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Becoming Pakistan

② Describe the political environment that had resulted in Establishment ~~is~~ of Pakistan in 1947.

⇒ The partition of India and Pakistan took place in August 14-15 in 1947. Before then, the current India, Pakistan and Bangladesh was a part of ~~the Indian~~ subcontinent India.

At that time the Indian population consisted of both Hindus and Muslims. So, Muhammad Ali Jinnah proposed the two nation theory which stated that— Muslim and

Hindus are two separate nations from every definition, so it required the formation of separate nations to protect their interests. That Muslims should have a separate homeland in the Muslim majority areas of India, where they ~~can~~ can live their lives according to the glorious teaching of Islam.

The Lahore resolution was proposed in 1940. At the Lahore session of the Muslim League ~~23 March~~ Sher-e-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haq proposed the establishment of several independent states in the Muslim dominated areas of India. Those independent states

MJ = Mohammad Ali Jinnah

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will be autonomous and sovereign.

When the State of India rejected the two-nation proposal, MJ called a ~~dire~~ Direct Action Day, on 16th August 1946. It was a day of nationwide communal riots which led to large-scale violence between Muslims and Hindus in the city of Calcutta. Between ~~August~~ August 16-19, 5000-10000 people were dead and 15000 were wounded. Congress blamed Muslim League and Muslim League blamed Congress for this ~~man~~ situation.

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On April 1947, H.S. Suhrawardy pleaded for an independent, united Bengal in a divided India. Bengal leader Sarat Bose and K.S. Roy worked for United Bengal. Suhrawardy supported undivide Bengal because the location of jute mill, industries and coal mines would go to western part. The Hindu leaders thought it would force Hindus to live under Muslim domination.

Among 106
On June 1947, a East Bengal ~~parliament~~ legislature (lawmakers) 35 voted against the partition, while among 58 of West Bengal

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legislature. 21 voted in favor of partition. So it was decided that India will be divided.

The Radcliffe decision on the partition lines was not announced until August 17 of 1947. But

after the partition, mass violence broke out at nearly 2 million people died. Around 14 million refugees had to cross the newly made borders.

On 14 August 1947, after political riots and heated political conditions, the Muslim majority Pakistan was created.

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④ Describe Lahore resolution and its characteristics.

⇒ The Lahore resolution was a formal statement in which asked for the creation of a separate ~~not~~ Muslim state.

At the Lahore Session of the Muslim League on 23 March 1940, AK Fazlul Huq proposed the establishment of several independent states in the Muslim dominated areas of ~~not~~ northwestern and northeastern India. This was called the Lahore Resolution.

The characteristics of it was —

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Lahore resolution = भारत का विभाजन

- ① Independent states would be formed with the Muslim majority areas in the north western and north eastern India.
- ② Those independent states will be autonomous and sovereign.
- ③ Sufficient measures must be taken to ensure the ~~min~~ rights of the minority groups after discussing with them.
- ④ Power of defence, foreign affairs, communication would be bestowed upon the concerned states.

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④ ~~The~~ Describe the two nation theory.

⇒ The two nation theory was proposed by MJ. This theory stated that - Hindus and muslim were two separate nation from every definition.

Their ~~reg~~ religion is different along with their culture and social ID' identity. It claimed that the difference between the two communities were irreconcilable and required the formation of separate nations to protect their interests. It proposed that muslim should have a separate homeland in

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muslim majority areas ~~where~~ in India, where they can lead their lives according to the ^{glorious} teachings of Islam.

⊗ Briefly describe the proposal of the undivided Bengal and the cause of its failure.

⇒ On April of 1947, HS Suhrawardy pleaded for an independent, undivided Bengal in a divided India. The Bengali Leader supported and The Hindu leaders opposed this proposal.

On June 1947, among 106 East Bengal legislators, 35 voted against the partition while

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among 58 west bengal legislators
21 voted in favor of partition.
Thus the proposal of undivided
Bengal in divided bengal won
and Pakistan was created.

Although the undivided bengal proposal
won, it failed in the end. The
two ~~sep~~ part of the newly born
pakistan - East Bengal and west
pakistan, were separated by about
a thousand miles of land that
was India. This distance created
disparities among East Bengal
and west Pakistan. Also the
language and culture of the

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two states were different and West Pakistan dominated East Bengal. These differences led to the division of Pakistan and in 1971 Bangladesh was born.

Then the proposal of united Bengal or undivided ~~big~~ Bengal ultimately failed.