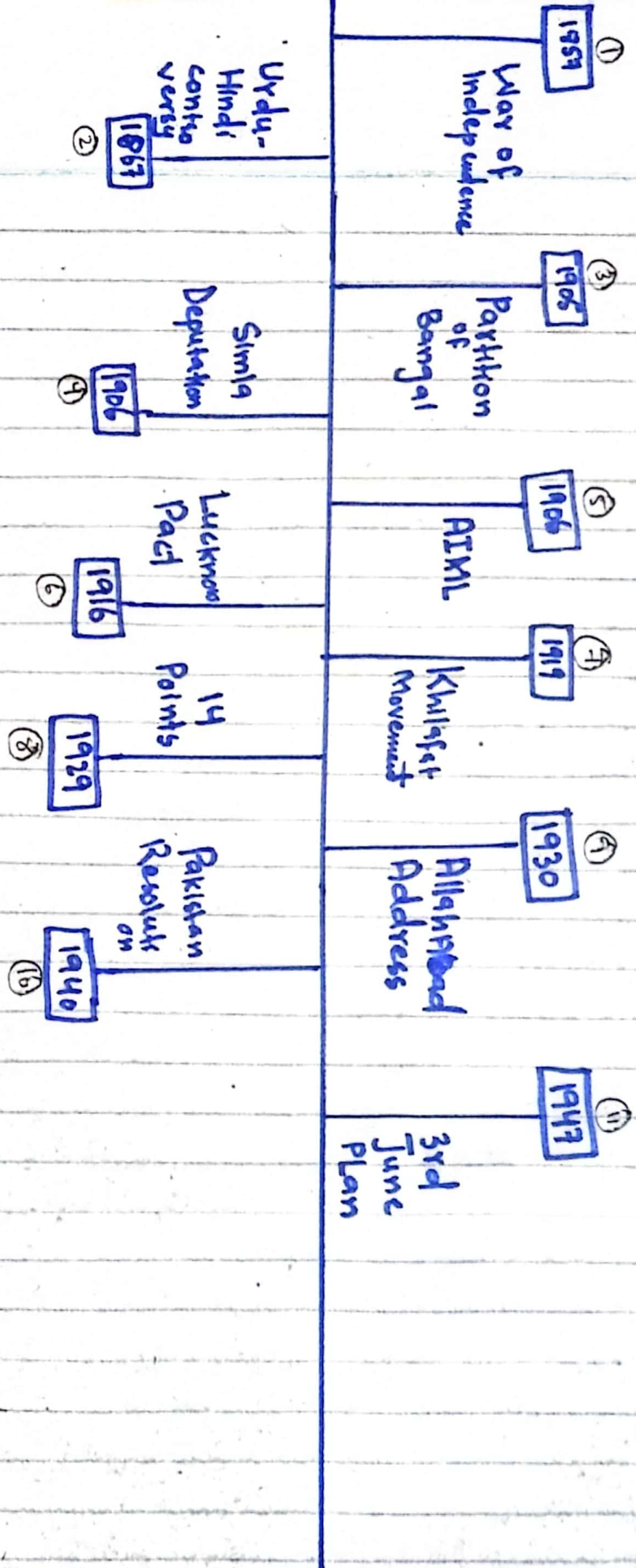


Important events in the history of creation of Pakistan



Pivotal events in the history of creation of Pakistan

May 1857

1- War of Independence:

The war of independence was an important landmark in the history of subcontinent. It was fought in 1857 by Indians against the British in order to get rid of their domination. It is also given names as Indian Rebellion, Indian Mutiny as well as Indian Revolt. The main causes of war were social, political, economical, military and religious. It was an extreme effort made by Indians, but they failed due to mutual jealousy, disunity and lack of central leadership. This war was not spread throughout India but it was limited to few areas mainly Meerut, Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow etc. The main event which became the immediate cause of war was the refusal of soldiers to use the greased cartridges (greased with fat of pig and cow) on January 23, 1857. At the same time, an Indian soldier killed two British officers at Barrackpore, when he was forced to use greased cartridges.

He was arrested and hanged to death on April 8, 1857. This news spread as fast as jungle fire. The Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was proclaimed emperor of India and he was captured, his two sons and a grandson was shot dead before his eyes and he was sent to Rangoon where he died in year 1826 A.D. The areas of Punjab, Sindh and Rajputana remained unaffected in the war. Though the revolt was unsuccessful, the spirit of the people remained undiminished. And it left an impression on the minds of Indian people and thus paved the way for the rise of a strong national movement.

2- Urdu-Hindi Controversy (1867)

Introduction,

During the last days of Muslim rule, Urdu emerged as the most common language of the northwestern province of India. Urdu was born in India. India was the golden sparrow in terms of fertile land and man power. So different regions of the world came to India - they brought with them, among other things - their language as well. When all mingled a new language emerged which was termed Urdu, means the "language of the troops". Initially it was called *Mushkani* because it was formed by the invaders of the Muslim world. Rule of the Mughals in India. Resultantly large number of literary works appeared in the Urdu in all regions of subcontinent. Almost the whole India contributed to the flourishing of Urdu, and in 1837, Persian was replaced by the Urdu as court and state language.

Beginning of the controversy:

With the fall of the Mughal empire, Hindus and British started their efforts in order to get rid of the language of Muslims. In 1867 Hindus of Benaras presented a request to their government for replacement of Urdu with Hindi.

Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan's demand in this cause is remarked as he was the great advocate of Hindu-Muslim Unity. After this controversy he started focusing on the cause of Muslims alone. Muslim newspapers like Noor-ul-Absar and the Benaras Gazette also took the responsibility to safeguard their language. The circumstances became even more hard for the Muslims and their language when Anthony Mac Donnell, an anti-Muslim, became the governor of UP in 1900. He dismissed Urdu as the official language of UP which was home of Urdu language and referred Hindi as the official language of the province.

Reason for Aggressions:

↳ The only reason of this Hindu aggression against Urdu was that it was in Persian script, which was near to the Arabic, the language of the Holy Quran

↳ Sir Sayed's successors at Aligarh, mainly Muzaffar Hussain ul Mulk, the then Secretary of Aligarh Trust, took action against Mac Donnell's act.

↳ Mac Donnell got angry and threatened him.

↳ Muzaffar ul Mulk could not put himself from the defence, in order to save Aligarh college, he resigned.

↳ He was forced to take back his resignation by students.

Struggle of Muslims

The result of Muslim struggle, Urdu too along with Hindi declared the official language of the province.

Muzaffar ul Mulk was not satisfied so continued his struggle.

After Mac Donnell he founded an association called Anjuman e Tahreek-e-Taraghi-e-Urdu to counter all future attempts of the Hindus & the English against Urdu.

3- Partition of Bengal: 1905 - 1911

The partition of Bengal was most important event during the rule of Lord Curzon. It was carried out mainly for the convenience of administration. Bengal in those days was the biggest province of India extending over 1,87,000 square miles with a population of 25 million. It was comprising of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and was

under the control of one Lieutenant Governor. After Lord Curzon took charge as Governor General of India, the discussion over the partition began due to the following issues.

(i) Vastness of Province: Too vast to be managed by one Lieutenant Governor. He could not make a tour of the whole province due to its vastness in his tenure.

(ii) Limited Sources of communication: The sources of communication were limited due to rivers and forests. The law and order condition of the province was also worst. Insufficient police and inefficient management.

(iii) Difference of language: There was also difference of languages and civilization of the natives of the west Bengal and East Bengal.

(iv) Need of the time: The division of Bengal was the need of the time to develop trade in East Bengal and to promote the port of Chittagong, which could be done only by division.

Partition

Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal and

formed two new provinces of manageable size - East Bengal and West Bengal. East Bengal consisted of Dacca, Amannagar, Assam, Kaula, Rangpur and Bogra districts. The Dacca was capital of East Bengal constituted muslim majority province, while Bihar and Orissa constituted a separate province to be called as West Bengal with the capital of Calcutta as become the hindu majority province.

East Bengal contained 18m muslims and 12m hindus. Whereas West Bengal had a population of 54 of which 42m were hindus.

Response of Muslims:

It received favorable response from muslims. It was thought that it would bring the emancipation of Muslims socially and economically. For the following reasons muslims welcomed it.

(i) In the majority province of East Bengal the Muslims would be free from hindu dominance in economic field. They would get opportunities of services and advancement of agriculture.

(ii) The city of Dacca where the muslims were in majority was the center of

- muslim culture. In Dacca Muslims had a great chance of success for social and cultural advancement of agriculture.
- (iii) The partition could result in political uplift and securing representation in the Government.
- (iv) The partition of Bengal relieved the Muslims from competing with Hindus, who were more advanced in every field of life.

Hindus Response:

The Hindus did not accept it, as it dealt a telling blow to their monopolies and exclusive hold on economic, social, political life of the whole Bengal. They called it a deliberate attempt by British Government.

- (i) The partition of Bengal had brightened the possibility of betterment of Muslims; while the Hindus landlords, capitalists and traders wanted status quo and to continue the exploitation of Muslims.
- (ii) Hindu lawyers also reacted to the partition of Bengal because they thought that the new province would have its separate courts.

and thus their practice would be affected.

(iii) Hindu press was not different from that of the Hindu advocates. Hindu had their monopoly over almost whole of the province press. They were afraid that new newspapers would be established which would ~~increase~~ ^{decrease} their income naturally.

(iv) The Hindus launched Swadeshi movement whose sole purpose was to boycott of British goods.

Annulment of the Partition

Lord Hardinge on the occasion of visiting his majesty George V to Indo-Pakistan and holding of Darbar at Delhi on 12th December 1911 cancelled the partition of Bengal. Muslims strongly acted against the act and Hindus welcomed it. It also affirmed the apprehension of Sir Sayed that Muslims might submerge in the majority of Hindus and lose their separate identity.

4. Simla Deputation (1906):

Introduction:

The Hindu opposition of Urdu & Partition of Bengal revealed it to the Muslims that the Hindus would never allow Muslims a respectable position in Indian Society. The political scene of India at that time was dominated by vigorous activities of the Congress who had no rival in the political arena. The Muslims believed that only an organized endeavour would lead them to success.

Simla Deputation:

The political awakening of the Muslims of the subcontinent found its meaningful and effective expression on October 1st, 1906, when a delegation of 35 Muslim leaders met Lord Minto to present the demands of the Muslim community. The Muslims of India were in a minority and were not satisfied with the system of joint electorates because under this system they did not get a pure and true representation in presence of Hindu majority.

Demands of the Muslims

- i- The Muhammadans may be granted the right of a separate electorate to choose their representatives.
- ii- Muslim judges may be appointed more frequently.
- iii- The Muslims may be given due representation in the imperial legislative council.
- iv- At least one muslim may be appointed in Viceroy's executive council.
- v- Muslims may be given due representation in Gazetted and sub-ordinated Ministerial services.

Results of the Simla Deputation

- ◇ Separate electorate was accepted in Minto Morley Reforms in 1909.
- ◇ Created unity among Muslims.
- ◇ Hindu-Muslim conflicts rose to the constitutional level.

□ Distrust on Hindus.

□ Basis for creation of
Muslim League.

5- Foundation of All India Muslim League December 30, 1906. - Background

After the creation of Indian National Congress and its time as a 'representative' party for the people of the Indian Subcontinent, there was a felt need to reassess its claims at unbiased representation. From the very start of its existence the Congress had shown clear its interest to safeguard the rights of Hindus alone. Some of the Congress leaders adopted a revolution policy to establish Hindu Raj in the subcontinent under the guise of a national movement. The prediction of Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan soon proved to be fact that "Hindus and Muslims are two different nations who have different ideologies". The Muslims of India were greatly disappointed by the anti Muslim stance that the Congress seemed to have adopted. The events following the partition of Bengal and Urdu-Hindu controversy strengthened the desire of the Muslims to organize themselves politically as separate community. The Birth of All India Muslim League at Dacca

on 30th December, 1906, as an expression of that desire.

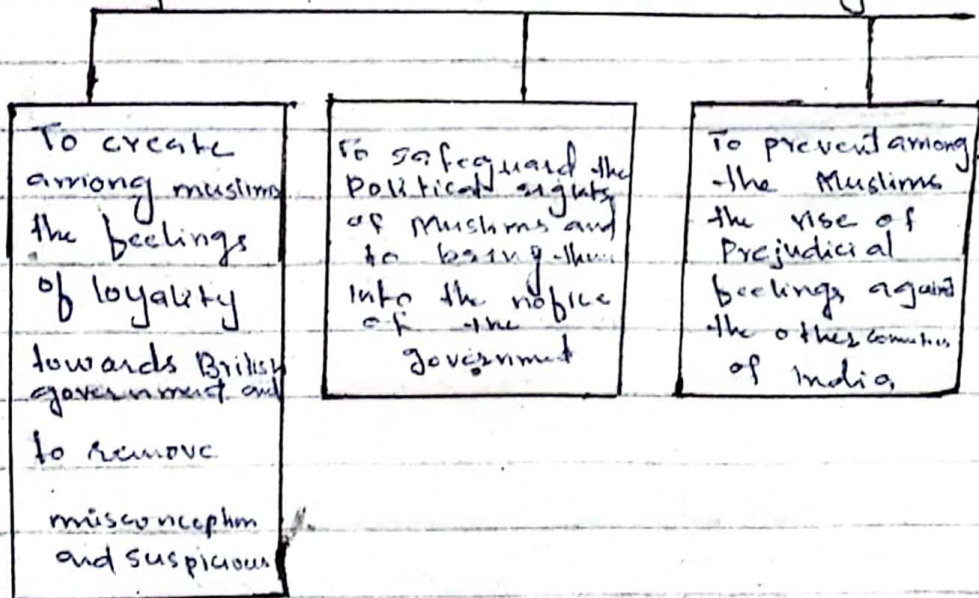
Reasons of establishment of AIML:

- (i) Indifferent attitude of Congress towards Muslims.
- (ii) Economic and educational backwardness of Muslims.
- (iii) Rise of Urdu-Hindi controversy to replace Urdu by Hindi as official language in Deva Nagri script.
- (iv) The Evolutions of Minto Morley reforms in summer 1906 and Muslims did not have a political platform to demand their share.
- (v) The success of Simla Deputation.
- (vi) To save muslim entity.

A resolution to form AIML was passed by Nawab Salimullah Khan and was seconded by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Zafar Ali. The resolution was passed by All India educational conference on 30th December 1906. A committee was formed to

to prepare its draft constitution. Sir Agha Khan was appointed as its president and Sayed Hassan Bakrani was appointed as secretary while Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk and Nawab Wajid ul Mulk were made joint secretaries, with six vice-presidents. A central committee with forty members was also constituted. In this way Muslim League was established and became the sole representative of Muslims.

Objectives of Muslim League.



Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined AIML in 1913 and became its president in 1916.

6. Lucknow Pact (1916):

Background:

After joining the Muslim League in 1913 - the Quaid e Azam started clearing path for the Hindu-Muslims unity. In 1915 the annual meetings of Congress and Muslim League were held together at Bombay because of his efforts. This led to quick clearing of the path of Hindu-Muslim unity at last in 1916 once more the meeting of both parties was held together at Lucknow where a written agreement was signed between the two parties at Baradai of Qassai Bagh, which is called Lucknow Pact.

Conditions of the Pact:

- 1) Approval of separate electorate
- 2) One third Muslim representation in the central council
- 3) The proportion of elected and

...
nominated members of councils $\frac{1}{5}$
will be nominated members and
 $\frac{1}{4}$ will be elected members of the
Council.

4. Number of Muslim representatives
was reduced to 40% in Bengal and
50% in Punjab, whereas in Muslim
minority areas that is Bombay,
Madras and UP was increased
than their population ratio 33%
to and in other provinces e.g
UP to 15%.

7. Khilafat Movement (1919)

~~Background~~ The Khilafat Movement was a
very important event in the political
history of India. The Muslims of India
had a great regard for the Caliphate
(Khilafat) which was led by the Ottoman
Empire. During World War I, the Empire
joined the war in the favour of Germany.
And both lost the war and a pact
commonly known as Istanbul Accord
was concluded between the Allied
forces on 3rd November 1918. According
to this pact the territories of
Turkey were to be divided among

France, Greece, and Britain.

During the War Indian Muslims were in very awkward position, because they had a deep rooted devotion to the caliphate. They had profound respect for their holy institution. Therefore, their support to the British government was subject to the safeguard and protection of holy places of Turkey and its territories like Samarra, Mecca and Anatolia were wrested from it and distributed among European countries. A wave of anger swept across Muslim world and the Indian Muslims rose against British government. Muslim leaders like Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Maulana Shaukat Ali Jinnah, and others reacted against the British government policy and were put behind the bars. The Muslims organized a mass movement known as Khilafat Movement.

Aims of the Movement were

- a) To protect the holy place of Turkey
- b) To restore the Territories of

of Turkey

c) To restore the Ottoman Empire
struggle of Khilafat leaders:

In December 1919 Khilafat committee sent a delegation to Britain in the leadership of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar. They went there to see British Prime Minister, cabinet members and members of Parliament and to explain the Indian point of view regarding the Khilafat but the Prime Minister paid no heed.

The delegation stayed 8 months there.

After the unsuccessful visit Khilafat committee adopted a new strategy to increase the zest and zeal for freedom among people and Congress fully supported them. They started the movement of non-cooperation.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulms Hind issued a Fatwa of Tark-e-Mauvalat. Following points were included in it:

1. Renunciation of all government titles
2. Boycott of legislature and court
3. Withdrawal of students from educational institutions.
4. Resignation from government posts

5. General civil disobedience

As a result of fatwas above all points were followed by Muslims while the Hindus filled their gaps in those sectors. Under the hypnotism of Congress Muslim Ulama had issued a verdict and declared India as Dar-ul-Harb, and the Muslims therefore needed to migrate to some other country or Dar-ul-Salam. Some 18000 people sold their properties for 1/10th of their value and migrated to Afghanistan, which was unable to bear influx of the people and closed their frontiers. Eventually Muslims had to return to their homes. And, a great number of people died and others became homeless and penniless. In January 1921, three thousand students boycotted classes and teachers resigned. The movement became so powerful that the government was obliged to pay attention to the problem. The British government invited Seth Jam-Muhammad Chutani, the president of Khilafat conference to visit London and discuss the issue. But, the delegation also returned unsuccessful. The Khilafat

movement came to an end when thousands of Indians were put behind the bar. The leaders in spite of their best efforts could not maintain Hindu-Muslim unity. One of the main reasons of the Khilafat movement was the indirect announcement of Gandhi to discontinue the Non-cooperation Movement. In 1924, Kamal Ataturk set up a government on democratic basis in Turkey by abolishing Khilafat as a system of government which served as a finishing blow to the Khilafat Movement in India and people had lost whatever interest ^{that} they had in the movement.

3 Jinnah's famous 14 points

In order to counter proposals in the Nehru report, Jinnah presented his proposal in the form of 14 lines/points, insisting that no scheme for the future constitution of the government of India will be satisfactory to the Muslims until and unless stipulations were made to safeguard their interests.

1. The form of future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers to be vested in the provinces.
2. A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.
3. All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality.
4. In the central legislature, Muslim representation shall not be less than one-third.
5. Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by separate electorates; provided that it shall be open to any community, at any time, to abandon its separate electorate in favor of joint electorates.
6. Any territorial redistribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in anyway affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and NWFP.
7. Full religious liberty i.e. liberty of belief, worship and observance, propagation

association and education shall be guaranteed to all communities.

8- No bill or resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or any other elected body if three fourth of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill, resolution or part thereof on the ground that it would be injurious to that community or in the alternative, such other method is devised as may be found feasible practicable to deal with such cases.

9- Sindh should be separated from Bombay Presidency.

10- Reforms should be introduced in the NWFP and Balochistan on the same footing as in other provinces.

11- Provision should be made in the constitution giving Muslims an adequate share along with the other Indians in all the services of the state and in local self governing bodies, having the due regard to the requirements of efficiency.

12- The constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection

of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion and personal laws and Muslim charitable institutions and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the state and by local self governing bodies.

13- No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without there being a proportion of at least one third Muslim ministers.

14- No change shall be made in the constitution by the central legislature except with the concurrence of the states constituting the Indian federation.

9. Allahabad address (1930)

The main leadership of Muslims including Quaid e Azam was in London for the first Roundtable Conference in 1930. In the absence of main leadership from the subcontinent, Allama Iqbal was asked to preside over the annual session of Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930.

In this session of Muslim League

at Allahabad Allama Iqbal proposed that Muslims should have their own state. It was the desire of the Muslims of India that they should be acknowledged as a separate identity. Allahabad address clearly reveals this fact. Therefore they demanded a separate homeland.

1. Concept of Separate states:

Allama Iqbal said:

"I would like to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state. Self government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire. The formation of a consolidated North West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be a final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North West India."

2- Separate recognition of Muslims:

Iqbal made it clear,

"India is not a country, it is a sub-continent of human beings belonging to different languages and practicing different religions. Muslim nation has its own religious and cultural identity"

3- Condemnation of Western Democratic concepts:

"Western democracy is devoid of

depth, it has merely an attractive outlook."

Allama Iqbal

10- Pakistan Resolution:

27th session of ANML was held at Lahore which was presided over by Quaid-e-Azam amongst great hopes and aspirations by Muslims all over the sub-continent. In this session more than one lac Muslims from all over the sub-continent participated. Jinnah delivered his long presidential address on March 22. On March 23 the famous "Pakistan Resolution" was presented which was passed unanimously. Leaders from all the provinces supported this resolution. Under this resolution the Province of Bengal, Assam, Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan were demanded as part of Pakistan. The Congress leaders and Hindu press were shocked over Jinnah's announcement of Pakistan which they opposed tooth and nail.

Reasons of Passing Pakistan Resolution:

→ Two nation theory (Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan)

> Muslim quest for political, economic and cultural safeguard.

> Allama Iqbal and Chaudhry Rehmat Ali: The idea of separate homeland.

> The experience of Congress rule (1937-1939) compelled the Muslims to launch the movement for separate homeland.

> The Muslims' disappointment from the Congress leadership decided to open a new phase of history.

> Quaid-e-Azam's article in *Time and Tide* concluded that Muslims were a nation. No constitution can be enforced by ignoring Muslims. His comments on March 13, 1940 are remarkable. "If some satisfactory settlement can not be found for Muslims in united India, the Muslim will have to demand for division of the country".

Importance of Resolutions:

=> passing of resolution was huge step for the Muslim League.

=> It offered a fair and attractive solution to the problems, the Muslims had grappled with constant strain of being referred to second class status.

=> given enthusiasm to Muslims.

⇒ joined the Muslims together to demand for a separate homeland.

Resultantly The British had been compelled to recognize the Muslim League as the sole representative of Muslims of India by 1946 and Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as its undisputed leader.

11-3rd June Plan - 1947

- Mountbatten landed on Indian soil on 22 March 1947
- He was to transfer the power by 30 June 1948.
- But he took the task and immediately started working.
- It is also known as Mountbatten plan. The British government proposed a plan announced on 3 June 1947, that includes these principles:
 - a) Autonomy and Sovereignty to both countries.
 - b) can make their own constitution
 - c) Princely states were given the right to join either Pakistan or India, based on two major factors:

Geographical contiguity and the people's wishes

Implementation of the plan

Punjab and Bengal assemblies decided for partition

Balochistan and Sindh decided for Pakistan

Referendum was held in NWFP, Congress boycotted it.
