



RESEARCH PAPER

Relevance of the Partition in the Strategic Relations in Pakistan and India

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ABSTRACT

Strategic Relations between India and Pakistan are very important factor to study geostrategic politics of south Asian region. Postcolonial states of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh are successors to British Colonial India and relations between these states have been affected number of times by historical facts and fiction associated with partition of India. Pakistan and India are result of partition of British India and accessions of native Indian states. British India was directly ruled by the British administration and they divided these areas according to the agreed formula of All India Muslim League and Indian National Congress that was nearly 60 percent of the territory colonial India. Remaining 40 percent territorial division of India was in the hands of rulers of Princely states. Shedding the light on the areas incorporated in Pakistan after partition of India in the results of decisions of the rulers of native Indian states had made this study quite unique and interested especially when Pakistan and China are developing the China Pakistan economic corridor.

Introduction

India was ruled by the Britain with two different administrative systems: British Indian Provinces and Indian local "princely" states. Geographically nearly 62% of the territory of the sub-continent of India was British Indian provinces and territories and remaining 38% was princely or local states under rule of native Indians. British Provinces were British Indian territories and were directly under the administration of British colonial government of India. Princely local states were territories with their local rulers as they had been entered into treaties for relations with the British Indian authorities (Hankin, 1997).

The sizes and shapes of these states were in variations along with the by and large level of economic and social progress achieved by their rulers. In case of

area many states were compact territorial entities, others states possessed scattered pieces of area. These local states were constitutionally granted representation in 1946 in the federal Assembly of India but there was problem, by joining this federal Assembly, it was foreseeable loss of powers of princes of these states, on the other side they could use a chance to manipulate the new constitution in their favor. If they went on the second option of staying out of federal assembly, they could have independence short-term but there was no guarantee of continuity of same status after the end of British control over India. On this issue the rulers of the local states were divided (Singh, 2011).

Partition as solution to the communal issue was accepted and British India was going to be divided on Muslim and Non-Muslim majority lines. Area for new states of India and Pakistan was being marked through boundary commission but nothing was under discussion on the issue of these local states as it was secondary issue.

Literature Review

The book *India's Princely States: People, princes and colonialism* by the Waltraud Ernst and Biswamoy Pati as coauthor discussed the important issue of Partition the princely states of India and role within the South Asian history and intertwine together until now unexplored things about them. The collection of different articles and research studies about the topic are appealing to scholars of South Asian region and other students of intercontinental histories, literary and cultural studies, and global politics. How these states were functioning during the British Empire and what kind of relations of the rulers had with British administration are basic theme of this book that is very helpful to explore many other aspects of this topic (Waltraud, 2010).

There are many books on partition of India that happened in 1947 as it was a determining event of the 20th century for south Asian region. There is lot of studies about the partition of Punjab and Bengal and creation of Pakistan and India. The book *Spoils of Partition* by Joya Chatterjee by contrast, little is known book about the partition of India and of Bengal. This book published in 2007 also disclosed how the rewards of partition, which the Indian national Congress in Bengal had anticipated from the new borders, were wasted over the many years which followed. This book is a creative and testing work with conclusion that brings changes in the understanding of the readers of history of partition and its cost for the history of the Pakistan and India and impact on the south Asian region (Chatterji, 2011).

Hypothesis

Partition of 1947 gave birth to the two sovereign nations; Pakistan and India and along with it unending controversy about the process and result of partition. Partition of colonial India can be justified for the satisfaction of people of

Pakistan by explaining the Radcliff Award and process of accession of Princely states.

Material and Methods

In research study the Collection of data has its own significance and Types of data are dependent on the theme and scope of the study as like as the techniques of the data collection. In this research article secondary data is being used to shed light on the facts involved in the partition of India and importance of strategic relations Pakistan and India. To analyze the outcomes of the decisions and impact on the future the analytical model of research is used along with the historical research and in this study to shed light on the facts about the partition and analysis the results of the partition historical research method is used. Techniques of research are depended on the nature of this study that is analytical in nature and historical and descriptive to lead the testing of the hypothesis.

Relevance of Partition in strategic relations of India and Pakistan

Explaining the partition of Colonial India

To explain this partition of British India, it could be explained that colonial India liable to divide between India and Pakistan had total area of 1666708 sq miles. According to the census of 1951 436723090 was total populations of colonial India in which Pakistan had share of 75635000, whereas India had 361,088,090. Its mean after partition 18 percent of the total population was living in Pakistan and 82 percent in India. Pakistan gained 4089982 sq miles area whereas India achieved 2423274 sq miles area. Pakistan lost 2000 sq miles to china in border settlement 1158 miles to India in Siachen war and 56977 sq miles to newly born state of Bangladesh and some areas in wars with India and boundary settlements with Iran. Pakistan is currently holding 340509 square miles area after 72 years of Partition.

So, for 18 percent population of colonial India Pakistan gained 24.54 percent area. From the 1666708 sq mile total area of colonial India 1033358 sq miles areas were called British that was 62 percent total area. After partition Pakistan received 280753 sq miles, 27 percent area and India received 752605 sq miles, 73 percent area in the British India. From the colonial India remaining 38 percent area of 633349 was princely states or native India. Pakistan gains 128229 sq miles, nearly 20 percent and India gain 505121 sq miles 80 percent of the area. Its mean is 24 percent of the territory of colonial India was given to Muslims of British India to form new Muslim state of Pakistan.

Census in India was held in 1931 and due to Second World War 1941 census was not held but British government in many areas estimated the figure of population. Both Pakistan and India held census in 1951 and the figures of population in 1951 census are more reliable than the 1941 census. More over the

migration after partition and massacre during the partition affected the demographical figures of 1941 census (India, 1944).

According to the census of 1951 Pakistan had total population of 75635000, whereas India had total population of 361,088,090, its mean Pakistan gain 18 percent of total population 436723090 and 24 percent of total area from colonial India. 650000 Muslims population migrated in Pakistan and 470000 non-Muslims left for India (Steinberg, 1961).

So difference is only 180000 people. In Pakistan 17396050 people were non-Muslims and 58238950 were Muslims in Pakistan and 34000000 Muslims were living in India after partition and size of Muslim population was 92238950. So total population of colonial India was approximately 436723090 and size of Muslim population in colonial India was 92238950 mean nearly 21 percent of total population but share of area on the basis of size of Muslim population from colonial India received by Muslims in shape of Pakistan was 24.53 percent 4089982 sq miles (Gill, 2003).

Making it more justified partition Pakistan did not received 100 percent Muslim population nearly 35856047 were left in India and against 9675000 Hindu left in Pakistan. If all Hindu population had exchange with Muslims then India had 26181047 extra population of Muslim that was giving the right to India to hold 7.25 percent more from the total area of colonial India.

Table 1

Territories join Pakistan	Areas Square Kilometers	Provinces Join Pakistan	Areas Square Kilometers
Kalat state	91909	West Punjab	159433
Makran state	54000	East Bengal	147610
Kharan state	48051	British Baluchistan	140010
Bahawalpur state	45911	Sindh	125184
Las Bela	18254	N.W.F.P	72646
Khairpur state	15730	Gilgit Agency and Baltistan District of J&K	49716
Chitral state	14850	FATA	27250
Jammu and Kashmir State	13297		
Hunza state	10101		
Swat state	8250		
Dir state	5282		
Nagar state	5000		
Gwadar Enclave	795		
Amb state	585		
Phulrah state	98		

This table is based on current size of area under Pakistan and Bangladesh and India indicating all areas that acceded to Pakistan in 1947 excluding the geographical changes after 1947.

Partition of British India

The Radcliffe Award gave Indian province of West Bengal population of 21.19 million with the area of 28611 square miles, and the size of the Muslim population in the west Bengal province of India were nearly 5.3 million or 29% of the total population in west Bengal. Pakistan in the East Bengal province received the 39.11 million of population on the area of 50070 square miles and the size of the non-Muslim population were 29.1% of the total population of east Bengal province of Pakistan in number 11.4 million. West Bengal province of India got 36.36% of the total land of the united Bengal province of British India to accommodate some 35.14% of population, while Pakistan in East Bengal got 63.6% of the total land to accommodate 64.85% of the total population of united Bengal province of the British India (Burki, 1999).

In view of comparative figures occurred in 1941 and 1951 census in India and Pakistan the population of colonial Punjab was 34309861 in which 18,259,744 were Muslim and 16050117 were non-Muslims, means 53 percent population of colonial Punjab was Muslim. Whereas in 29 Districts of British Punjab had population of 28418819 in which 16,217,242 were Muslims and 12201577 were non-Muslims, means size of Muslim population in British Punjab was 57 percent. In 34 Princely states of Punjab had 5891042 populations in which Muslims were 2042502 composing 34.67 percent of total population and Non-Muslims were 3848540 composing 65.33 percent of total population. The area of colonial Punjab was divided into two different administrative parts, the British Punjab and the Punjab States, for the purpose of administration. The area of the colonial Punjab divided in 29 districts and 34 princely states was 136964 sq miles in which the area in British Punjab was 99,265 square miles nearly 72 per cent of the total area of the colonial Punjab. The area of the Punjab native States was 37,699 square miles nearly 28 percent of the total area of the colonial Punjab (Singh, 2016).

In the recognition of All India Muslim League as sole representative of Muslims of colonial India and Punjab, Pakistan could have got the 72590 sq miles but Pakistan received 79509 sq miles area from colonial Punjab, nearly 6919 additional area from Colonial Punjab. In the British Punjab Muslims population was 57 percent and according to size of Muslim Population in British Punjab Pakistan could have got the 56581 sq miles area from the total of 99265 sq miles but Pakistan in west Punjab received 62011 sq miles area that was nearly 62 percent of the British Punjab nearly 3 percent more or 5430 square miles additional area from British Punjab (Long, 2015).

Whereas East Punjab could secure only 37378 sq miles area mean only 38 percent areas from British Punjab. In the princely states of the Punjab that had the 37699 square miles area Pakistan could have received 13200 square miles as per 35 percent ratio of Muslim population but Pakistan secured 17498 square miles area, means 46 percent of the total area from Princely states of Punjab. In the overall

calculation of the total area of 136964 square miles, the area of 79509 sq miles was awarded to Pakistan from the colonial Punjab, means 58 percent of the total area. Pakistan secured 79509 square miles area nearly 58 percent after the partition in British Punjab and princely states of Punjab whereas India in East Punjab and princely states of Punjab approximately secured 57455 square miles area only 42 percent. (Berenskoetter, 2016)

Partition of Princely States of India

Total area of India was nearly 1666708 sq miles and 1033358 sq miles areas was called British India that was 62 percent and remaining 38 percent area 633349 sq miles was called princely states or local states that was under the protection of British authorities. According to the population ratio Muslims in British India were nearly 24 percent and in princely states total populations were 100446310 in that Muslims were 14.25 percent of that population means 14313599. (Noreen, 2001)

Out of 565 princely states of India only 13 whole states and one Jammu and Kashmir Partially state incorporated in the federation of Pakistan freely or unwillingly and remaining 552 states through agreement willingly or reluctantly joined India. In the colonial India 210 princely states had status of states and remaining had less status of Estates (Jagirs). Thirteen states out of nearly 565 princely states of British India were incorporated in Pakistan after partition with the area of, 128229 sq miles. Partition of Bengal and Punjab did not complete the process of partition just after the starting of journey of Pakistan and India as sovereign states on 14 and 15 August 1947. In the 3rd June plan the rulers of 'princely states' were asked to decide their future bearing in mind the wishes of their people and contiguous location of their states for Pakistan or India (Raza, 2013)

Muslims population in Princely states of colonial India was 14.25 percent and if the area of all these states were 633349 sq miles in total Pakistan could have received nearly 90252 sq miles and India could rightfully had received 543097 sq miles. But the area that Pakistan received from the princely states of colonial India was nearly 128229 sq miles nearly 20.25 percent. Approximately 6 percent or 33977 sq miles more area to the Pakistan's due share in Princely states of Colonial India on the basis of Muslim population in these princely states. It must be in the mind that Pakistan did not receive 100 percent of total Muslim population of these princely states. The state of Lasbela occupied an area of 18,254 km², the state of Makran occupied the area of 54000 km², the state of Kalat occupied an area of 91909 km², the state of Kharan occupied an area of 48051 km² all currently part of Baluchistan province of Pakistan and having total area 206382 km² only shorting 22103 km² area to due share of Pakistan on behalf of share of Muslim population princely states of India. But this was not end as in the province of Sindh state of Khairpur added 15730 km² area and in the Province of Pakistani Punjab the state of Bahawalpur added an area of 45,911 km² and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan state of Amb added 585 km² area , state of Phulrah added 98 km² area, State of Swat added the area of 8250 km² in area, state of Chitral added 14850 km²

area, the state of Dir added 5,282 km² in total 117335 sq miles that composed the 18.50 percent of the total area of princely states of India whereas claim could be made at 90252 sq miles according to the Muslim population ratio that was 14.25 in princely states 4 percent more and 27083 sq miles in area (Dyson, 2018).

If the disputed region of Kashmir is included like region of the GilgitBaltistan controlled by Pakistan the state of Hunza added 10101 km² area, state of Nagar added 5000 km² area that raised the area to 123165sq miles and made it 19.5 percent of total princely states area 5.25 percent more than due share approximately 32913 sq miles area. Accession of Hunza and Nagar was right decision like other princely states. Furthermore 5134 sq miles area of Azad Kashmir that was part of Princely state of Jammu and Kashmir was added in 1948 war with India that raised land share from princely state to Pakistan up to 128229 sq miles and 20.25 percent of the total area in princely states. The area of 38047 sq miles was additional to the due share of Pakistan that was incorporated in Pakistan after partition nearly 6 percent more than the due share on the basis of Muslim population in princely states of colonial India. The remaining area of GilgitBaltistan was under direct British administration before partition so in these remaining areas state of Puniyal with area of 35900 km² area was merged in Gilgit agency before partition along with valley of Yasin. It was directly under British rule but at the edges of partition in July 1947 British authorities transferred the powers to Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir (Choudhry, 1967).

Gilgit agency and Baltistan area also acceded to Pakistan rejecting the British agreement to rejoin Jammu and Kashmir added approximately 66050 km² area from which 5180 km² were gifted to china in 1963 and 700 km² occupied by India in 1984 siachen war, this 60170 km² area from princely state of Jammu and Kashmir raised Pakistan share in British India not in the Princely states. Out of the area of all princely states of colonial India 14.25 was rightful share of Muslims that was 90252 sq miles but Pakistan received 125670 sq miles, its mean Pakistan received approximately 6 percent more than the due share from princely states region.. None of the princely state join east Bengal province and thirteen states join western wing of Pakistan. Pakistan received 23 percent of the territory and 18 percent of the Indian population. Indian held Kashmir had area of 222236 km² area where as Pakistan held controversial area 86268 km² area of that state. In the province of Pakistani Punjab Bahawalpur state and in Sindh province Khairpur state, in the Baluchistan province the state of Kalat, state of Kharan, state of Las Bela and state of Makran and in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; the state of Amb which was remembered as mulk e Tanawal, state of Chitral, state of Dir, state of Phulrah and state of Swat and in the Pakistan's mandatory area of Azad Kashmir 13297 square kilometer area of state of Jammu and Kashmir and other mandatory region of GilgitBaltistan state of Hunza, state of Jandol, state of Nagar, Baltistan District of State of Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit agency with Gilgit state were merged in Pakistan after partition and remaining all states merged in India willingly or reluctantly (Bose, 2013).

Conclusion

After calculating the total area of Pakistan, Bangladesh and India, it could be said that the total area of colonial India was nearly 1666708, under colonial rule of Britain. The area of 1033358 sq miles was called British India and area of 633350 was called Native India or Princely states that was 62 percent and 38 percent respectively. Muslims were 21 percent of the total population of colonial India and 79 percent of remaining population non-Muslim and All India Muslim League had no claim of representation to 79 percent population. If the partition of colonial India was made on the principle of share of land on the proportion of Muslim population than Muslim League could have area of 350000 sq miles according to their size of population that was 21 percent in colonial India. Looking at the 340509 sq miles area of Pakistan the figure of 350000 square miles is too close after 72 years of geographical changes debacle of Dhaka. If the share of land according to accommodation of population was principle of partition then Pakistan was going to accommodate only 18 percent of Population of colonial India and Muslim league could have secured 300000 sq miles to form Pakistan. The area in the British provinces was 865,446 square miles and by adding the federally administrative regions this became 1033358 sq miles area, under British Indian administration. According to the size of Muslim population in British India that was 24 percent, Pakistan could have secured 248005 sq miles area. But Pakistan gained 244742 square miles area from the provinces of British India and 36011 sq miles from the administrative regions and by this the Pakistan's total area from the British India was become 280753 sq miles. Approximately 3 percent extra or 32748 sq miles additional area to the due share on the basis of size of Muslim Population in British India was incorporated in Pakistan. In the Native India or princely states Muslim share of Population was 14.25 percent and the areas of princely states were 633349 sq miles.

According to the size of Muslim Population Pakistan could have received nearly 90252 sq miles and India could rightfully had received 543097 sq miles. But the area that Pakistan received from the princely states of colonial India was nearly 128229 sq miles nearly 20.25 percent. Approximately 6 percent or 33977 sq miles more area to the Pakistan's due share in Princely states of Colonial India. In the process of partition, Pakistan got additional area of 32748 sq miles from British India and 33977 sq miles from the Princely states, in total 66725 sq miles area. It must be in the mind that Pakistan never received 100 percent of total Muslim population as nearly 14 percent of total Muslims of India was living in India after partition.

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