they lived there.

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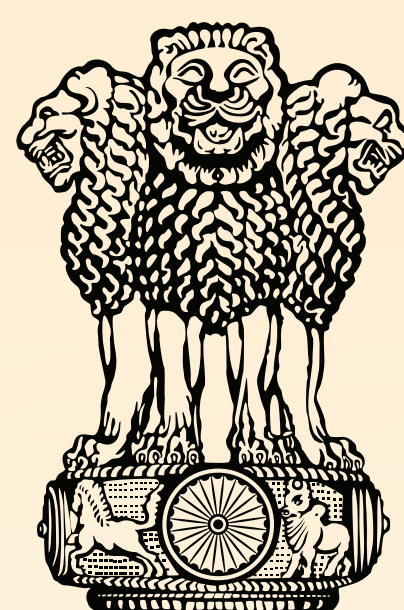
Heritage, Legacies and Ornaments used to be life
Only remained body covers and uncertain life



There must have been a lot of pain in those helpless eyes...

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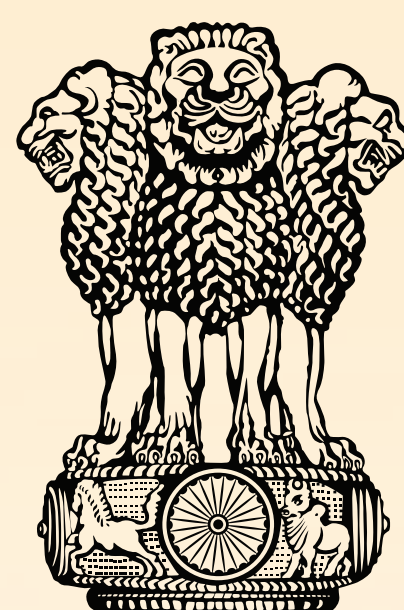
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Water... knows no Hindu and Muslim

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FOOT CONVOYS MOVING TOWARDS INDIA

REWARI CLEAR OF MUSLIM REFUGEES

A military spokesman said on Friday that more non-Muslim foot convoys are moving towards India. Column No 20, now 64,550 strong with 1,549 bullock-carts, is moving towards Manga. This column has been joined by another convoy of 5,000 from Nankana Sahib.

The Tribune September 26, 1947

At Manga, Column No 19, 50,000 strong, is expected to join Column No 20 before moving into India. Column No 21, nearly 60,000 strong, passed Ballok Head on October 22. Column No 22, nearly 50,000 strong, passed the headworks on Thursday. A non-Muslim foot convoy, 15,000 strong, has arrived at Tandlianwala from Awagat, and another column, 25,000 strong, has arrived at Awagat from Marwala.

REFUGEE CAMPS IN W. PUNJAB

CONDITIONS UNSATIS- FACTORY

LAHORE, Oct. 11.—Sardar Sampuran Singh, Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, who left Lahore on October 8 on a tour of Lyallpur, Chindot, Lalian and Sargodha returned to Lahore yesterday. He visited refugee camps at all these places to see for himself the conditions which generally were not satisfactory, states a Press Note issued by the office of the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Lahore.

The Press Note adds: "There is scarcity of food and the sanitary conditions everywhere need improvement.

The provision of non-Muslim guards for some of these refugee camps, where it does not exist, is considered most essential.

Dr. Lehna Singh, District Liaison Officer, Sargodha, met Sardar Sampuran Singh and apprised him of the conditions in the refugee camps at Darya Khan, Bhakhar and Mianwali.—A.P.L.

Kripalani's Advice to Workers

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.—An advice to the workers to follow the ideals of truth and non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi, to abstain from unnecessary strikes and follow the guidance of nation's leaders, was given by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, addressing a workers' meeting this morning.

Acharya Kripalani added that the Congress had placed the interest of the nation above sectional interest which was the only way of establishing Kisan Raj in the country.

The Congress President also addressed a meeting of Congress workers at Jinnah Hall today, held in celebration of Gandhi Jayanti.—A.P.L.

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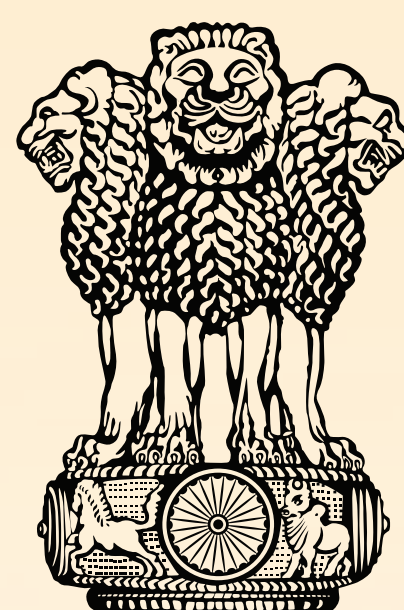
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[illegible]

The West Bengal government arranged for fifteen steamers to bring refugees from Chittagong, Narayangunj, Barisal, and Chandpur, to Calcutta. Other ways in which refugees crossed the Bengal border included boarding inter-Bengal trains and the Khulna-Goaland passenger. This report shows the Steamer 'Mallard' arriving at Shalimar Ghat from Narayangunj.

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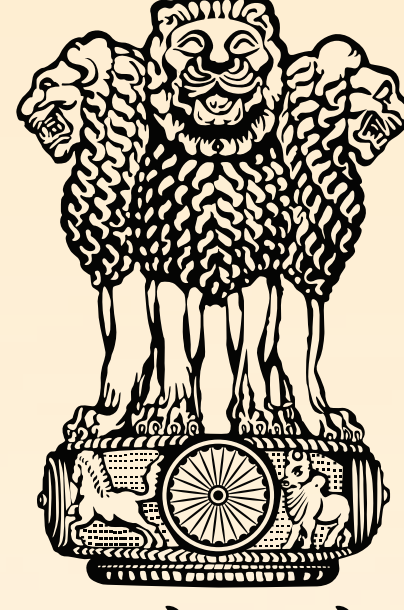
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Once such a crowd of unknown people was seen only in the fairs.
Today anyone who offers bread and shelter has become a relative

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STEADY MOVEMENT OF REFUGEE CONVOYS SPECIAL TRAIN SENT TO KASUR TO EVACUATE NON-MUSLIMS

(By Our Special Correspondent)

"Movement of refugees from the East Punjab to Pakistan and also in the opposite direction is going on steadily and well. The trains are moving with greater regularity and military motor transport as well as civilian motor lorries which have volunteered for this work are evacuating refugees from both sides," declared a military spokesman at a Press conference in New Delhi on Saturday.

The military spokesman, however, added that it was obvious that railways and motor transport would only make a very small bite on the problem of evacuating refugees, which in the ultimate analysis would have to be tackled by route marches. Quite big movements of refugees on foot in both directions had already taken place and further big movements were being mounted.

There had been some attacks on refugee convoys but in general the vast movement of refugees was going on without any incident. A convoy of refugees proceeding to Tarnan Tarn had been attacked but the troops had taken action and the attackers had been dispersed.

About 15,000 refugees had moved to Kasur under escort. A special train was being sent to Kasur to evacuate non-Muslim refugees.

Arms and ammunition had been recovered in Qadian where 4,000 Muslims had moved in.

Two cases of smuggling had been reported from a non-Muslim refugee camp in Portlandia.

In Amritsar Muslim refugees were being moved in motor transport to Pakistan.

Looking to Balkan

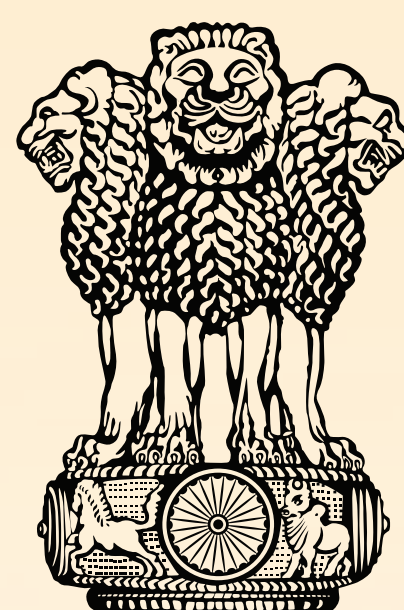
Looking and action is continuing in Balkan. A non-Muslim refugee train was stopped here but troops fired on the attackers and the train proceeded to India via Narnaul.

In Lahore 5,000 refugees will be

"Movement of Refugees from the East Punjab to Pakistan and also in the opposite direction is going on steadily and well. The trains are moving with greater regularity and military motor transport as well as civilian motor lorries which have volunteered for this work are evacuating refugees from both sides," declared a military spokesperson at a Press conference in New Delhi on Saturday.

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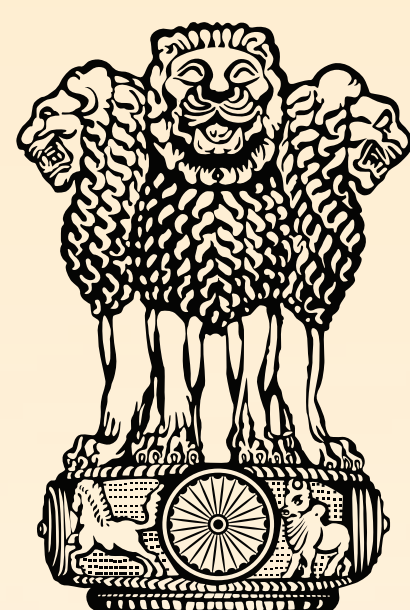
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The scene was something like this...
As if the crowd was standing on the soul!

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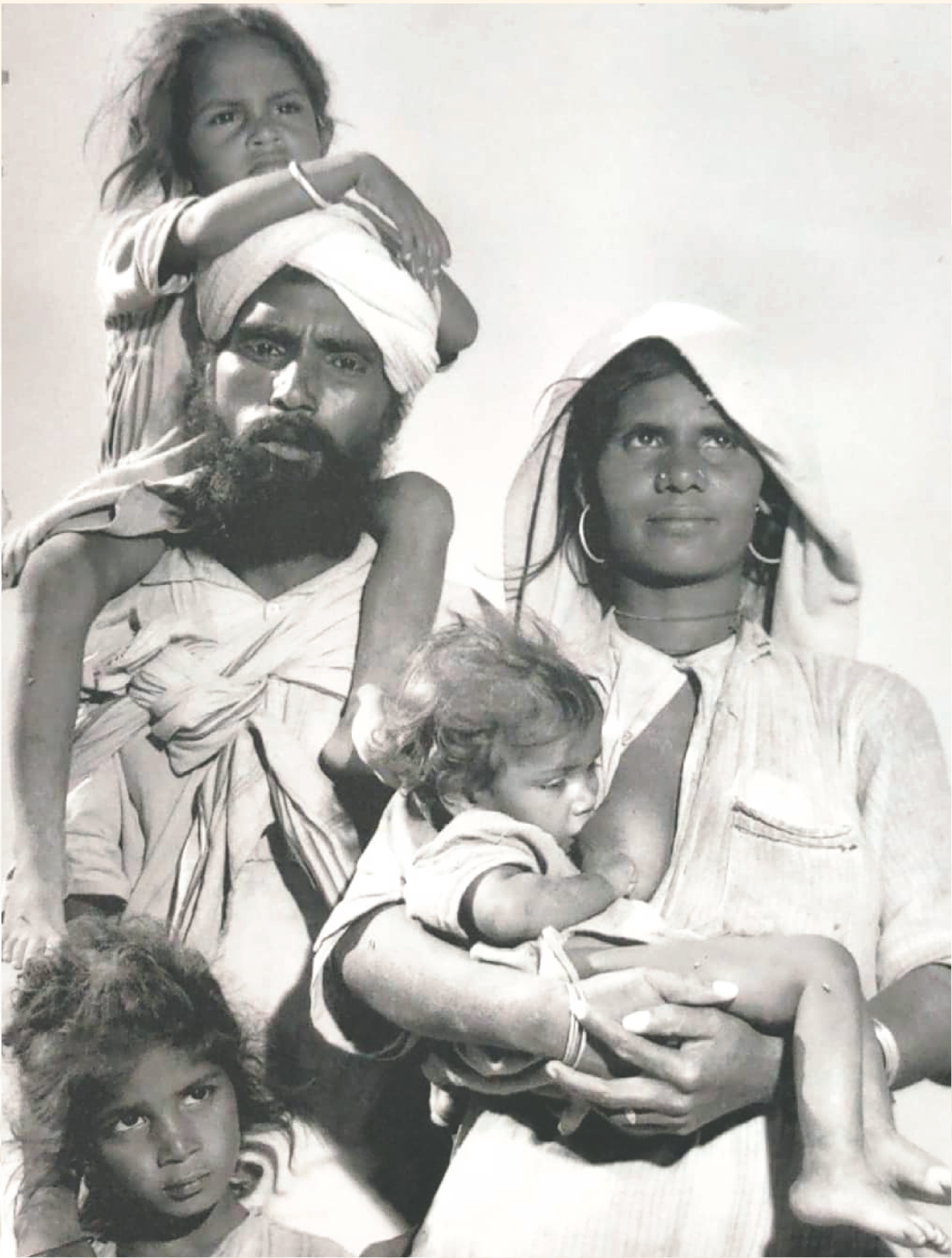
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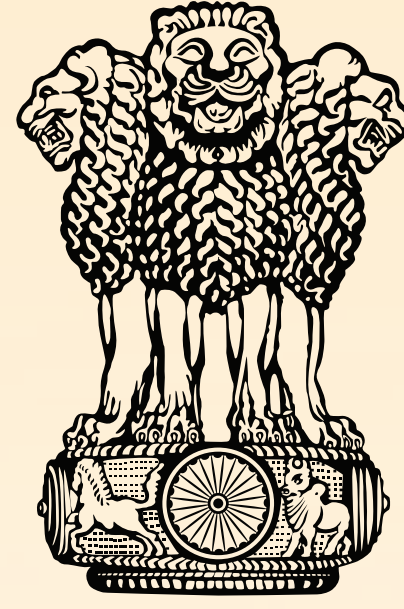
Hope



Come let's create a new world across the border.
Let's make a fresh start.....

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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FAITH IN GOVERNMENT ESSENTIAL FOR PEACE

GANDHIJI ASKS PEOPLE NOT TO TAKE LAW INTO OWN HANDS

People should leave the Government free to administer law and not take it into their own hands, said Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech on Saturday.

Gandhiji referred to the days in 1918 when he lived under the late Principal Rukun's roof. He was as staunch a Christian as he was a son of India. It was he who brought Gandhiji into contact with the late Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr Amari, both of whom looked upon Hindus, Muslims and other Indians with even affection and regard.

He knew that thousands of Hindus received free treatment from Hakim Rukun. He was without doubt the loved 'uncle' of Delhi. Were there men to be named as unscrupulous? It was a matter of shame that Dr Amari's daughter, Saira, and her husband, Dr Bhaskaradas Khan, should have to abandon their home and live in a hotel for fear of Hindus and Sikhs.

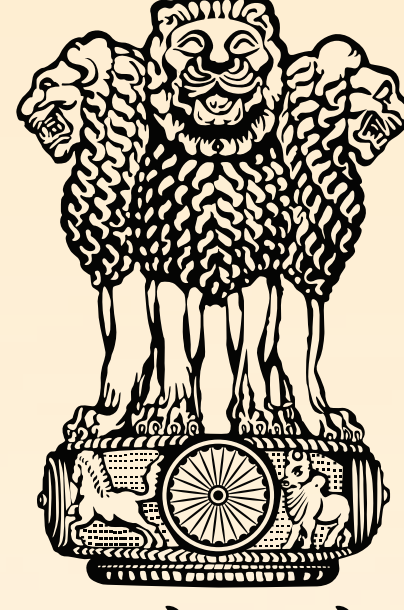
He was free to realize that he would lose all interest in life, if Muslims who had professed such men could not live with perfect safety in the Union. It was surprising to him that the Muslims were all little colonisers in the

People should leave the Government free to administrate law and not take it into their own hands, said Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech on Saturday

- The Hindustan Times Weekly
(Sunday, 14 September, 1947)

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



Government of India

**"SALUTATIONS TO THE MILLIONS
OF INDIANS WHO LOST THEIR
LIVES IN THE HORRORS OF
PARTITION AND SUFFERED THE
PAIN OF DISPLACEMENT!"**

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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