**Vote for partition:**

As per the plan, on 20 June the issue of Bengal partition was decided upon by the members of the Assembly. Several rounds of voting were held.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Place of Voting** | **In Favour** | **Against** |
| At permanent joint session | 90 | 126 |
| At a meeting for legislators from East Bengal | 35 | 106 |
| At e meeting for legislators from West Bengal | 58 | 21 |

**Partition:**

On 15 July 1947, the Indian Independence Act of the British Parliament stipulated that the British rule in India would come to an end on 15 August 1947. It also stipulated that the partition of India into two sovereign dominions would be known as the Hindu majority state of Indian Union and Muslim majority state of Pakistan. The Parliament also appointed a chairman for the Boundary Commission which was to be consisted of the chairman and two nominees each from India and Pakistan. Practically, it was the chairman of the commission who completed the boundary on papers in haste within fifteen days.

Consequent upon this, the Boundary Commission headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe made up the matter of territorial demarcation between the two newly created states. The power was finally officially transferred to Pakistan and India on 14 and 15 August respectively, under the Indian Independence Act, 1947.