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Q. Briefly discuss every political event that helped in the making of Pakistan from 1857 to 1947.

Start with the introduction of the answer

The key political events that contributed to the creation of Pakistan from 1857 to 1947 are the following;

1- Indian Rebellion of 1857 (Sepoy Mutiny):-

While not directly related to the formation of Pakistan, the uprising against British rule planted seeds of Indian nationalism and it can be seen as the first dissent against British rule.

Urdu Hindi controversy?

2. Formation of the Indian National Congress (1885):-

This provided a platform for Indian political representation and activism, eventually becoming a significant force in the struggle for independence.

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3. Partition of Bengal (1905):-

The British decided to divide Bengal into East Bengal and West Bengal. This stirred nationalists.

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sentiments among Muslims, who began to assert their distinct political identity. Ultimately, the British government reunited both provinces by ending the partition in 1911.

4. Simla Deputation (1906):-

In 1906, a deputation of 35 members led by Aga Khan was sent to ^{Simla to meet} Viceroy of India Lord Minto. The key demands of the Simla Deputation included separate electorate for Muslims and safeguards for Muslim rights and interests in the political setup of British India. Lord Minto assured a separate electorate for Muslims.

5. Formation of All India Muslim

League (1906):- After this, Muslim League was founded to safeguard the rights and interests of Muslims in India, becoming a political platform for Muslim representation.

6. Lucknow Pact (1916)

The pact between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League marked a significant development in Hindu-Muslim cooperation for self-governance within the British Empire.

7- Khilafat Movement (1919-1924):-

Muslims, led by Ali brothers and Gandhi, protested against British policies in the aftermath of World War I, demonstrating Muslim-Hindu unity against British rule.

8- Nehru Report (1928):-

The report by the Indian National Congress proposed constitutional reforms for a self-governing India, but it failed to address Muslim concerns adequately, leading to discontent among Muslims.

9- Allahabad Address (1930):-

Allama Iqbal's address emphasized the idea of a separate Muslim state in northwest India, laying the intellectual groundwork for Pakistan.

10- Lahore Resolution (1940) / Pakistan Resolution:-

The Muslim League, under Muhammad Ali Jinnah's leadership, passed the resolution demanding the creation of independent states for Muslims in British India, which eventually led to the formation of Pakistan.

11- Cripps Mission (1942):-

In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps came to India for the discussion of transfer of power to Indians.

Even after knowing Jinnah's plan/views about Pakistan, Cripps proposed his proposals in Indian newspaper as the "Cripps Proposals". Jinnah and the Muslim League rejected it. Ultimately, Cripps departed from British India after failing in his mission.

12. Jinnah Gandhi talks (1944) :-

Jinnah-Gandhi talks refers to discussion between Jinnah and Gandhi for the purpose of resolving differences between Hindus and Muslims. Despite this, they couldn't reconcile the differences and ultimately failed to prevent the partition of India in 1947.

13. Quit India Movement (1942) :-

Before Jinnah-Gandhi talks, there happened a Quit India Movement in 1942. During this, the mass civil disobedience movement led by the Indian National Congress demanded an end to British rule, accelerating the momentum towards independence.

14. Elections (1945-46)

After Quit India Movement, a lot of parties and people were started joining AIML and it became popular. Proceeding this success,

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AIML secured all the seats of the central Assembly in the elections of 1945. And in 1946, elections to 11 provincial assemblies were held and 90% seats were secured by Muslim League.

18- Direct Action Day (1946):- The Muslim League's call for a day of direct action led to violent communal riots, further escalating tensions and strengthening the demand for a separate Muslim state.

18- Civil Disobedience (1947):

In 1947, Muslim League started 'Civil Disobedience' against Khizar Ministry. This created a very alarming situation for the Government. The protests were held in all the cities of Punjab. This resulted in the resignation of Khizar and the release of Muslim protestors from Jail.

17- Indian Independence Act (1947):-

The act passed by the British Parliament led to the partition of British India into two independent dominions, India and Pakistan, marking the formal creation of Pakistan on August 14, 1947.

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Conclusion:-

These events, among others, shaped the political landscape and contributed to the eventual realization of Pakistan as a separate nation for Muslims in the Indian subcontinent.