

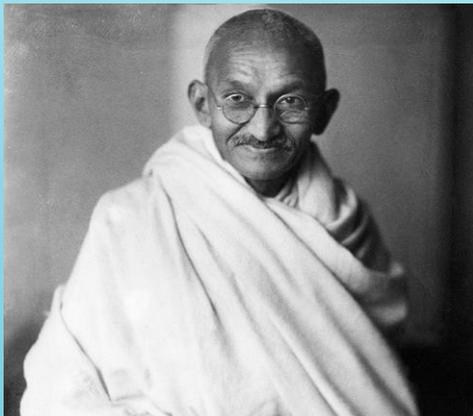
A serene landscape featuring a calm lake in the foreground that perfectly reflects the surrounding environment. In the background, there are misty, rolling mountains and a dense forest of evergreen trees along the shoreline. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and ethereal, with a soft, hazy light filtering through the scene.

Independence and Partition

The leaders of the fight for independence.

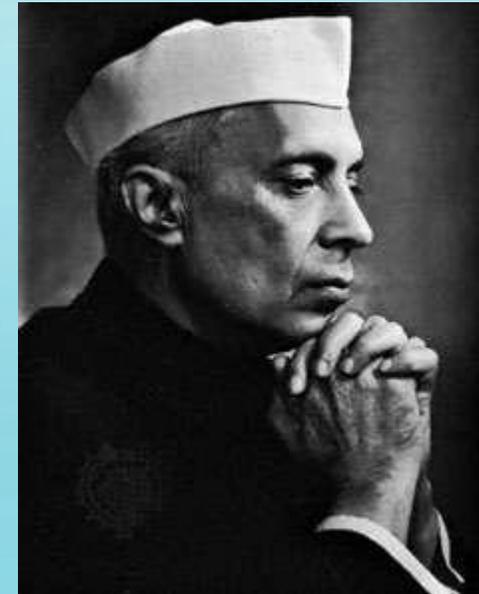
- Gandhi

- Considered the father of the Indian independence
- Created the concept of “satyagraha” a non violent way of protesting against injustices.
- Worked as a lawyer in London
- Spent years fighting racial injustice in South Africa



- Pandit Nehru

- Became the first prime minister of India.
- A political leader before and after the independence movement.
- Also an educated lawyer trained in London.



WWII

- During the struggles of WWII Great Britain relied heavily on its colonies for support including India.
- Many Indian Sepoys fought on Britain's behalf.
- After dealing with anti-colonial protests and the challenges of controlling a country of 300 million people in 1944 Britain pledged to grant India their independence.



India Independence and Partition

- Coverage of the Salt March around the world embarrassed British
- Eventually grants full Independence to India in 1947

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The Times of India
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BIRTH OF INDIA'S FREEDOM



Pandit Nehru
NEW CABINET OF INDIA

NATION WAKES TO NEW LIFE

Mr. Nehru Calls For Big Effort From People

"INCESSANT STRIVING TASK OF FUTURE"

Assembly Members Take Solemn Pledge

WILD SCENES OF JUBILATION IN DELHI

STATE VISIT TO KARACHI



Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Mountbatten speaking to Karachi representatives at the Mianpore Airport on their arrival

FRENZIED ENTHUSIASM IN BOMBAY

Crowds In Festive Mood

THE national flag was hoisted over the 74-year-old Bombay Civil Secretariat at midnight when the citizens of Bombay greeted the dawn of independence with solemn invocation and frenzied rejoicing.

"Citizens of free India—you are now free"—said the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, in raising the flag at the midnight ceremony, which was attended by all Ministers and departmental heads and employees of the Bombay Government.

His declaration was greeted with cheers from the thousands who gathered at the approaches to the Secretariat.

A strong police guard kept order with the greatest difficulty till the conclusion of the ceremony when they lost control and hundreds

"MAY BOMBAY PROSPER"

Governor's Message

GOOD WISHES TO FREE INDIA

Sir John Colville, Governor of



Problems

- Even though India had won its independence, things were not peaceful in the country.
 - Hindus and Muslims could not reach a solution as to how to rule an independent India.
- Eventually, the country was split into India for the Hindus and East & West Pakistan for the Muslims.
- The partition of India led to genocide.
 - Hundreds of thousands of people were killed in widespread violence

Partition

- The partition of India is the separation of India on Aug. 14, 1947 and Aug. 15, 1947 into the states of the Dominion of Pakistan and the Union of India, respectively.
- India was separated on the day of gaining independence from British, due to tensions between the Hindus and the Muslims living in the country. India gained independence after 350 years of British presence in the country.

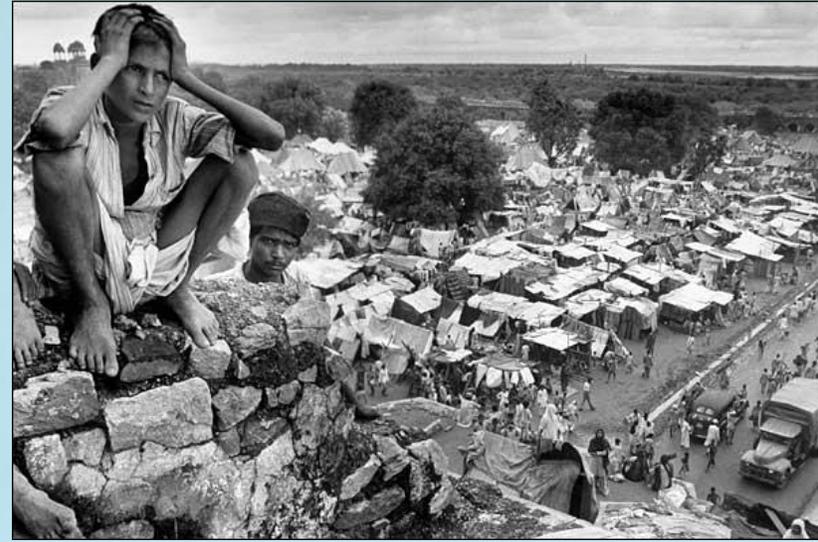
Indian Independence and Partition



- India was, therefore, partitioned into two nations: **India** in the center and **Pakistan** to the west and east. Burma (Myanmar) and Ceylon (Sri Lanka) became independent the following year.

India Independence and Partition





TRAIN TO PAKISTAN ; India 1947. Trains packed with refugees - Hindus and Sikhs headed for India , and Muslims headed for Pakistan - were convenient targets for gangs of killers on both sides of the border.

Indian Independence and Partition



Due to this Hindu-Muslim split, a Great Migration occurred where Hindus in Pakistan and Muslims in India left their homes in an attempt to go where they felt accepted. Unfortunately, this led to horrendous violence that killed millions of people.

Gandhi's Response

- Gandhi was very much disappointed by the partition; he wanted all Indians to live together peacefully in one country.
 - Even though he was Hindu, he felt that all religious groups should be welcomed in India.
- In 1948, at the age of 78, Mohandas Gandhi was assassinated on his way to a prayer meeting in New Delhi.
 - He was shot three times by a high-ranking Brahmin who resented Gandhi's concern for Muslims.

Partition

- Kashmir Region
- Muslim majority with Hindu Maharaja
- Conflict starts immediately after Maharaja is forced to flee.
- India goes to war with Pakistan over control of Kashmir in October of 1947
- UN negotiates a line of control and cease fire but no peace is reached.
- Both countries claim all of Kashmir



Indian Independence and Partition

- Relations between Pakistan and India remain tense. Both nations want to control the *Jammu* and *Kashmir* regions near the Pakistan-India border. Tensions based on religious and ethnic claims continued to increase after both India and Pakistan tested nuclear weapons in 1998.

