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TRANSFER OF POWER AND CREATION OF PAKISTAN

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INTRODUCTION

- The transfer of power from British India to the independent nations of India and Pakistan was a complex and tumultuous process.
- It was marked by violence, displacement, and the loss of millions of lives.
- However, it was also a time of great hope and optimism for the future of both countries.
- The transfer of power and creation of Pakistan was done through a process.
- A boundary commission was setup to divide India & Pakistan.



BACKGROUND

- **The Lahore Resolution**
 - The All-India Muslim League passes the Lahore Resolution in 1940, calling for the creation of a separate Muslim homeland in British India.
 - The resolution is met with opposition from the Indian National Congress, which represents the majority Hindu population.
- **The 1946 Provincial Elections**
 - The Muslim League wins a majority of seats in the Muslim-majority provinces in the 1946 provincial elections.
 - This shows that the two communities are increasingly divided and that a united India is no longer possible.
- **Cabinet Mission Plan:**
 - In 1946, the British government sent a Cabinet Mission to India to try to negotiate a settlement between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress.
 - The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed a **three-tier federal system** of government, with a weak **central government & strong provincial governments.**
 - However, the plan was **rejected** by both the Muslim League and the Congress.
- **The British Government's Decision**
 - In 1947, the British government announces that it will grant independence to India.
 - However, it also agrees to the partition of India into two dominions, one Hindu-majority (India) and the other Muslim-majority (Pakistan).



3RD JUNE PLAN

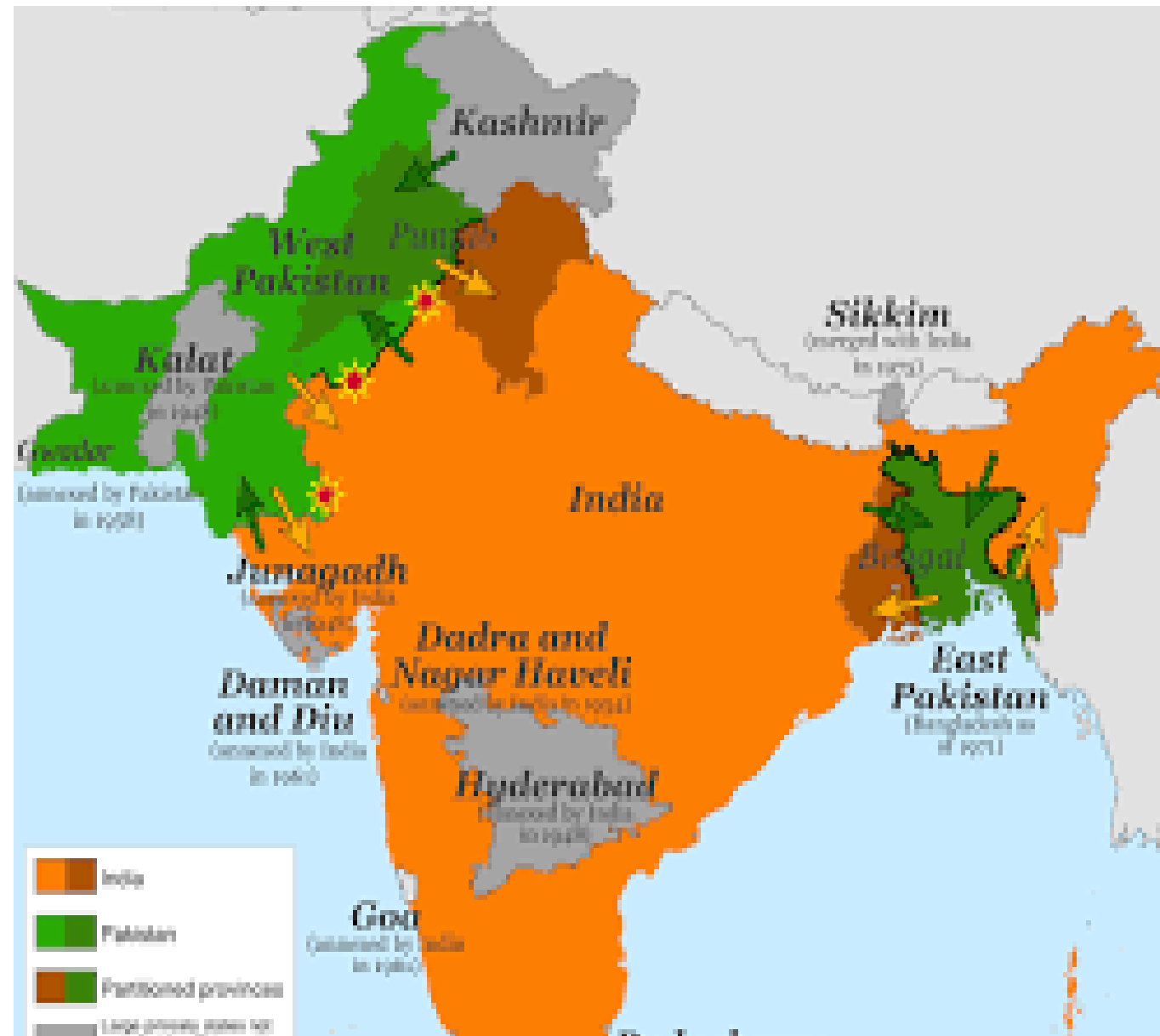
- In June 1947, Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the last Viceroy of India.
- Mountbatten proposed a plan to partition India into two independent countries, India and Pakistan.
- The plan was accepted by both the Muslim League & the Congress, & India & Pakistan gained independence on August 14, 1947.
- The 3rd June Plan was a plan for the partition of India, announced by the British government on June 3, 1947.
- The plan was drawn up by Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India.
- The plan called for the creation of two dominions, India and Pakistan, on August 15, 1947.



BOUNDARY COMMISSION: THE RADCLIFFE LINE:

- The Boundary Commission was set up to determine the boundaries between India and Pakistan.
- The commission was headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a British lawyer.
- The boundary between India and Pakistan was drawn along the Radcliffe Line, which was named after its chairman.
- The commission had to work very quickly, and it was unable to consider all of the factors involved.
- The Boundary Commission's decision led to widespread violence and displacement.
- Millions of people were forced to flee their homes.
- The violence and displacement was particularly severe in Punjab and Bengal.







CONCLUSION

- The transfer of power and creation of Pakistan was a momentous event in world history.
- It led to the displacement of millions of people and the loss of millions of lives.
- However, it also led to the creation of two new nations, India and Pakistan, which have made significant contributions to the world.



RECOMMENDED BOOKS

- The Partition of India: The Story of Independence and Division by Yasmin Khan
- The Creation of Pakistan by Ayesha Jalal:
- Jinnah: His Successes, Failures and Legacy by Stanley Wolpert
- The History of Pakistan by A.H. Nayyar





Thank you for your time and attention!

Hopefully, I will see you in the next class. Until then, take care, & have a great day!

