

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS

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- . The U.N.C.I.P., Resolution of 5th January, 1949.
- . Report of Sir Owen Dixon, U.N.I.C. to the Security Council, 15th September, 1950.
- . Graham's First Report, 15th October, 1951.
- . Graham's Second Report, 19th December, 1952.
- . Graham's Third Report, 16th July, 1952.
- . Graham's Fourth Report, 2nd September, 1952.
- . Graham's Fifth Report, 27th March, 1953.
- . Letter from the Representative of India to Security Council dated 1st January, 1948.
- . Letter of Prime Minister of Pakistan to Chairman U.N.I.C. dated 19th August, 1948.
- . Letter from the Prime Minister of India to Chairman U.N.I.C. in reply to the commission's Resolution of August 13, 1948.
- . V.K. Krishmenon: Speeches in Security Council, 1957.
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CHAPTER II

HINDU-MUSLIM POLITICS AND INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Indian Nationalism, was the cumulative result, of a number of factors operating together. Dr. Desai A.R. has rightly pointed out, "Indian Nationalism comes into being during the British Period, as a result of actions and interactions of numerous subjective and objective forces and factors which developed within the Indian Society under the condition of British rule and impact of World forces"¹. Basically, Nationalism in India arose to meet the challenge of foreign domination. This realisation was responsible for the growth of nationalist movement to drive out the foreigners from the country. The Indian National Movement was led and manned primarily by the Indian National Congress"².

As a result of British Policy, there arose a new middle class. The rise and growth of middle class in India " was the consequence of two-fold process. The destruction of the old ruling class on the one hand and the rise of the new groups of land-holders, businessmen and intellectuals on the

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1. Dr. Desai A.R., Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay, 1960, p.5.
 2. Refer Majumdar R.C. History of Freedom Movement in India, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1963, p.387.