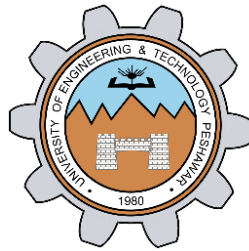


ASSIGNMENT # 2



Spring 2022

BSI-110 Pakistan Studies

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“On my honor, as student of University of Engineering and Technology, I have neither given nor received unauthorized assistance on this academic work.”

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June 30, 2022

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3rd June plan

Background

In February 1947 Lord Attlee announced that the British would leave India no later than June 1948. A new viceroy, Viscount Mountbatten was sent to work out a plan for the transfer of power. Attlee had deliberately set a short timespan for arrangements to be made. He feared that if more time were given, there would only be more disagreement. Mountbatten soon realized the need for a speedy settlement. In March 1947 there were riots and killing between Muslims and Hindus in Punjab. Soon the trouble spread to other provinces. It seemed that civil war, with the inevitable thousands of deaths might be only months away. Mountbatten arrived in India in March 1947. His meeting with different political leaders convinced him that partition was inevitable. Few people wanted India partitioned, but Jinnah adamant that the Muslims must have their own state. On 3rd June 1947 plan was announced.

Main Points of 3rd June plan

There are following salient feature of 3rd June plan

- Two states should be set up, India and Pakistan. The interim constitution of both states was the 1935 Government of India Act.
- Each state was to have Dominion status and have an Executive Responsible to a constituent Assembly.
- Muslim Majority provinces would vote either to stay in India or join Pakistan.

- In Sindh and Baluchistan the provincial legislature voted to join Pakistan.
- Bengal and Punjab had two decisions to make.
- Firstly on whether to join Pakistan. If so, they then had to decide whether the provinces should be portioned into Muslim and non-Muslims-minority areas. Both decided that they should join Pakistan, but that their Muslim-minority areas should stay in India. The NWFP also joined Pakistan after holding a referendum. The Muslim-Majority district of Sylhet in Assam joined the eastern wing of Pakistan.

In a press conference held the day after the 3RD June Plan was announced. Mountbatten said that the final transfer of power might be brought forward from June 1948 to 15 August 15 August 1947. This date generally became accepted as the date When British rule would end. This meant that there were only 7 weeks left to deal with the problems involved in partitioning British India.

- There was still a need to draw boundaries between Muslim and non-Muslim areas particularly in Bengal and Punjab.
- The issue of the princes had to be resolved. What was to happen if a prince went against the wishes of his people in deciding which country to join.
- It was still undecided what the division of assets (army, civil service, finance etc) was to be.

- Although India had decided that Mountbatten should be the first Governor General of India, Jinnah was to be Pakistan's Governor General. Consequently Pakistan's relationship with Britain still had to be resolved.

INDEPENDENCE ACT.

Many of these problems had to wait until after partition before they were resolved. On 15 July 1947 the Indian Independence Act was passed. The Act stated that from 15 August British India would be partitioned into two dominion states, India and Pakistan. Each state has complete freedom to pass any law it wished. The Government of India Act would be provisional constitution until the states devised their own. On 14 August a new country came into being- PAKISTAN. On 15 August India declared its independence.