

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Arrival of British | 2 |
| 2. War of Independence:..... | 3 |
| 3. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan | 5 |
| 4. Congress 1885: | 7 |
| 5. Partition of Bengal 1905:..... | 8 |
| 6. Simla Deputation 1905:..... | 9 |
| 7. Muslim League 1906:..... | 10 |
| 8. Minto Morley Reforms 1909..... | 11 |
| 9. Lucknow Pact 1916: | 12 |
| 10. Montagu Chelmsford reforms/ Indian Govt Act 1919:..... | 13 |
| 11. Khilafat Movement 1919:..... | 14 |
| 12. Simon Commission 1928:..... | 16 |
| 13. Nehru Report 1928:..... | 17 |
| 14. 14 Points of Quaid-e-Azam: | 18 |
| 15. Indian Act 1935: | 19 |
| 16. Congress Ministries 1937-1939:..... | 20 |
| 17. Lahore Resolution 1940:..... | 21 |
| 18. Cripps Mission 1942:..... | 23 |
| 19. Quit India Movement 1942:..... | 25 |
| 20. Gandhi Jinnah Talks 1944: | 26 |
| 21. Simla Conference 1945, Wavell Plan:..... | 27 |
| 22. Elections of 1945-46:..... | 28 |
| 23. Cabinet Mission Plan 1946:..... | 29 |
| 24. 3 rd June Plan, 1947:..... | 31 |

1. Arrival of British

Introduction:

Colonialism is derived from a Latin word colonus which means Farmer. It is the policy of acquiring control over a country by either occupying it or exploiting it economically.

Reasons for Colonialism:

1. Economic Reasons:

- ☐ Due to industrial revolution, British needed some new markets and raw materials to uphold their new industries.
- ☐ They wanted to strengthen their military.

2. Ideological Reasons:

- ☐ They believed in White man's Burden. It meant that white people were supreme beings and it was their jobs to introduce the inferiors to their supreme way of lives.
- ☐ They viewed their rule as a charity to the Indian government because of the developments they brought over them.

Conclusion:

Colonialism led to an increased diversity in culture of the subcontinent. English became a global language and the western rules of Taxation, railway and Education were implemented.

2. War of Independence:

Introduction:

The Indian rebellion of 1857 was a major but unsuccessful uprising in India against the current rules The British East India Company which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the crown.

Causes of war:

1. Cultural and Religious reasons:

- British started intervening in India's culture and religious practices.
- In 1806, George Barlow issued a ban on use of Tilak and Safa in army barracks.
- Britain wanted India to see Indians united under the banner of Christianity.
- Christianity was preached in military barracks.
- In case if a region was hit by famine, the orphans there were taken into orphanages and turned into Christians.
- They were found to be using the meat of the pig in their rifle cartridges which was haram to Muslims.

2. Economic Reasons: □ Indians had no chances of promotion. □ Wealth of India was transferred to Britain. They bought Silk from Bengal at half the price and sold it at double prices. □ They imposed heavy taxes on the people.

3. Army:

- There was a huge difference in salaries. The Indians got 7 Rs. /Month while the English got 27Rs. /Month.

4. Administrative Reasons:

- The Indians were never a part of the administration and even if they got to some place, they were kept at lower ranks.

Causes of Failure:

- They lacked proper leadership. There was no one to guide them along the war.
- They lacked resources. They had limited ammunitions and army.
- They lacked proper Education regarding the use of guns and strategies of war.

Conclusion:

Even though Indians lost this war, it was a big step towards future developments regarding nationalism and unity among the Muslims.

3. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Introduction:

Sir Syed was born in Delhi in 1817. After the death of his father he joined the East India Company as a clerk and worked to cover for his financial problems. After the 1857 uprising, Muslims were badly punished so under these circumstances, he decided to stand up.

Causes of Aligarh Movement:

- The official language of the subcontinent was changed from Persian to English.
 - Muslims were extremists and conservatives at that time. They avoided complete interaction with the British.
 - He thought that the Muslims and British needed to be closer and work together to solve the situation.

Educational services:

- He set up a school at Moradabad where English and Persian was taught. □ He setup a scientific society at Ghazipur which translated the modern works from English to Urdu. □ He started a journal named Aligarh institute Gazette. □ He established Anjuman-e-Tarraqi-i-Musalmanan-e-Hind to impart modern Education. □ In 1874, He established the Anglo Oriental College to provide knowledge to students. □ To spread the message of educational uplifting, he established Muslim educational conference.

Religious Services:

- He wrote a book causes of Indian Revolt to point out the problems of Muslims and enumerate grievances of Indians to British. □ He pointed out similarities in Islam and Christianity in his philosophical work Tabaieen-e-Kalaam. □ He wrote Khutabaat-e-Ahmadiya as an answer to Sir Williams's questionings about the life of our Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Conclusion:

Sir Syed's Aligarh movement had a crucial role in the road to independence. Without his motivation, we would not have attained this state.

4. Congress 1885:

Background:

When the English decided to look into the causes of the 1857 mutiny, they found out that it was their mistake since they didn't let any Indian into politics and used to rule them all. They had all the authority over the country.

Establishment:

A retired English officer A.O Hume decided to establish a political party in 1885 so Indians could raise their voices so another war could be prevented.

Causes:

- ☐ To provide political support to the Indians so they don't go to war again. ☐ To make the whole sub-continent united.

5. Partition of Bengal 1905:

Background:

British East India Company started their colonialism from Bengal and since it was a huge province, it was getting hard to control it from a single administration. So they decided to separate it into East and West Bengal.

Causes:

Bengal had an area of 6 Lac km and a population of over 8 million. Hence a single administration couldn't control this lot.

Reaction of Muslims:

Muslims were happy with this announcement since it was the first time after the arrival of British that they were getting their own areas where they could freely work along with the best of the industries.

Reaction of Congress:

Congress was angry with the separation of Bengal since the developed areas, the East Bengal went to the Muslims and the Muslims were Free with respect to their trade dealings too. The congress decided that they will start Boycotting British products.

6. Simla Deputation 1905:

Background:

35 Muslim Delegates went to the new Viceroy Lord Minto in 1905 to talk about some of their demands since the separation of Bengal had already turned to be in their favor.

Demands:

The Muslims demanded separate electoral seats in assemblies, courts and universities.

7. Muslim League 1906:

Background:

Congress was established to protect the right of all the minorities in the sub-continent whereas it turned out to be working only for Hindus so Muslims decided that they should have a separate political party of their own so they could fight for themselves.

Establishment:

On the occasion of annual session of the Muslim educational conference in 1906, it was decided that a party All India Muslim League will be established. Sir Agha Khan was elected as the president and Nawab waqar-ul-mulk and Nawab Moshin-ul-mulk were chosen as the joint secretaries.

Purpose:

- ☐ It was meant to establish British-Muslim unity.
- ☐ They decided to finally stand for Muslim rights.
- ☐ They wanted to establish good relationships with other nations of the subcontinent.

8. Minto Morley Reforms 1909

Background:

Muslims demanded separate seats during Simla deputation.

Reforms:

☐ The demand of separate electorates was accepted. ☐ The powers of the legislative council were increased. ☐ Indians were finally allowed to take parts in decision-making.

9. Lucknow Pact 1916:

Background:

Quaid-e-Azam became the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity in 1913. And after the start of First World War the British wanted to keep peace inside the subcontinent so they could focus on the war front. So to do that, they started with the Lucknow Pact. This meeting was attended by both Hindus and Muslims.

Reforms:

- ☐ Muslims were to be given their seats in assemblies and courts.
- ☐ The provinces will be given complete autonomy.
- ☐ The areas where Muslims were in majority, Hindus will be protected and vice versa.
- ☐ Muslims were given 1/3rd representation.
- ☐ Governor and councils will have half Indians.

10. Montagu Chelmsford reforms/ Indian Govt Act 1919:

Background:

The British thought that since they were turning to the good side of the Muslims and Hindus, it was time to introduce a law system which everyone has to comply.

Proposals:

- ☐ The Executive council shall be enlarged with 3 Indians on the council. ☐
- Bi-cameral legislation
 - Council Of state(Upper)
 - Legislative Assembly(Lower) ☐ Increase in power of assembly ☐
 - Distribution of power among provinces. ☐ Separate elections. ☐ A commission will be created to take feedback of the tenure after 10 years. ☐ Diarchy System
 - Governor(will elect minister)
 - Minister

Failure:

Due to political turmoil (afra tafreeh) due to end of World War 2.

11. Khilafat Movement 1919:

Background:

After the defeat of Turkey in the First World War and as British being part of the Allied Forces, the ottoman empire was at stake of being lost so for the protection of the empire, the Muslims decided to start their own Movement named Khilafat movement to restore the Ottoman empire and save it from falling. The Muslims demanded the British that if British doesn't harm the empire, they will support them in the world war.

So a Khilafat Conference was held in 1919 where they met with the viceroy and told him that they were betraying the Indians but no action was due taken.

Treaty of sever:

Before any step could be taken, the Ottoman Empire was divided as a treaty saying that it will be restored after a 100 years so nothing could be done against that.

Non-cooperation movement:

Ali brothers in 1920 decided to start a non-cooperation movement to impart their message to the British in which they decided that they will:

- Boycott British goods
- Boycott government jobs

Hijrat movement 1920:

Molana Muhammad Ali jauhar issued a fatwa saying that India is Daar-ul-Harb (Enemy territory) so Muslims must migrate towards a Muslim country. So they started migrating to Afghanistan, the PM of

Afghanistan welcomed them at first but looking at the continuous amount of incoming people, he hesitated and closed the doors and those Muslims who had no penny and had sold everything were left to die.

Moplah movement :

The Arabs of the subcontinent decided to have a protest against the British Rule and as a result the British rule open fired at the protest killing 400 men.

Civil Disobedience movement:

Gandhi called in the Hindus to join the non-cooperation movement to take on the British.

Chauri Chaura incident 1922 :

Some people living in Chauri Chauri locked a police Station and set it on fire killing all the policemen inside.

Gandhi called off his movement and Khilafat movement was over.

Demolition:

The khilafat movement was demolished in 1923, since the Ottoman Empire was over and modern turkey had risen.

Conclusion:

The Khilafat movement served to be one of the most pressurizing movements to the British rule, even though it faced failures multiple times but if Gandhi hadn't called their support off, their might have been chances of retaking the rule of the subcontinent from the British.

11.1 Dehli Proposal 1927

Considering separate electorates to be the main hindrance in improving Hindu-Muslim relations, Quaid-i-Azam proposed that if the Hindus agreed to provide certain safeguards, the Muslims would give up this demand. Consequently, the proposals were formally approved at a conference held by the Muslims in 1927 at Delhi, and are now called "The Delhi-Muslim Proposals". Following are the safeguards that were proposed:

- The formation of a separate province of Sindh.
- Introduction of reforms in the North West Frontier Province and in Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces.
- Unless and until the above proposals were implemented, the Muslims would never surrender the right of their representation through separate electorates. Muslims would be willing to abandon separate electorates in favor of joint electorates with the reservation of seats fixed in proportion to the population of different communities, if the above two proposals were implemented to the full satisfaction of Muslims and also if the following proposals were accepted.
- Hindu minorities in Sindh, Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province be accorded the same concessions in the form of reservation of seats over and above the proportion of their population as Muslims would get in Hindu majority provinces.
- Muslim representation in the Central Legislature would not be less than one-third.
- In addition to provisions like religious freedom, there was to be a further guarantee in the constitution that on communal matters no bill or resolution would be considered or passed if three-fourth of the members of the community concerned were opposed to it.

12. Simon Commission 1928:

Background:

The Indian Act 1919 stated that a commission will be established which will take feedback of the tenure of the Act after 10 years considering what kind of effects that acted have on Indian politics and system. Hence the Simon Commission was established.

Establishment:

An All white commission led by Sir Jones Simon was established in February, 1928 to develop a report for the feedback.

Proposal:

- He proposed that the Diarchy system should be removed and a federal system should be introduced. □ He proposed that India needed a new constitution.

Failure:

- It was an all-white commission, meaning no member from the Indians was a part of the commission. □ Indians preferred the concept of Diarchy back then since they had rights and were parts of the administration.

13. Nehru Report 1928:

In August 1928, Moti Lal Nehru called an all political parties meeting to develop a constitution for Indians because if they don't, then the British will make the constitution for them.

So he presented his report and Quaid-e-Azam suggested in this report that:

- Muslim representation in the central legislative council should be $1/3^{\text{rd}}$. □
Muslim representation should be according to population in Punjab and Bengal
- Provinces should be given full autonomy.

The Hindus rejected the submissions and Hence Nehru report as rejected.

14. 14 Points of Quaid-e-Azam:

Background:

In response to Nehru's points, Quaid-e-Azam presented his 14 points and said that if they aren't part of the constitution then the Muslim league will not accept it. Those points are as follows:

- ☐ The constitution should be federal
- ☐ Provinces should have autonomy.
- ☐ Minorities should be given proper representation
- ☐ Muslim representation in the central legislative council should be $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$.
- ☐ Separate representation for minorities.
- ☐ Muslim majority should be protected.
- ☐ Minorities should have complete freedom of religion.
- ☐ Bill cannot be passed without $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ minority support.
- ☐ Sindh should be separated from Bombay.
- ☐ KPK and Baluchistan should get the status of provinces.
- ☐ Muslims should get government jobs.
- ☐ The ideologies of the nations should be protected.
- ☐ $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of the ministers should be Muslims.
- ☐ Central legislative assembly can only pass the bill if all the sub units agree to pass it.

Conclusion:

The 14 points of Quaid proved to be a great milestone in the hard work for the achievement of Pakistan since it protected the Muslims at the times when they needed it the most from Hindus.

Allahabad Address 1930

RTC 1 1931

The first session of the conference opened in London on November 12, 1930. All parties were present except for the Congress, whose leaders were in jail due to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Congress leaders stated that they would have nothing to do with further constitutional discussion unless the Nehru Report was enforced in its entirety as the constitution of India.

RTC 2 1931

The second session of the conference opened in London on September 7, 1931. The main task of the conference was done through the two committees on federal structure and minorities. Gandhi was a member of both but he adopted a very unreasonable attitude. He claimed that he represented all India and dismissed all other Indian delegates as non-representative because they did not belong to the Congress.

RTC 3 1932

The third session began on November 17, 1932. It was short and unimportant. The Congress was once again absent, so was the Labor opposition in the British Parliament. Reports of the various committees were scrutinized. The conference ended on December 25, 1932.

15. Indian Act 1935:

Background:

The story of the whole constitution making was ongoing since the arrival of Simon commission, the Nehru report, the round table conferences and Quaid's 14 points but no conclusion could still be reached so British decided to make the constitution themselves which was rejected by everyone but since they couldn't do it themselves so the British law was implemented.

Proposals:

- ☐ A federal system will be introduced replacing Diarchy.
- ☐ Sindh was separated from Bombay and Burma was separated from India.
- ☐ KPK was made a separate province.
- ☐ Federal executive was established.
- ☐ Reserved subjects (defense, religion, foreign) will be taken by the British.
- ☐ Transferrable subjects (law and order, minorities, rights) will be taken on by the Indians.
- ☐ Provincial autonomy will be granted.

16. Congress Ministries 1937-1939: Background:

Congress defeated the Muslims in the elections of 1936-37 by a margin of 8/11 and formed their government. They joined sides with the British and now Muslims were left to face both the oppositions alone. Some of the atrocities after Congress's victory in the elections are as follows:

Congress Atrocities:

- They put a ban on Azans and on cow slaughters.
- Hindi language was made the central language instead of Urdu.
- Students were forced to sing Band e Matram in schools.
- Werdah scheme was brought upon the subcontinent which consisted of forcefully converting Muslims into Hindus.
- Widdia Mandir Scheme was introduced to bring the Hindu culture into the lives of everyone.
- Trumpets were beaten during Namaz times.
- A three Colored Flag was raised by them which clearly indicated that Muslims were no more a power and only British and Hindus were powers
- Muslim shops were boycotted.

End of congress Rule:

Since the World War Second was ongoing so British wanted to bring a new constitution into India and congress thought that it was the perfect time to blackmail British to let Congress be the rulers so they demanded an administrative council and change in constitution and if the British denied, congress won't support them and British rejected since they were powerful at that time, Hence Congress leaders resigned and Quaid told the Muslims to celebrate the **Day of Deliverance** on that day 22Dec, 1939.

17. Lahore Resolution 1940:

After the end of congress ministries, the annual session of Muslim league at 23rd March, 1940 in Lahore was held.

Khaksaar Tragedy:

Before the session, a tragedy happened. A member of scouts at Khaaksaar in were working in uniforms and since British had banned any kind of uniforms due to the Second World War, they opened fire on the scouts killing 50 of them. Quaid went to sympathize with the injured or the families who lost their members.

Factors of support:

- ☐ Due to the sympathy given by Quaid, the people of Khaaksaar and a lot more decided to attend this conference.
- ☐ Due to the congress ministries era, Muslims realized that they could only survive with Muslim league so they started supporting it.

Resolution:

Hence, the meeting was held and Quaid stated that this problem of the Muslims was not one of minorities since they were 7 Crore in numbers and thus Muslims decided that they should achieve a different state consisting of the provinces in which Muslims are in majority and there will be no way that they will stand down then.

Reaction of Congress newspapers:

They made fun of the resolution saying that they are going to make PAKISTAN whereas the name has never been mentioned in the resolution.

Raj Gopal said:

“This division is like if there is a cow with two brothers and they have a conflict so they decide to cut it in half”

Reaction of Congress Muslims:

The congress Muslims believed in the united India, so they were against the resolution.

Conclusion:

This resolution proved to be a turning point on the road to independence, after this resolution Muslim league had a single goal which was to achieve a separate state and they succeeded in it later on.

18. Cripps Mission 1942:

Background:

As the Second World War was ongoing during 1942, Japan which was against the British decided to move against its colonies specifically Burma. British realized that in order to win this war, they need the support of the Indians since if Japan were to reach Burma, Indians will join Japan against the British so the British sent a 3 member Mission led by Sir Stafford Cripps on 24th March, 1942 and delivered its proposals.

Proposals:

- After the end of Second World War, a legislative council will be established. □ The members of the legislative council will be elected through provincial assemblies. □ The legislative council can make a new constitution □ The royal states can also join the council. □ India will be given a dominion status. □ Defense will be handled by British till the war is over. □ Provincial elections will be held after war. □ Indians can either completely accept or reject it.

Reaction of Congress:

Congress said that they smell Pakistan from these proposals so they rejected it. They were also against provincial freedom since the provinces where Muslims were in majority, the congress will be kicked out. Also the pressure applied by their resignation would be lost.

Reaction of Muslim league:

They said that we don't see Pakistan being created in this and they were against The Indian union so they rejected it.

Failure:

- Congress rejected it since they thought Pakistan would be formed. □ Muslim league rejected it because they couldn't see Pakistan being formed
- Since Congress was in majority, they could've created or updated any laws so Muslims league was against it.

19. Quit India Movement 1942:

The quit India movement was purely a congress movement so they could get to rule India somehow and to apply maximum pressure onto the British. They decided that they will support Japan and they also started making a Free Indian Army.

So, after the conference, Gandhi along with 60,000 people were arrested on the spot and were either put in jail or set on house arrest and were released after War.

Hence, the civil disobedience movement began because of the Hindus getting arrested so a pressure was applied.

20. Gandhi Jinnah Talks 1944:

These talks were the first and last Talks between Gandhi and Jinnah regarding the unity of India.

After Gandhi was released from prison, he and Jinnah started their talks.

Gandhi tried to persuade Jinnah to keep the united India ongoing because all the Muslims right now were once Indians so don't make them go away.

Quaid said that when they became Muslims, they became a different nation inside India.

Even after 21 letters, these talks failed since Quaid was sure of separation.

21. Simla Conference 1945, Wavell Plan:

Background:

A conference was called by Lord Wavell inviting all the leaders of India to finally decide the future of India at Simla in 1945.

Proposals:

- Lord Wavell decided to restore the administrative council. □ A provincial interim government will be formed according to the 1935 act. □ The members of the executive council will be from India. □
- In the administrative council:
 - 6 seats will be for congress
 - 5 seats will for Muslims
 - 3 seats for minorities

Failure:

- Quaid took a stand against the 5 seats for Muslims proposal since 4 of them were to be elected by Muslim league and 1 of the Muslim seats would be selected by the others since Muslim league was a single nation supporting league.
- He said that the only party representing Muslims is Muslim league. □ Hence the conference failed □ And it was decided to have elections so Muslim league could prove itself.

22. Elections of 1945-46:

Since the Simla conference had failed due to the deadlock on Muslims seats, it was decided to have elections so central elections were held in 1945 while provincial elections were held in 1946. It was a complete all out Congress VS Muslim League.

Congress had the slogan of united India whereas Muslim league had the slogan of Pakistan.

Since, the Muslims voted for congress in the 1937 elections and they had completely seen the atrocities done by the Congress to them, so they decided that they will vote Muslim league.

Among the 100 seats in the centre, Muslims had 30 seats and they won all the seats while congress only got 57 of the seats.

Among the 295 seats in the provincial elections, Muslims won 430/495 seats and secured 8 out of 11 provinces.

Hence, these elections proved that Muslims were a strong nation and everyone had voted for the creation of Pakistan, Hence the goal was decided.

23. Cabinet Mission Plan 1946:

Background:

Muslim league secured a good position in the elections of 1945-46.

So, to form the interim government, Sir Stafford Cripps, Sir Lawrence, and Lord Alexander were sent to decide on how to distribute the seats and form the interim government.

Proposals:

- ☐ The short term government will only be formed by those who will accept the long term agreements.
- ☐ India will be a union
- ☐ The union will consist of three parts
 - A => Western Muslims
 - B => Hindus
 - C => Eastern Muslims.
- ☐ Foreign, telecom and defense will be handled by British.
- ☐ Provinces will be given autonomy.
- ☐ After 10 years, if a province wants to get separated, it will be allowed to.
- ☐ If the royal states want to, they can join
- ☐ You can either completely accept or reject it.

1st Reaction of Muslim league:

Muslim league accepted the proposals since they can simply form Pakistan after 10 years.

1st Reaction of Congress:

Congress rejected because they thought that Pakistan will be created because of that.

Role of viceroy:

Now, the viceroy should've let Muslims form the interim government now since they accepted the proposals but he broke his promise and tried to convince congress to accept the proposals.

2nd Reaction of Congress:

When Nehru became the leader of the congress, he accepted the proposal and said that since congress was in majority they could easily remove or override any rule later on.

2nd Reaction of Muslim league:

Muslim League rejected the proposal next since the viceroy didn't stand up to his words and decided to have a **Direct Action Day**. Some protests took place and there was a lot of damage.

Conclusion:

Hence, the British realized that they both should be in agreement or the government won't work so they tried to convince Jinnah and later on, he accepted to the Terms.

So, this mission was a success.

24. 3rd June Plan, 1947:

Causes:

- Muslims had the finance ministry and congress was opposing it. □ Nehru wanted to become the head of cabinet where he had to face Liaquat Ali Khan. □ The period of colonization was coming to an end. □ The Second World War weakened the British a lot since they had almost lost it.

Plan:

Lord Mountbatten called a meeting with all the political parties in India and asked them if they were agreeing to stay in united India and almost everybody rejected it so British decided to separate the country.

So, Muslims and Hindus will be separately called to decide where they want to join. The decision of Sindh will be left to Sindh Assembly. The decision of Baluchistan will be left on the Shahi Jirga. The decision of KPK will be done by referendum.

The royal states can join whoever they want. All the Muslims, Sindh Baluchistan and KPK everyone agreed to join Pakistan.

The constitution of 1935 will be used as basis with some changes.

Reaction of Muslim league:

They were in complete support of this plan and were celebrating.

Reaction of Congress:

They were angry on the plan since they were against separation.

Conclusion:

This plan was passed in the British assembly on 15 June, 1947 and hence on 14 August, 1947 Pakistan came into being, while India was found on 15 August, 1947.

Early Problems

The main problems were:

- Refugees
- Indus Water
- Accession of Princely States

Refugees

It had been agreed between Jinnah and Nehru that a Boundary Commission should be setup to define the borders between India and Pakistan. The British Government immediately appointed a Boundary Commission under Sir Cyril Radcliffe to demarcate permanent borders.

The boundaries had to be defined as such that provinces, districts, and villages that were predominantly Muslim went to Pakistan, while Hindu majority areas went to India. Provinces like Baluchistan, Sindh, N. W. F. P. and East Bengal provided little difficulty. But deep problems arose when boundaries in Punjab had to be fixed; there were also a substantial number of Hindus and Sikhs residing in this region, other than the Muslims. However, the province was partitioned.

When the boundaries were drawn between India and Pakistan, it resulted in many tragic events. In an almost frantic, cruel rush, the commission divided districts, villages, farmlands, water and property. Thousands of innocent men, women and children were caught unaware. The result was that many hastened across the border, leaving their homes, land and personal property to seek refuge. Panic, fear, revenge and reprisals followed. Both India and Pakistan were soaked in blood. It left on Pakistan's doorstep, seven million refugees who had to be rehabilitated, clothed, fed and sheltered.

Partition also involved dividing of the assets of the Sub-continent. India, being the larger country, got the lion's share in all transactions, leaving Pakistan with minimal resources to survive and build on.

Equally disastrous was the economic situation. There were not sufficient skilled personnel to run the railways, hospitals and offices. There weren't enough chairs, tables or even stationery and paper pins for administrative purposes. Food was scarce. Pakistan had no industry.

At the time of partition, the cash balances of undivided India stood at about Rupees 4,000 million. At the beginning of December 1947, India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rupees 750 million as her share. Rupees 200 million had been already paid to Pakistan while Rupees 550 million were to be paid immediately. But this amount was withheld on the plea that Pakistan would use it in the war going on in Kashmir. However, as this stand was morally untenable, the remaining amount was later on released after Gandhi's fast and under world pressure on January 15, 1948.

Soon afterwards, Sardar Patel threatened that the implementation of the agreement would depend upon the settlement of the Kashmir issue. But, it was upon Gandhi's request that the Reserved Bank of India paid Pakistan Rupees 500 million, retaining the balance of Rupees 50 million to adjust some trumped up claim against Pakistan.

The Indus Water

The most explosive of Indo-Pakistan disputes was the question of sharing the waters of the Indus basin.

On April 1, 1948, India cut off the supply of water from the two headworks under her control. Fortunately, Eugene Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development offered the offices of the Bank for the solution of the water problem in 1952. A solution acceptable to both governments was agreed upon in 1960 at the Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement at Karachi. This treaty is commonly known as the "Indus Water Treaty".

The treaty allowed for a transitional period of 10 to 13 years, after which the three eastern rivers would fall exclusively to India's share and the three western rivers to Pakistan. During the transitional period, Pakistan would construct a system of replacement works consisting of two dams, five barrages and seven link canals financed by the Indus Development Fund.

Accession of Princely States

Prior to partition, there existed in British India many semi-autonomous Princely states whose future had to be settled before Britain withdrew from India.

There were some 560 such states all over the Sub-continent. Some fell within Indian territory, others in Pakistan.

On July 25, 1947, Lord Louis Mountbatten (the last Viceroy of India) in his address to the Chamber of Princes advised them that in deciding the question of accession, they should take into consideration communal composition and the geographical location of their states. Nearly all the states accepted the reality of the situation and opted either for Pakistan or India accordingly. But there were four states, Junagadh, Hyderabad, Jodhpur and Kashmir, which defied the principle of partition.

I. **Junagadh:** The ruler of Junagadh was a Muslim but 80 percent of his subjects were Hindus. On September 15, 1947, the Nawab acceded to Pakistan, despite the fact that his state did not fall within the geographical grouping of Pakistan. India protested, stormed in her troops, and forcibly reversed the Nawab's decision and Junagadh became a part of India.

II. **Hyderabad:** Hyderabad, the second of the defiant states was the largest and richest in India. Its population was 85 percent Hindu but the ruler (Nizam) was a Muslim. He was reluctant to accede either to India or Pakistan but was dismissed by Mountbatten for adopting this course. The Nizam was forced by the Indian government and Lord Mountbatten to join India. A standstill agreement was concluded between India and Hyderabad. The Hindu subjects were incited to revolt against the Nizam's desire to be independent. The whole province suffered turmoil and violence. Hyderabad

filed a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Before the hearing could be started, Indian troops entered Hyderabad to “restore order”, and under the pretext of “police action” Hyderabad was forced to join India. The Hyderabad army surrendered on September 17, 1948, and finally Hyderabad was annexed into the Indian Union.

III. **Jodhpur**: Yet another prince, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, expressed a wish to join Pakistan but Mountbatten warned him that his subjects were mostly Hindus and his accession to Pakistan would create problems. As a result Jodhpur, too, acceded to India.

- 1.Choice of Capital and Establishment of Government
2. Unfair Boundary Distribution
- 3.Division of Military Assets
- 4.Division of financial assets:
5. Economic Problems
- 6.Issue of national language
- 7.Electricity Problem
- 8.Kashmir Dispute
9. Canal Water Dispute
10. Constitutional Problem

Ideology of Pakistan: Two-Nation Theory

The ideology of Pakistan stems from the instinct of the Muslim community of South Asia to maintain their individuality by resisting all attempts by the Hindu society to absorb it. Muslims of South Asia believe that Islam and Hinduism are not only two religions, but also two social orders that have given birth to two distinct cultures with no similarities. A deep study of the history of this land proves that the differences between Hindus and Muslims were not confined to the struggle for political supremacy, but were also manifested in the clash of two social orders. Despite living together for more than a thousand years, they continued to develop different cultures and traditions. Their eating habits, music, architecture and script, are all poles apart. Even the language they speak and the dresses they wear are entirely different.

The ideology of Pakistan took shape through an evolutionary process. Historical experience provided the base; with Sir Syed Ahmad Khan began the period of Muslim self-awakening; Allama Iqbal provided the philosophical explanation; Quaid-i-Azam translated it into a political reality; and the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, by passing Objectives Resolution in March 1949, gave it legal sanction. It was due to the realization of Muslims of South Asia that they are different from the Hindus that they demanded separate electorates. When they realized that their future in a 'Democratic India' dominated by Hindu majority was not safe; they put forward their demand for a separate state.

The Muslims of South Asia believe that they are a nation in the modern sense of the word. The basis of their nationhood is neither territorial, racial, linguistic nor ethnic; rather they are a nation because they belong to the same faith, Islam. On this basis they consider it their fundamental right to be entitled to self-determination. They demanded that areas where they were in majority should be constituted into a sovereign state, wherein they would be enabled to order their lives in individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings of Holy Quran and Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (S. A. W.). They further want their state to strengthen the bonds of unity among Muslim countries.

As early as in the beginning of the 11th century, Al-Biruni observed that Hindus differed from the Muslims in all matters and habits. He further elaborated his argument by writing that the Hindus considered Muslims "Mlachha", or impure. And they forbid having any connection with them, be it intermarriage or any other bond of relationship. They even avoid sitting, eating and drinking with them, because they feel "polluted". The speech made by Quaid-i-Azam at Minto Park, Lahore on March 22, 1940 was very similar to Al-Biruni's thesis in theme and tone. In this speech, he stated that Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, with different social customs and literature. They neither intermarry, nor eat together, and indeed belong to two different civilizations whose very foundations are based on conflicting ideas and concepts. Their outlook on life and of life is different. He emphasized that in spite of the passage of about 1,000 years the relations between the Hindus and Muslims could not attain the level of cordiality. The only difference between the writing of Al-Biruni and the speech of Quaid-i-Azam was that Al-Biruni made calculated predictions, while Quaid-i-Azam had history behind him to support his argument.

The Ideology of Pakistan has its roots deep in history. The history of South Asia is largely a history of rivalry and conflict between the Hindus and Muslims of the region. Both communities have been living together in the same area since the early 8th century, since the advent of Islam in India. Yet, the two have failed to develop harmonious relations. In the beginning, one could find the Muslims and Hindus struggling for supremacy in the battlefield. Starting with the war between Muhammad bin Qasim and Raja Dahir in 712, armed conflicts between Hindus and Muslims run in thousands. Clashes between Mahmud of Ghazni and Jaypal, Muhammad Ghuri and Prithvi Raj, Babur and Rana Sanga and Aurangzeb and Shivaji are cases in point.

When the Hindus of South Asia failed to establish Hindu Padshahi through force, they opted for back door conspiracies. Bhakti Movement with the desire to merge Islam and Hinduism was one of the biggest attacks on the ideology of the Muslims of the region. Akbar's diversion from the main stream Islamic ideology was one of the Hindus' greatest success stories. However, due to the immediate counterattack by Mujaddid Alf Sani and his pupils, this era proved to be a short one. Muslims once again proved their separate identity during the regimes of Jehangir, Shah Jehan and particularly Aurangzeb. The attempts to bring the two communities close could not succeed because the differences between the two are fundamental and have no meeting point. At the root of the problem lies the difference between the two religions. So long as the two people want to lead their lives according to their respective faith, they cannot be one.

With the advent of the British rule in India in 1858, Hindu-Muslim relations entered a new phase. The British brought with them a new political philosophy commonly known as 'territorial nationalism'. Before the coming of the British, there was no concept of a 'nation' in South Asia and the region had never been a single political unit. The British attempt to weld the two communities in to a 'nation' failed. The British concept of a nation did not fit the religious-social system of South Asia. Similarly, the British political system did not suite the political culture of South Asia. The British political system, commonly known as 'democracy', gave majority the right to rule. But unlike Britain, the basis of majority and minority in South Asia was not political but religious and ethnic. The attempt to enforce the British political model in South Asia, instead of solving the political problems, only served to make the situation more complex. The Hindus supported the idea while it was strongly opposed by the Muslims. The Muslims knew that implementation of the new order would mean the end of their separate identity and endless rule of the Hindu majority in the name of nationalism and democracy. The Muslims refused to go the British way. They claimed that they were a separate nation and the basis of their nation was the common religion Islam. They refused to accept a political system that would reduce them to a permanent minority. They first demanded separate electorates and later a separate state. Religious and cultural differences between Hindus and Muslims increased due to political rivalry under the British rule.

On March 24, 1940, the Muslims finally abandoned the idea of federalism and defined a separate homeland as their target. Quaid-i-Azam considered the creation of Pakistan a means to an end and not the end in itself. He wanted Pakistan to be an Islamic and democratic state. According to his wishes and in accordance with the inspirations of the people of Pakistan, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan passed the Objectives Resolution. The adoption of Objectives Resolution removed all doubts, if there were any, about the ideology of Pakistan. The Muslims of Pakistan decided once and for all to make Pakistan a state wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in their individual and collective spheres, in accordance to the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah.