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Where Minds Pollinate

Class 12

Pakistan Studies

Chapter 1

NOTES

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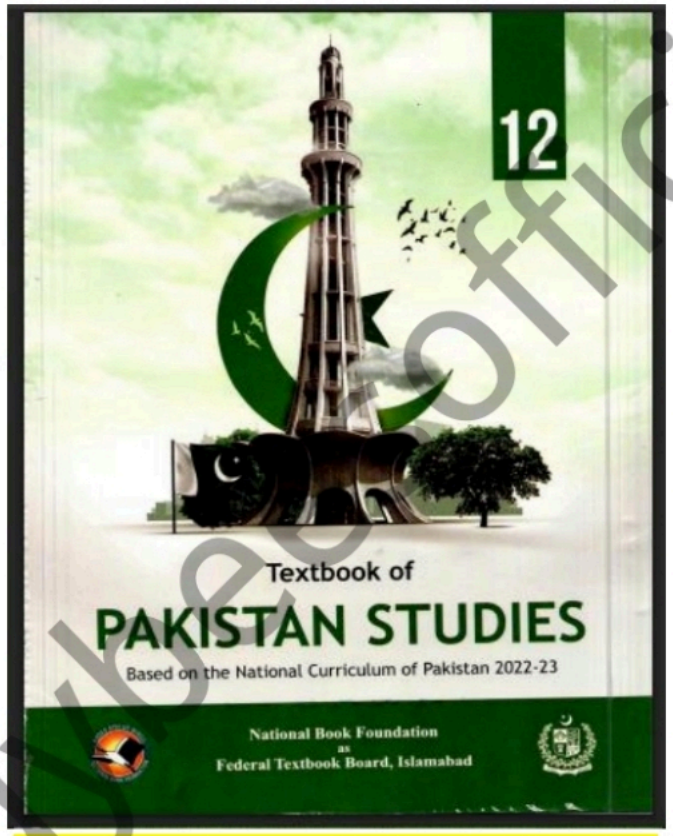
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The Significance of Pakistan Studies

1. Importance of Understanding Pakistan's Identity

Pakistan Studies helps students develop a deep understanding of Pakistan's culture, history, geography, governance, and its global standing, providing them with essential knowledge to navigate and engage meaningfully in society. It fosters a sense of national pride and identity, preparing them to become informed and responsible citizens who contribute positively to their country.

2. Awareness of Cultural Diversity and Social Values

Studying the society and culture of Pakistan, students learn to appreciate the rich diversity of traditions, languages, and customs that shape the nation. By exploring recreation and sports activities, students recognize the importance of physical health, teamwork, and discipline in both individual and national development. Understanding how sports unite communities and bring

international recognition to the country fosters a sense of pride and highlights the value of personal well-being.

3. Knowledge of Legal and Governance Structures

The study of constitutional development informs students about the country's legal and governance structures, empowering them with the knowledge of their rights and responsibilities as citizens of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This foundational understanding promotes active civic participation and helps foster respect for the rules of law and democracy.

4. Developing Responsible Citizenship and Sustainability

By focusing on citizenship and a sustainable society, Pakistan Studies instills a strong sense of responsibility for environmental conservation and social justice, highlighting the importance of sustainability for the nation's future prosperity. As students learn about their duties as citizens, they become more aware of the impact they can have through civic engagement and responsible behavior.

5. Broadening Perspective Through Foreign Policy

Understanding Pakistan's foreign policy and its interactions with other nations offers students a broader perspective on international relations. It helps them understand the importance of diplomacy and global cooperation, illustrating how international events can influence domestic policies. This knowledge is essential in today's interconnected world, where Pakistan's role in international organizations is pivotal in promoting peace, development, and humanitarian efforts.

6. Equipping Youth for National and Global Contribution

Pakistan Studies is more than just an academic subject. It equips students with the tools to better understand Pakistan, its challenges, and its global standing. By studying this subject, students gain not only knowledge but also the skills and values needed to become informed, responsible citizens who contribute to national progress and the global community

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SECTION -1 HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

UNIT -1 IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN AND INITIAL PROBLEMS,

LECTURE NO-1

Ideology of Pakistan and Initial Problems.

Pakistan came into being based on the Two-Nation theory, which means that the Muslims of India are a separate nation. The Two-Nation theory is also called the ideology of Pakistan.

What is Ideology?

The word "Ideology" is composed of two Greek words, "ideo" and "logos," which means the study or science of ideas. We may call the collective thinking of a community or their set of beliefs and values as ideology. The ideology of a nation always reflects the state of people's minds, their hopes, emotions, aspirations, ideals, and objectives, as well as its determination to achieve them.

Ideology of Pakistan (Two-Nation Theory)

The ideology of Pakistan stems from the belief that Muslims of the sub-continent constitute a distinct nation. It is based on the assumption that Muslims have a different religion, culture, civilization, history, and way of life that distinguishes them from other communities of India. Despite living more than a thousand years together with other communities of India, the Muslims

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of the sub-continent maintained their individuality and could not merge with them. Their separate identity was due to their adherence to the principles of Islam, which made them a separate nation. On the grounds of their separate identity, the Muslims demanded a separate homeland for themselves.

Components of the Ideology of Pakistan

There are four basic components of the ideology of Pakistan:

Islam

Islam is the foundation of the creation of Pakistan. The Muslims of the sub-continent demanded a separate country because they wanted to implement the principles of Islam in a new state. They thought that the implementation of the guiding principles of Islam in a new state could lead them toward success in this life and the hereafter.

Q: What role did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh Movement play in uplifting Muslims after 1857 and shaping the path toward Pakistan?

Aligarh Movement and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the War of Independence

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was working under the British East India Company as a judge during the War of Independence (1857).
- He supported the British during the war and saved the lives of several Englishmen.
- Due to his loyalty, the British respected and trusted Sir Syed.

Post-War Actions and Contributions

- Sir Syed was deeply disturbed by the poor condition of Muslims after the war.
- He aimed to improve the status of Muslims and bridge the gap with the British government.
- Disappointed by the government's attitude towards Muslims, he took constructive steps to reduce tensions.

Literary Contribution

- He authored a short book titled **"Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind"** *(Causes of Indian Mutiny)*.
- The purpose of the book was to calm British anger by explaining the real causes behind the revolt.
- He held the British partially responsible for the mutiny due to:
    - Their unwise policies.
    - Failure to understand the sentiments of the Indian people.

Views on the War - Sir Syed argued that the war was not just fought by Muslims but involved all Indian communities.

Educational and Political Services Advice to Muslims

- He believed that resisting British colonial rule was pointless due to their technological and military superiority.
- Urged Muslims to:
    - Acquiring a modern, scientific education.
    - Learn the English language.

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- Encouraged cordial relations with the British for the betterment of Muslims.
- Discouraged political involvement by Muslims at that time, fearing it would provoke unnecessary conflict.

Impact on the Aligarh Movement

 Promotion **of Modern Education**
- The movement encouraged Muslims to pursue modern and scientific education.

 Bridging the Muslim-Government Gap
- It helped improve relations between Muslims and the British government.

 Influence in Government Services
- Many graduates of MAO College later held key government positions.

 Contribution to the Freedom Movement
- Aligarh students played a vital role in the struggle for independence.

 Political Leadership Emerged
- Leaders like Liaquat Ali Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, and Maulana Shaukat Ali were Aligarh alumni.

 Securing Political Rights for Muslims
- The movement advocated for separate electorates and job quotas for Muslims, which were accepted by the British.

 Foundation of the All-India Muslim League
- Sir Syed's followers founded the All-India Muslim League, which led to the creation of Pakistan

✅ Short Questions with Answers

1. Q: What was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's role during the War of Independence of 1857?
A: He supported the British and saved the lives of several Englishmen, which earned their trust and respect.

2. Q: What was the purpose of the book *Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind* written by Sir Syed?
A: It explained the real causes of the Indian revolt to calm British anger and held them partially responsible.

3. Q: What did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advise Muslims after the war?
A: He advised them to adopt modern education, learn English, and maintain friendly relations with the British.

4. Q: How did the Aligarh Movement impact Muslim political leadership?
A: It produced key leaders like Liaquat Ali Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

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5. Q: What was Sir Syed's view on Muslim involvement in politics during British rule?
A: He discouraged political involvement to avoid conflict and focused on education and reform first.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan worked as a _____ during the 1857 War of Independence.
A) Teacher
B) Soldier
C) Judge ✅
D) Writer

2. The book *Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind* was written to:
A) Praise the British
B) Justify the war
C) Calm British anger and explain the causes of the revolt ✅
D) Encourage revolt

3. What was the main aim of the Aligarh Movement?
A) Promote rebellion
B) Promote religious education
C) Promote modern and scientific education ✅
D) Promote agriculture

4. Sir Syed believed Muslims should learn:
A) Persian
B) Urdu only
C) Arabic only
D) English ✅

5. Which college was associated with the Aligarh Movement?
A) Islamia College
B) Punjab University
C) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College ✅
D) Jamia Millia

6. Sir Syed discouraged Muslims from:
A) Studying
B) Working
C) Joining politics ✅
D) Speaking English

7. The Aligarh Movement helped improve relations between:
A) Hindus and British
B) Hindus and Muslims

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C) Muslims and British ✅
D) Muslims and Sikhs

8. One major outcome of the Aligarh Movement was:

A) Abolishing British rule
B) Establishment of All India Muslim League ✅
C) Ending the Urdu language
D) Starting religious wars

9. Which of the following leaders was NOT an Aligarh Movement product?

A) Maulana Shaukat Ali
B) Liaquat Ali Khan
C) Jawaharlal Nehru ✅
D) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

10. According to Sir Syed, who was partially responsible for the 1857 revolt?

A) Muslims
B) British government ✅
C) Hindus
D) Sikhs

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What were the main reasons behind the establishment of the All-India Muslim League (AIML) in 1906?"

Background

Although Sir Syed forbade Muslims from joining politics but the political situation at the beginning of the twentieth century compelled Muslims to enter politics and establish their political party. The formation of the All-India Muslim League took place during the annual session of the Muhammadan Educational Conference, which was held at Dacca on 30 December 1906. Sir Agha Khan was appointed its president. The following events played an important role in the formation of the Muslim League.

The main reasons behind the establishment of the All-India Muslim League (AIML)

Establishment of the Indian National Congress (1885)

Although at the time of its formation in 1885, Congress claimed to be the sole representative of all the communities residing in India, it ignored the rights of Muslims. Muslims strongly desired the creation of an organization that worked for the protection of their rights.

Urdu-Hindi Controversy (1867)

The Urdu-Hindi controversy of 1867 greatly exposed the divide between Hindus and Muslims. The Hindus wanted Urdu to be replaced with Hindi as the official language. The Congress always supported the demands of Hindus. There was no political organization that would advocate for the rights of Muslims.

Demand for Separate Electorates

The Muslims believed that their rights could only be secured if they were given a separate electorate. Congress wanted a joint electorate, and it opposed the Muslims' demand for a separate electorate. Muslims concluded that the demand for a separate electorate could not be achieved without the establishment of a political party.

Partition of Bengal (1905)

Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905 into two provinces (East Bengal and West Bengal) purely on administrative grounds. The province was so large and the infrastructure so poor that the Governor couldn't visit the entire province during his tenure. The Muslims were happy over the partition because they emerged as the majority in East Bengal, but the Hindus of Bengal began to protest and pressed for annulment of the partition. Congress also sided with the Hindus of Bengal and demanded to undo the partition. The Muslims strongly felt the need for a political party that would fight for the protection of their rights.

Change of Government in BritainThe Liberal Party, which came into power in 1905 in Britain, announced that introduce reforms in India. Muslim leaders believed that the establishment of a political party would enable them to effectively convey the reforms desired by Muslims to the government.

Success of Simla Deputation (1906)

Thirty-five prominent Muslim leaders from all over India, under the leadership of Sir Agha Khan, met with Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla on 1 October 1906 and presented the demands of their community. They demanded separate electorates, a reserved quota for Muslims in government jobs, representation in the Imperial Legislative Council, and the Governor General's Executive Council. Lord Minto expressed sympathy with the deputation's demands and promised to bring them to the attention of the British Government. This encouraged the Muslim leaders to form a political party that could submit the collective demands of Muslims to the government.

Objectives of AIML

The following were the objectives of ALML at the time of its formation:

1- To promote the feelings of loyalty among Indian Muslims towards the British Government
2- To protect and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims and to present their needs and aspirations to the Government.
3- . To prevent, among Indian Muslims, the rise of any feelings of hostility towards other communities.

Change in Objectives

The Muslim League leadership was unhappy with the government due to the following steps.

1- The annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911.
2- In 1912, the government demolished a part of the Kanpur Mosque to make way for a road.
3- The government's reluctance to grant M.A.O College the status of a university.
4- Britain supported Italy in its war against the Ottoman Empire.

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Upon the suggestion of Quaid-e-Azam, the Muslim League changed its objectives in March 1913. Instead of unconditional cooperation with government, AUML decided to work for the attainment of self-government and to cooperate with the other communities of India in this regard. The change of objectives was a turning point in the history of AIML. Now, it focused in attaining Hindu-Muslim unity. Quaid-i-Azam (RA) who was at that time the member of both Congress and AIML, tried to bring close these two hostile political parties to achieve Hindu-Muslim Unity. Due to Quaid's efforts both parties reached an agreement which is called "Lucknow Pact". Through this agreement, Congress agreed to accept the Muslim's demands of a separate electorate and 1/3 representation. Quaid was titled as the "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity" due to his efforts to bring the Hindu and Muslim communities closer.

Achievements of the All-India Muslim League

In the beginning, AIML endeavored to safeguard the rights of Muslims in the United India. It was because of the efforts of AIML that Muslims obtained the right of a separate electorate and 1/3 representation at the central assembly. AIML also sought to foster harmonious relations with the other communities in India but due to the non-cooperation of other communities, the leadership of AIML concluded that their rights could better be safeguarded in a separate homeland. In March 1940, AIML demanded a separate homeland for the Muslims of the sub-continent and struggled to achieve it. Under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam, the Muslim League was able to achieve a separate homeland for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

✅ **10 SLO-BASED Short Questions:**

1. When and where was the All-India Muslim League founded?

Answer: The All-India Muslim League was founded on **30 December 1906** during the annual session of the Muhammadan Educational Conference in **Dacca**.

2. Who was appointed as the first president of AIML?

Answer: Sir Agha Khan was appointed as the first president of the All-India Muslim League.

3. Why did Muslims feel the need to establish a political party?

Answer: Muslims felt the need to establish a political party because they believed their political rights were being ignored by Congress, and there was no organization to represent and protect their interests, especially after the Urdu-Hindi controversy and Congress's opposition to separate electorates for Muslims.

4. What role did the Urdu-Hindi controversy play in the formation of AIML?

Answer: The **Urdu-Hindi controversy** highlighted the linguistic and cultural divide between Hindus and Muslims. Hindus wanted to replace Urdu with Hindi as the official language, which led Muslims to seek a political organization to advocate for their language and other rights.

5. What was the Simla Deputation and when did it occur?

Answer: The **Simla Deputation** was a meeting between 35 prominent Muslim leaders and the British Viceroy, Lord Minto, on **1 October 1906**, where they presented their demands, including separate electorates, reserved quotas for Muslims in government jobs, and representation in the Imperial Legislative Council.

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6. What were the key demands of the Simla Deputation?

Answer: The key demands of the **Simla Deputation** included:

- Separate electorates for Muslims
- Reserved quotas for Muslims in government jobs
- Representation in the Imperial Legislative Council
- Representation in the Governor General's Executive Council.

7. What were the initial objectives of the All-India Muslim League?

Answer: The initial objectives of AIML were:

1. To promote loyalty among Muslims towards the British government.
2. To protect and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims and present their needs to the government.
3. To prevent any feelings of hostility between Muslims and other communities.

8. What was the impact of the annulment of Bengal's partition on Muslims?

Answer: The annulment of **Bengal's partition** in 1911 led to disappointment among Muslims, as they had gained a majority in **East Bengal** after the partition, and Congress's demand for its reversal was seen as a setback for Muslim interests.

9. When and why were the objectives of AIML changed?

Answer: The objectives of AIML were changed in **March 1913** due to dissatisfaction with British policies, including the annulment of Bengal's partition and the demolition of the Kanpur Mosque. The League decided to focus on achieving **self-government** and work towards **Hindu-Muslim unity**.

10. What was the Lucknow Pact, and what did it achieve for Muslims?

Answer: The **Lucknow Pact**, signed in **1916**, was an agreement between the **Indian National Congress** and the **Muslim League**. It resulted in the Congress accepting the **Muslim League's demand for separate electorates** and granted **1/3 representation** to Muslims in the **Legislative Councils**. Quaid-e-Azam's efforts led to this significant agreement, earning him the title **"Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity.**

✅ MCQs

1. In which year was the All-India Muslim League founded?

A) 1885
B) 1905
C) 1906
D) 1913

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

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2. Where was the All-India Muslim League established?

A) Delhi
B) Lucknow
C) Aligarh

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D) Dacca

✅ **Correct Answer: D**

3. Who was the first president of the All-India Muslim League?

A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

B) Sir Agha Khan

C) Nawab Salimullah

D) Maulana Muhammad Ali

✅ **Correct Answer: B**

4. What was the main reason for forming the Muslim League?

A) Promote education

B) Fight against British rule

C) Protect Muslim political rights

D) Support Congress

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

5. Which event exposed the linguistic divide between Hindus and Muslims?

A) Simla Deputation

B) Partition of Bengal

C) Urdu-Hindi Controversy

D) Formation of Congress

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

6. In which year was the Indian National Congress founded?

A) 1867

B) 1885

C) 1906

D) 1911

✅ **Correct Answer: B**

7. What was the Muslim reaction to the partition of Bengal?

A) Protested it

B) Remained neutral

C) Celebrated it

D) Demanded its annulment

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

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8. What was the Congress's stance on the partition of Bengal?

A) Supported it

B) Opposed it

C) Ignored it

D) Organized a referendum

✅ **Correct Answer: B**

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9. What did the Simla Deputation demand?

A) Joint electorates

B) Hindu-Muslim unity

C) Separate electorates and job quotas

D) End of British rule

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

10. Who led the Simla Deputation?

A) Allama Iqbal

B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

C) Sir Agha Khan

D) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

11. What change occurred in AIML's objectives in 1913?

A) They supported the British government

B) Focus shifted to Hindu-Muslim unity and self-government

C) They rejected politics

D) They supported joint electorates

✅ **Correct Answer: B**

12. Which incident involved the demolition of part of a mosque in 1912?

A) Simla Deputation

B) Urdu-Hindi Controversy

C) Kanpur Mosque incident

D) Lucknow Pact

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

13. What pact symbolized Hindu-Muslim unity in 1916?

A) Delhi Agreement

B) Simla Agreement

C) Lucknow Pact

D) Aligarh Agreement

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

14. What title was given to Quaid-e-Azam for his role in Hindu-Muslim unity?

A) Father of the Nation

B) Leader of Muslims

C) Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity

D) Defender of Islam

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

15. Which party was in power in Britain when AIML was formed and announced reforms?

A) Conservative Party

B) Labour Party

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C) Liberal Party
D) Socialist Party
✅ **Correct Answer: C**

Q-Discuss in detail the origin and objectives of the Khilafat Movement (1918–1923). What were the major outcomes of this movement, and how did it influence the political landscape of British India, particularly with regard to Hindu-Muslim relations, the role of the Indian National Congress, and the emergence of Muslim political consciousness?"Khilafat Movement (1918-1923)

Background

During World War I (1914-1918), the Ottoman Empire was aligned with Germany and fought against the British and their allies. The decision of Turkey (now Türkiye), which was also called the Ottoman Empire at that time, put the Muslims of India into a difficult situation. Muslims of India had great regard for the Ottoman Empire because it was the seat of the Caliph of Muslims. On the other hand, they were subject to the British Raj, and a large number of Muslims were serving in the British army. The British also needed the support of Indian Muslims during the war, so they announced that their war was not against the Caliph or the Ottoman Empire and that their real enemy was Germany. So, Muslims supported the British during this war, but when the war drew to its end, the British deprived Türkiye of its many territories, and it was anticipated that the Allied Forces would seek to abolish the Caliphate. Naturally, there was a feeling of resentment among the Muslims because they considered the caliphate as their religious institution and could not afford its abolishment. The Muslims of India, in support of Türkiye, launched a movement which is called the Khilafat Movement. Objectives

Objectives of the Khilafat movement.

The following were the main objectives of the Khilafat movement.

1- The institution of Khilafat shall not be abolished.
2- All the sacred places of Muslims (Makkah, Medina, etc.) should remain under the control of the Ottoman Empire.
3- Turkey should not be deprived of its territory.

The All-India Khilafat Committee was established on 23 November 1919 in order to inform the people about the importance of the Khilafat Movement. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi also supported the movement. Meanwhile, a delegation of prominent Muslims set off for Britain in 1920 to meet with British Prime Minister Lloyd George and to request him to provide favorable

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treatment to Turkey. However, the delegation could not obtain its objectives and returned to India with disappointment. To put pressure on the government a non-cooperation movement was started, which aimed to boycott government institutions, courts, refuse to pay taxes and resign from government jobs.

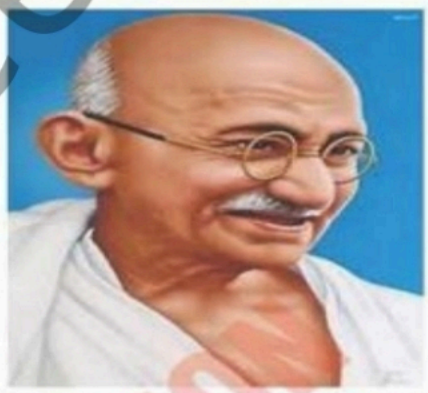
Hijrat Movement 1920

Some Muslim scholars issued a decree, urging Muslims to migrate to any nearby Muslim country as they believed it was no longer possible to practice Islam freely under British rule. Thousands of Muslims, inspired by this decree, sold their properties and set out for Afghanistan. The Afghan government initially welcomed the migrants. However, due to its limited resources and economic challenges, it closed its borders.

> Do You Know?
>
> Gandhi was assassinated by a fanatic Hindu Nathuram Godse on 30 January 1948.

Abol

Musta olition of the Khilafat in 1924 and declared Turkey to be a republic. After this, there was no justification to carry on the Khilafat movement in India. Impact of Khilafat Movement



Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

The Khilafat Movement had both positive and negative impacts. On its positive side, it brought unity among the Hindus and Muslims. It was the last time both communities launched a mass movement together. The movement also provided the Muslims of India with young and energetic leadership. Most of the leaders of the Khilafat Movement played a very important role during the freedom movement. The negative impact was that Muslims had to face economic and educational losses due to the Khilafat Movement. Some Muslims resigned from government jobs, which left them unemployed. Similarly, many Muslims boycotted government institutions and withdrew their children from public schools. The boycott had adversely affected the education of Muslim children, leaving them behind in their studies. Following the instructions of the Ulema, some

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Muslims made unsuccessful efforts to settle in Afghanistan, which also increased the misery of the migrants.

Impact of Khilafat Movement

The Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi Khilafat Movement had both positive and negative impacts. On its positive side, it brought unity among the Hindus and Muslims. It was the last time both communities launched a mass movement together. The movement also provided the Muslims of India with young and energetic leadership. Most of the leaders of the Khilafat Movement played a very important role during the freedom movement. The negative impact was that Muslims had to face economic and educational losses due to the Khilafat Movement. Some Muslims resigned from government jobs, which left them unemployed. Similarly, many Muslims boycotted government institutions and withdrew their children from public schools. The boycott had adversely affected the education of Muslim children, leaving them behind in their studies. Following the instructions of the Ulema, some Muslims made unsuccessful efforts to settle in Afghanistan, which also increased the misery of the migrants.

An Escalation of Communal Conflict

After the failure of the Khilafat Movement, communal violence between the Hindu and Muslim communities intensified. The sincere leaders of both communities were disturbed by growing tensions and sought to resolve the communal problem. Some Congress leaders approached Quaid-e-Azam and contested that a separate electorate was one of the major causes of communal conflict. They suggested that if Muslims gave up the demand for a separate electorate, Hindu- Muslim unity could be achieved. Quaid-i-Azam was so sincere in achieving Hindu-Muslim unity that he agreed to give up the right of a separate electorate. In 1927, Quaid presented Delhi proposals in which he agreed to give up the separate electorate, provided that a new Muslim majority

Expand Your Horizon
Motilal Nehru was the head of the Nehru Committee.
His son Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as the first prime minister of India. Use internet sources to identify other members of the Nehru family who served as the Prime Minister of India

provinces of NWFP, Sindh, and Baluchistan were created. However, the attitude of Congress leadership was non-cooperative. Congress was not taking the demands of the Muslim community seriously while Muslims grew increasingly conscious of the need to safeguard their rights and identity.

Nehru Report (1928)

In 1928, the Nehru Committee was formed to draft proposals for India's future Constitution. The committee completely ignored the demands of Muslims. Muslims were deprived of the right to 1/3 representation and separate electorates.

Fourteenth Point of Quaid-e-Azam (1929)

Quaid-e-Azam suggested some changes in the Nehru Report to protect the rights of Muslims, but his proposals were completely rejected. In reply to the Nehru Report, Quaid-e-Azam presented his "Fourteen Points," in which he talked about the rights and demands of Muslims.

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Allahabad Address (1930)

The Muslim leadership was disappointed with the attitude of Congress and other political parties, and they began to think about a separate state for Muslims. Allama Iqbal presided over the Annual session of the Muslim League held at Allahabad in 1930, in which he talked about a separate homeland for the Muslims. Iqbal said: "India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different languages, and professing different religions. I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh, and Baluchistan 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 the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India."

Round Table Conferences (1930-1932)

In order to resolve communal problems and to discuss future constitutional reform, the British Government convened Round Table Conferences in London from 1930 to 1932. Three Round Table Conferences were held during this period. The leaders of all communities participated, but the Conferences failed to achieve their objective, and constitutional deadlock subsisted. Gandhi also participated in the second conference, but his stubborn and uncompromising attitude became the major cause of the failure of the conference. However, Quaid-e-Azam made efforts to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity and consensus over constitutional reforms, but his efforts failed because of the lack of interest of other leaders.

Establishment Of Congress Ministries (1937-1939)

In 1937, the British decided to hold provincial elections in eleven provinces of India. The manifestos of both Congress and the Muslim League were nearly the same, and it was expected that both political parties would form coalition governments after the elections. Congress obtained an overwhelming victory, largely in Hindu-majority provinces, while AIML performed poorly in the election. Out of 489 Muslim seats, the AIML secured only 104. The performance of AIML was dismal because it was not well organized at that time. Moreover, it did not contest the election on the creation of Pakistan. After the election, Congress ruled in 8 out of 11 provinces for nearly two and a half years. Congress refused to form coalition governments with AIML and demanded that those members of AIML who wanted to join the government should first resign from their party and join Congress. The rude attitude of Congress disappointed the Muslim leadership.

Moreover, the Congress ministries took the following steps, which annoyed Muslims.

1- Congress declared the controversial Bande Mataram as the national anthem.
2- It started hoisting Congress flags in public places.
3- Hindi was made the medium of instruction in educational institutions.

It was declared mandatory in some provinces for children to bow before the portrait of Gandhi. The attitude of Congress ministries towards the Muslim community was prejudicial and Muslims were sidelined in the political spectrum. The Congress ministries in some provinces discriminated against Muslims in government jobs and also tried to curb their religious freedom. So, when Congress ministries resigned in 1939, the Muslims took a sigh of relief and Quaid-e-Azam announced to celebrate 22 December 1939 as the "Day of Deliverance".

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Do You Know?
Quaid-e-Azam declared the Congress Ministries as Hindu Raj. Quaid remarked:
"The Congress masquerades as if it were a Nationalist organization, but in reality, it is Hindu Raj in disguise. The two and a half years of Congress rule have shown beyond a shadow of a doubt what Congress means by independence and democracy. It means the complete disfranchisement and servitude of Muslims under a Hindu majority."

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✅ 10 SLO-BASED Short Questions with Answers

1. Why did Indian Muslims support the Ottoman Empire during World War I?
Answer: Because the Ottoman Empire was the seat of the Caliphate, which held religious importance for Muslims.

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2. What were the three main objectives of the Khilafat Movement?
Answer:

1. To prevent the abolition of the Khilafat.
2. To keep sacred Muslim places under Ottoman control.
3. To stop the division of Turkey's territory.

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3. When was the All-India Khilafat Committee established?
Answer: On **23 November 1919**.

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4. Who supported the Khilafat Movement from the Hindu community?
Answer: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

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5. What was the purpose of the delegation sent to Britain in 1920?
Answer: To meet the British Prime Minister and request favorable treatment for Turkey.

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6. What was the Hijrat Movement?
Answer: A movement in which thousands of Indian Muslims migrated to Afghanistan, believing they couldn't practice Islam freely under British rule.

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7. Who abolished the Khilafat and when?
Answer: Mustafa Kemal Atatürk abolished it in **1924** and declared Turkey a republic.

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8. What was a major negative impact of the Khilafat Movement on Muslims?
Answer: Economic and educational setbacks, such as resignations from jobs and withdrawal from schools.

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9. What was the Nehru Report, and why did Muslims reject it?
Answer: It was a constitutional proposal in 1928 that ignored Muslim demands like separate electorates and 1/3 representation.

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10. What was the "Day of Deliverance," and when was it observed?
Answer: It was observed on **22 December 1939** to celebrate the resignation of Congress ministries that had discriminated against Muslims.

✅ 20 MCQs

1. When did the Khilafat Movement begin?
A) 1914
B) 1918
C) 1919
D) 1921
✅ **Correct Answer: B**

2. Which empire did Indian Muslims support during WWI?
A) British Empire
B) French Empire
C) Ottoman Empire
D) Russian Empire
✅ **Correct Answer: C**

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3. Who abolished the Khilafat officially?
A) Lord Minto
B) Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
C) Mahmud II
D) Enver Pasha
✅ **Correct Answer: B**

4. What was the key reason for the Khilafat Movement?
A) Hindu-Muslim unity
B) Opposition to Congress
C) Protection of the Ottoman Caliphate
D) End British rule
✅ **Correct Answer: C**

5. What was the Hijrat Movement based on?
A) Religious preaching
B) Migration to Afghanistan
C) Armed struggle
D) Economic relief
✅ **Correct Answer: B**

6. Who among the following supported the Khilafat Movement?
A) Lord Mountbatten
B) Winston Churchill
C) Gandhi
D) Nehru
✅ **Correct Answer: C**

7. Why did Muslims withdraw their children from government schools?
A) High fees
B) Lack of teachers
C) As part of the boycott during the Khilafat Movement
D) School closures
✅ **Correct Answer: C**

8. What was the negative effect of the Khilafat Movement?
A) Hindu-Muslim unity
B) Economic prosperity
C) Educational setbacks for Muslims

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D) Military rebellion

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

9. In which year was the Khilafat abolished?

A) 1919
B) 1923
C) 1924
D) 1926

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

10. What were the Delhi Proposals of 1927 about?

A) Creation of Pakistan
B) Acceptance of separate electorates
C) Proposal to give up separate electorates in exchange for new Muslim-majority provinces
D) Attack on British rule

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

11. Who presented the Fourteen Points in 1929?

A) Allama Iqbal
B) Gandhi
C) Quaid-e-Azam
D) Maulana Azad

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

12. Who chaired the Nehru Committee?

A) Jawaharlal Nehru
B) Motilal Nehru
C) Sardar Patel
D) Rajendra Prasad

✅ **Correct Answer: B**

13. Where did Allama Iqbal deliver his Allahabad Address?

A) Bombay
B) Lahore
C) Allahabad
D) Delhi

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

14. What did Allama Iqbal demand in his 1930 Allahabad Address?

A) Quit India

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B) Unity with Hindus
C) A separate Muslim state in NW India
D) Khilafat restoration
✅ **Correct Answer: C**

15. What was the main cause of the failure of the Second Round Table Conference?
A) Quaid's rejection
B) Gandhi's rigid attitude
C) Lack of funding
D) British opposition
✅ **Correct Answer: B**

16. What was the outcome of the 1937 elections for AIML?
A) Majority wins
B) Coalition government
C) Poor performance
D) AIML boycott
✅ **Correct Answer: C**

17. What did Congress demand from AIML members wanting to join the government?
A) Resign from AIML and join Congress
B) Pay a fee
C) Pledge loyalty to Nehru
D) Reject Khilafat
✅ **Correct Answer: A**

18. What slogan did Quaid use for Congress Ministries?
A) Hindu-Muslim Unity
B) Hindu Raj
C) Swaraj for All
D) India for Indians
✅ **Correct Answer: B**

19. Why did Muslims celebrate the "Day of Deliverance" on 22 December 1939?
A) Gandhi resigned
B) The British left India
C) Congress Ministries resigned
D) Pakistan was declared
✅ **Correct Answer: C**

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20. What was a major communal issue post-Khilafat Movement?

A) Muslim migration

B) Armed rebellion

C) Hindu-Muslim conflict

D) Gandhi's arrest

✅ **Correct Answer: C**

Q- Analyze the background, content, and impact of the 1940 Lahore Resolution on Muslim politics and Quaid-e-Azam's leadership.

Lahore Resolution (1940) Background

The atrocities Congress Ministries committed against Muslims, believed that their political, religious, and socio-economic rights were not protected in the United India. A few months after the resignation of Congress Ministries, the Muslims of India demanded a separate homeland for themselves during the 27th Annual Session of AIML held at Minto Park (now Iqbal Park), Lahore, from 22 to 24 March 1940. A.K. Fazle Haq, the Prime Minister of Bengal, presented the Lahore Resolution. It is considered a landmark event in the freedom movement because it was the first time that, from the platform of the Muslim League, a demand for a separate homeland was made.

Context of The Resolution:

"No constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, namely that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the North-Western and Eastern Zones of India should be grouped to constitute 'Independent States' in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign. (Foundations of Pakistan by Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada)."

Importance of Lahore Resolution

 Initial Muslim Struggle:
Before the Lahore Resolution, Muslims were striving to secure their rights within a united India.

 Shift **in Objective:**
After the Lahore Resolution, the Muslim struggle shifted towards the demand for a separate homeland.

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 Impact **on the Muslim League**:
The resolution significantly increased the credibility and popularity of the All India Muslim League.

 Electoral Success:
The Muslim League achieved a tremendous victory in the 1945–46 elections as a result of the Lahore Resolution.

 Leadership of Quaid-i-Azam:
The resolution enhanced the prestige and popularity of Quaid-i-Azam (RA).

Cripps Mission Plan (1942)

Cripps Mission Plan (1942) – Key Points

- During the early years of World War II, the Allied Forces were defeated everywhere.
- The British needed the cooperation of the Indians because a large part of the British army consisted of them.
- The British Prime Minister sent one of his cabinet ministers, **Sir Stafford Cripps**, to seek the cooperation of Indian political parties by satisfying them.
- On **30 March 1942**, he presented his plan through which efforts were made to appease the Indians.
- For the first time, the **British government acknowledged India's right to be a dominion**.
- Through this proposal, the **British for the first time took the question of Pakistan seriously**, and **Muslim-majority provinces were given the right to secede from the rest of India**.

Reaction of the Muslim League and Congress.

- The Plan **did not satisfy the demands** of the political parties.
- **The Muslim League rejected** the Cripps proposals because **it did not talk about the formation of Pakistan in clear terms**.
- **Congress also rejected** the Cripps Mission Plan because **all the proposals were said to be implemented after the end of the war**.

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944).

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944) – Key Points

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- The **Muslims of India approved the demand of Pakistan** and **desperately struggled to achieve a separate homeland** for themselves.
- The **British and Congress**, who **mocked this demand in 1940** by calling it **impractical and a dream of a poet**, now **began to consider it seriously**.
- After his release, **Gandhi desired to meet Quaid-i-Azam (RA)** to **discuss the question of Pakistan**.
- The **talks were held in September 1944** at **Quaid-i-Azam's residence** but **failed**.
- **Quaid-i-Azam (RA) rejected Gandhi's proposal** that the **Muslim League should first support Congress to expel the British**, while **partition would be considered after that**.
- **Quaid-i-Azam (RA) demanded** that the **Congress first agree on the partition of India**.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) with Answers:

1. Who was sent to India by the British government during World War II to seek the cooperation of Indian political parties?
A) Winston Churchill
B) Lord Mountbatten
✅ **C) Sir Stafford Cripps**
D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

2. When was the Cripps Mission Plan presented?
A) March 1939
✅ **B) March 30, 1942**
C) August 14, 1947
D) September 1944

3. Why did the Muslim League reject the Cripps Mission Plan?
A) It accepted Pakistan immediately
✅ **B) It did not clearly mention the formation of Pakistan**
C) It gave more power to Muslims
D) It was supported by Congress

4. What was the Congress party's objection to the Cripps Mission Plan?
A) It included immediate partition
B) It gave special status to Muslims
✅ **C) Proposals were to be implemented after the war**
D) It denied India's dominion status

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5. What was the result of the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks held in September 1944?
A) Partition was agreed upon
B) British rule ended
✅ **C) The talks ended in failure**
D) Gandhi accepted Pakistan

MCQs (5 Multiple Choice Questions)

Q1. When was the Lahore Resolution passed?
A) 14 August 1947
B) 23 March 1940
C) 24 October 1945
D) 26 January 1930
✅ **Correct Answer: B) 23 March 1940**

Q2. Who presented the Lahore Resolution?
A) Quaid-e-Azam
B) Allama Iqbal
C) A.K Fazle Haq
D) Liaquat Ali Khan
✅ **Correct Answer: C) A.K. Fazle Haq**

Q3. Where was the Lahore Resolution presented?
A) Red Fort, Delhi
B) Aligarh University
C) Iqbal Park, Lahore
D) Minar-e-Pakistan, Lahore
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Iqbal Park, Lahore**

Q4. What was the main demand of the Lahore Resolution?
A) Complete independence from Britain
B) Reservation of Muslim seats in assemblies
C) Formation of autonomous and sovereign Muslim-majority states
D) Joint electorates for all communities
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Formation of autonomous and sovereign Muslim-majority states**

Q5. What effect did the Lahore Resolution have on Quaid-e-Azam's political position?
A) He lost popularity
B) He joined the Indian National Congress
C) He became the undisputed leader of Indian Muslims

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D) He resigned from politics

✅ **Correct Answer: C) He became the undisputed leader of Indian Muslims**

Short Questions with Answer

Q1. Why did Muslims demand a separate homeland in 1940?
Ans: Due to the oppressive policies of Congress Ministries, Muslims felt their rights were unsafe in a united India, leading to the demand for a separate homeland.

Q2. What was the significance of the Lahore Resolution?
Ans: It was the first formal demand by the Muslim League for an independent Muslim state, marking a turning point in the freedom struggle.

Q3. What impact did the Lahore Resolution have on the Muslim League?
Ans: The resolution boosted the popularity of the Muslim League, helping it achieves major success in the 1945-46 elections and making Quaid-e-Azam the main Muslim leader.

Q-4 What was the main purpose of the Cripps Mission Plan?
Answer: To seek the cooperation of Indian political parties during World War II by offering constitutional concessions, including dominion status for India.

Q-5 Why did Quaid-i-Azam reject Gandhi's proposal in the 1944 talks?
Answer: Because Gandhi wanted the Muslim League to first support Congress in expelling the British, and discuss partition later, but Quaid-i-Azam demanded that partition be agreed upon first.

Q-6 What major recognition did the Cripps Plan give regarding Muslim-majority provinces?
Answer: It acknowledged their right to secede from the rest of India, taking the idea of Pakistan seriously for the first time.

LECTURE NO-6

Q-What was the purpose of the Simla Conference (1945), and why did it fail?

Simla Conference (1945) - Simla Conference (1945) – Key Points

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- In **May 1945**, when **World War II was nearing its end**, the government **released all the Congress leaders** who had been behind bars since 1942 because of their **opposition to the war**.
- **Viceroy Lord Wavell** announced that, except for the **Commander-in-Chief**, his **Executive Council would consist of Indians**.
- In this regard, in **June 1945**, Lord Wavell called for an **All-Parties Conference in Simla**, which was **attended by representatives of all major political parties**.
- **Quaid-e-Azam claimed** that the **Muslim League was the only representative of Muslims** and had the **sole right to nominate Muslim members** in the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- **Congress did not accept this stance.**
- **Resultantly, the conference failed**, and the **Viceroy announced it to hold fresh elections**.

SLO-BASED Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs with Answers):

1. When was the Simla Conference held?
A) May 1944
✅ **B) June 1945**
C) August 1947
D) March 1940

2. Why were Congress leaders released in 1945?
A) Due to a peace treaty
B) Because elections were announced
✅ **C) Because World War II was nearing its end**
D) After Gandhi-Jinnah talks

3. Who called the Simla Conference?
A) Sir Stafford Cripps
B) Lord Mountbatten
✅ **C) Viceroy Lord Wavell**
D) Mahatma Gandhi

4. What was the main demand of Quaid-e-Azam during the Simla Conference?
A) Immediate formation of Pakistan
✅ **B) Muslim League should be the sole representative of Muslims**
C) Equal seats in Parliament
D) End of British rule

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5. Why did the Simla Conference fail?

A) Muslims boycotted the meeting

B) The British withdrew from India

✅ **C) Congress rejected the Muslim League's claim as the sole representative**

D) Gandhi did not attend

SLO-BASED Short Questions (with Answers):

1. What was the purpose of the Simla Conference (1945)?

Answer: To discuss the formation of a new Executive Council composed mostly of Indians, after the end of World War II.

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2. Why did the Simla Conference fail?

Answer: Because Congress did not accept the Muslim League's claim of being the sole representative of Indian Muslims.

Q-Explain the significance of the **1945–46 elections** in strengthening the demand for Pakistan.

Elections of 1945–46 and the Demand for Pakistan

- ✓ The Simla Conference (1945) failed to resolve political disagreements between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League.
- ✓ As a result, the British Government announced elections for the Central and Provincial legislatures.
- ✓ The Muslim League contested the elections with a clear agenda: to achieve a separate homeland for Muslims, i.e., Pakistan.
- ✓ The Muslim League achieved a landslide victory:
  - Won all 30 Muslim seats in the Central Legislature.
  - Secured 466 out of 495 Muslim seats in the Provincial Assemblies.
- ✓ These results demonstrated that the Muslims of India overwhelmingly supported the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan.
- ✓ The success significantly strengthened the League's political position and proved that it was the sole representative of Indian Muslims.
- ✓ It also sent a strong message to the British and the Congress that Muslims desired a separate nation.
- ✓

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✅ Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1: What was the main agenda of the Muslim League during the 1945–46 elections?
A) Hindu-Muslim unity
B) Implementation of British rule
C) Demand for Pakistan
D) Support for the Congress Party
✔ Correct Answer: C) Demand for Pakistan

Q2: How many Muslim seats did the Muslim League win in the Central Legislature?
A) 25
B) 30
C) 28
D) 32
✔ Correct Answer: B) 30

Q3: What was the result of the Muslim League in the Provincial Assemblies?
A) 466 out of 495 Muslim seats
B) 200 out of 300 Muslim seats
C) 350 out of 500 Muslim seats
D) 495 out of 495 Muslim seats
✔ Correct Answer: A) 466 out of 495 Muslim seats

Q4: What did the 1945–46 election results prove?
A) British support for Congress
B) Muslim League's political failure
C) Muslims' support for the idea of Pakistan
D) Independence of India
✔ Correct Answer: C) Muslims' support for the idea of Pakistan

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Q5: Which major political event preceded the 1945–46 elections?
A) Lahore Resolution
B) Quit India Movement
C) Simla Conference

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D) Round Table Conference

✔ Correct Answer: C) Simla Conference

✍ Short Questions with Answers

Q1: Why were the 1945–46 elections significant for the demand for Pakistan?
Answer: The elections were significant because the Muslim League's overwhelming victory proved that Indian Muslims supported the demand for a separate homeland, strengthening the case for the creation of Pakistan.

Q2: How did the Muslim League perform in the 1945–46 elections?
Answer: The Muslim League won all 30 Muslim seats in the Central Legislature and 466 out of 495 Muslim seats in the Provincial Assemblies, showing massive support from the Muslim population.

Q- What were the main proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946), and how did different political parties in India respond to it?

Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

The British Prime Minister sent three members of his cabinet, Sir Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander, to resolve the constitutional deadlock in India and to patch up between the Muslim League, Congress, and other political parties. The delegation arrived in India on March 24, 1946, and began talks with the political leaders. The talks continued for several weeks, but the political parties did not agree on any constitutional plan. So, on 16 May 1946, the Cabinet Mission unilaterally issued a plan, which is called the Cabinet Mission Plan.

According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, India was declared a federal country in which the central government would only deal with Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Communications. The provinces shall be divided into the following three groups.

Group A: Six Hindu-majority provinces.

Group B: Three Muslim majority provinces (Punjab, Sindh, and NWFP).

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Group C: Bengal and Assam.

The Cabinet Mission Plan envisaged an interim government at the Centre till the framing of the constitution and its implementation.

Reaction of the Muslim League

Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan because the Plan envisaged maximum provincial autonomy. Moreover, the Muslim majority provinces could leave the Indian Union after ten years, and in this way, a greater Pakistan could be established. Due to the pressure of Congress, the government had shown reluctance to implement the whole plan. Quaid-e-Azam was furious over the delay in the practice of government and the non-cooperative attitude of the Congress. Finally, he announced his rejection of the Cabinet Mission and declared the observance of "Direct Action Day" on 16 August 1946.

Formation of the Interim Government

According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, the government was bound to invite the Muslim League and the Congress to establish the interim government. The Viceroy announced in June 1946 that if either party refused to join the interim government, he would form a government with the willing party. AIML accepted the Viceroy's offer to form the interim government, but the Congress refused to join. In principle, the Viceroy would have invited the Muslim League to form a government, but he did not do so and declared that, without the presence of Congress, the interim government could not be formed. Later, the Muslim League also withdrew its approval and decided to start a civil disobedience movement against the policies of the British government. Meanwhile, the Congress leadership changed its mind and became ready to join the interim government. On 12th August 1946, the Viceroy invited Congress to form the interim government. Muslim League observed "Direct Action Day" against the attitude of the government and Congress. On this day, communal violence broke out, in which thousands of people were massacred, only in Calcutta. The government felt the gravity of the situation. The British concluded that by ousting the Muslim League, the interim government was worthless. So, the viceroy again requested Quaid-e-Azam to join the interim government. On 26 October 1946, five Muslim League members took the oath of different ministries. Liaquat Ali Khan was given the Ministry of Finance.

The AIML made the right decision to join the interim government. During the period of the interim government, the Congress also realized that both parties could not work collectively, and it would not be possible to keep India united.

✅ 15 MCQs with Correct Answers

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1. When did the Cabinet Mission arrive in India?
A) 24 March 1945
B) 24 March 1946 ✅
C) 16 May 1946
D) 12 August 1946

2. How many members were in the Cabinet Mission?
A) Two
B) Four
C) Three ✅
D) Five

3. Which of the following was *not* a member of the Cabinet Mission?
A) Stafford Cripps
B) A.V. Alexander
C) Lord Wavell ✅
D) Pethick Lawrence

4. When was the Cabinet Mission Plan officially announced?
A) 24 March 1946
B) 16 May 1946 ✅
C) 12 August 1946
D) 26 October 1946

5. What powers were given to the central government in the Cabinet Mission Plan?
A) All powers
B) Finance and Education
C) Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Communications ✅
D) Trade and Transport

6. Which provinces were in Group B of the Cabinet Mission Plan?
A) Bengal and Assam
B) Punjab, Sindh, and NWFP ✅
C) Bihar and Bombay
D) Delhi and Madras

7. Why did the Muslim League initially accept the Cabinet Mission Plan?
A) It offered Hindu-Muslim unity
B) It delayed the partition

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C) It offered maximum provincial autonomy ✅
D) It supported Congress leadership

8. What caused the Muslim League to reject the Cabinet Mission Plan later?
A) Support from Congress
B) Delays and government reluctance to implement it ✅
C) Full support from the Viceroy
D) Acceptance of Pakistan

9. What was the purpose of "Direct Action Day"?
A) Celebrate independence
B) Support the interim government
C) Protest against British and Congress policies ✅
D) Demand for a united India

10. When was "Direct Action Day" observed?
A) 15 August 1947
B) 26 January 1946
C) 16 August 1946 ✅
D) 23 March 1940

11. What major event happened in Calcutta on Direct Action Day?
A) A peace march
B) Mass communal violence ✅
C) Treaty signing
D) Elections

12. When did the Viceroy invite Congress to form the interim government?
A) 16 August 1946
B) 24 March 1946
C) 12 August 1946 ✅
D) 26 October 1946

13. What was the Muslim League's response after being sidelined from the interim government initially?
A) Joined quietly
B) Went to court
C) Started civil disobedience ✅
D) Allied with Congress

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14. When did Muslim League members join the interim government?
A) 12 August 1946
B) 26 October 1946 ✅
C) 16 May 1946
D) 15 August 1947

15. What portfolio was given to Liaquat Ali Khan in the interim government?
A) Defense
B) Home Affairs
C) Education
D) Finance ✅

SLO-BASED SHORT QUESTION

1. Q: When did the Cabinet Mission arrive in India?
A: On 24 March 1946.

2. Q: Who were the members of the Cabinet Mission?
A: Sir Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander.

3. Q: What powers were reserved for the central government under the Cabinet Mission Plan?
A: Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Communications.

4. Q: Why did the Muslim League accept the Cabinet Mission Plan initially?
A: Because it promised maximum provincial autonomy and the possibility of secession after 10 years.

5. Q: What was "Direct Action Day," and when was it observed?
A: It was a protest against the Congress and the British government's attitude, observed on 16 August 1946.

6. Q: Why did the interim government face difficulties in formation?
A: Because Congress refused to join initially, and later the Muslim League withdrew due to mistrust.

7. Q: What ministry was given to Liaquat Ali Khan in the interim government?
A: Ministry of Finance.

8 Q: Why did Congress initially refuse to join the interim government?
A: Congress disagreed with the Cabinet Mission Plan's terms and refused to cooperate without full control.

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9 Q: What happened on "Direct Action Day," and why was it observed?
A: It was observed by the Muslim League on 16 August 1946 to protest against the British and Congress; it led to massive communal violence in Calcutta.

10 Q: When did the Muslim League join the interim government, and who was given the finance ministry?
A: On 26 October 1946, five Muslim League members joined, and Liaquat Ali Khan was given the Ministry of Finance.

Q- Explain the causes and key developments of the Third June Plan of 1947. How did it lead to the creation of Pakistan?

Third June Plan (1947)

1. Post-War Communal Tensions and the Need for Partition

After the end of World War II, the differences between the Muslims and Hindus increased to such an extent that it was very difficult to keep both nations united. The communal riots in Calcutta in August 1946 convinced both the Congress and the British Government that partition was inevitable.

2. Clement Attlee's Announcement and Arrival of Mountbatten

On 20 February 1947, the British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, announced that India would be given independence by June 1948. He also announced that he would send Lord Mountbatten as Governor-General in India to work on this line.

3. Mountbatten's Efforts and Political Consultations

Mountbatten arrived in India on 22 March 1947 and held meetings with the leadership of all major political parties. These conversations convinced him that the partition of India had now become inevitable. Consequently, he also persuaded the leadership of Congress that the demands of Pakistan could not be ignored. Finally, Congress also got ready for the partition of India

4. Announcement and Implementation of the Third June Plan

After getting approval from all major political parties about the partition of India, Mountbatten announced the partition plan on 3 June 1947, stating power would transfer to the newly established

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states of Pakistan and India on 15 August 1947. The 3rd June Plan was approved by the British Parliament on 18 July 1947 under the "Indian Independence Act". After approval from the British Parliament, India was partitioned, and Pakistan won independence on 14 August 1947.

Short Questions (with Answers):

1. **Q: When did Lord Mountbatten arrive in India?**
   A: Lord Mountbatten arrived in India on 22 March 1947.
2. **Q: What was announced by Clement Attlee on 20 February 1947?**
   A: He announced that India would be given independence by June 1948.
3. **Q: When did Pakistan gain independence according to the Third June Plan?**
   A: Pakistan gained independence on 14 August 1947.

🔷 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

1. **Who announced India would be given independence by June 1948?**
   A) Lord Mountbatten
   B) Winston Churchill
   C) Clement Attlee ✅
   D) Jawaharlal Nehru
2. **When was the Third June Plan announced?**
   A) 15 August 1947
   B) 18 July 1947
   C) 3 June 1947 ✅
   D) 22 March 1947
3. **What convinced Mountbatten that partition was necessary?**
   A) Quit India Movement
   B) Round Table Conferences
   C) Communal riots and party meetings ✅
   D) World War II
4. **Which Act approved the partition plan in the British Parliament?**
   A) Government of India Act
   B) Partition of Bengal Act
   C) Indian Reforms Act
   D) Indian Independence Act ✅

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LECTURE-7

How did the flawed and biased Radcliffe Award, shaped without regional insight, create injustices that triggered Pakistan's early post-independence crises?

Background

During the freedom movement, Quaid-e-Azam demanded that the Muslim majority provinces of Bengal and Punjab should not be divided. But the government did not agree and decided to include only the Muslim majority areas of these provinces. Lord Mountbatten announced to constitute of a Boundary Commission to demarcate the boundary lines of the Punjab and Bengal provinces. Quaid-e-Azam proposed that the provinces should either be demarcated under the supervision of the United Nations or the British Privy Council (The Highest Court of Appeal in Britain). This suggestion was turned down and the British government appointed Sir Cyril Radcliffe as the Chairman of the Boundary Commission.

Radcliffe Award

- **Inexperience of Radcliffe:**

Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a British lawyer who had never been to India and was unfamiliar with its geography and politics, was tasked with drawing the boundary.

- **Rapid Demarcation:**

He demarcated a **1,000 km boundary line** within **38 days**, and the **Radcliffe Award** was announced on **17 August 1947**, dividing Punjab and Bengal.

- **Muslim League's Opposition:**

The **Muslim League strongly opposed** the Radcliffe Award, claiming it was **biased**, as **Muslim-majority areas important to Pakistan were given to India**.

Injustices of Radcliffe Award

Here are some injustices that were made in the Radcliffe Award

1. Radcliffe first allotted the Muslim majority tahsils of Ferozepur and Zira to Pakistan, but on the intervention of Mountbatten, he handed them over to India. It deprived Pakistan form its control over the canal headworks.

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2. Muslims were in the majority in District Gurdaspur, but three of its tehsils (Pathankot, Batala, and Gurdaspur) were included in India just to give it a land route to Kashmir.

3. The city of Calcutta, the capital of Bengal province, was the biggest industrial, commercial, and educational Centre. Calcutta was awarded to India, ignoring the claim of the Muslims. Impact of the Injustices of the Radcliffe Award

Impact Of the Injustices of the Radcliffe Award

Most of the Initial problems of Pakistan stemmed from the injustices of the Radcliffe Award. The inclusion of Pathankot in India had created the Kashmir problem. Meanwhile, about 150 million people were displaced from their homes, and one million were murdered on the eve of partition. Had this plan been announced earlier, the lives of many people could have been saved. The Radcliffe Award also deprived Pakistan of control of the headworks. India stopped sharing Pakistan's water in 1948, which severely damaged our mature crops.

 Root of Major Issues:
Many of Pakistan's **initial problems**, including the **Kashmir dispute**, were caused by the **unjust decisions** of the Radcliffe Award, such as giving **Pathankot to India**.

 Humanitarian Crisis:
The Award led to **mass displacement** of about **150 million people** and the **killing of around one million**, as the plan was **not announced in time** to prevent violence.

 Water Dispute:
Pakistan was **deprived of control over the river headworks**, and in **1948**, **India stopped the water supply**, resulting in **damage to Pakistan's crops**.

Short Questions (with Answers):

1. Q**: Who was appointed as the Chairman of the Boundary Commission?**
   A: Sir Cyril Radcliffe was appointed as the Chairman.
2. Q**: When was the Radcliffe Award announced?**
   A: The Radcliffe Award was announced on 17 August 1947.
3. Q: **Why was the Muslim League unhappy with the Radcliffe Award?**
   A: Because it was based on prejudice and gave Muslim-majority areas to India.

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✅ Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs with Answers):

1. **Who proposed that boundary demarcation should be done under international supervision?**
   A) Lord Mountbatten
   B) Jawaharlal Nehru
   C) Quaid-e-Azam ✅
   D) Sir Radcliffe
2. **What was Sir Cyril Radcliffe's profession?**
   A) Historian
   B) Politician
   C) Lawyer ✅
   D) Judge
3. **Which Muslim-majority tehsils were initially given to Pakistan but later handed over to India?**
   A) Gurdaspur and Batala
   B) Ferozepur and Zira ✅
   C) Lahore and Amritsar
   D) Calcutta and Sylhet
4. **Why were the three tehsils of Gurdaspur district given to India?**
   A) Due to British trade interests
   B) To give India access to Kashmir ✅
   C) Because they were a Hindu-majority
   D) For their rich oil resources
5. **What major city was awarded to India despite Muslim claims?**
   A) Lahore
   B) Dacca
   C) Calcutta ✅
   D) Karachi

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Early Problems of Pakistan

Pakistan came into being despite the strong opposition of the Congress and the British government. Both wanted to keep India united. Naturally, when Pakistan won independence, they were not happy and created hurdles for the newly born state. Most of Pakistan's problems in its initial days were either created by the British government or the Congress-led government established in India after partition. Here are some of the major problems Pakistan had faced during its early days.

Administrative Problems

The major administrative problem that Pakistan had to face was the establishment of its capital. Before partition, Delhi was the capital, which became part of India. Karachi was chosen as the capital of Pakistan, but it did not have the required infrastructure. The shortage of trained and experienced officers was another big problem. Most of the senior officers were Hindus, and they moved to India. The Indian government did not cooperate in transferring records and equipment to Pakistan. The equipment that was given to Pakistan was out of order. Division of Financial Assets

The full financial share of Pakistan was not transferred. Pakistan was entitled to receive 750 million rupees as its share from the total sum of four billion rupees. Initially, 200 million rupees were transferred which was not sufficient to meet the expenditures of the newly born state. The Indian government was so reactionary that it tried its level best to block these funds to suffocate the newly born Muslim state as they expected that Pakistan would collapse and rejoin India soon after its birth. They did release 500 million rupees, but the rest of the amount was never given to Pakistan.

Military's Division

In July 1947, the British government finally decided the division of the Indian military between Pakistan and India. A committee under the chairmanship of Field Marshall Auchinleck was empowered to oversee the process of division of the military personnels and equipment. The government of India did not cooperate with the committee and tried to stop the equipment which was to be transferred in Pakistan. Their shifting was slow and insecure. India sent broken and damaged equipment which was of no use. Pakistan did not get any ordnance factory out of sixteen ordnance factories. Reorganization of the Armed Forces was another tough job and there was no army officer up to the rank of colonel. Due to shortage of experienced officers, Quaid-i-Azam requested British officers to continue their services. This also accelerated early promotions in the military services to fill the gap which obviously was not in favour of the country.

Canal Water Problem

Many canals' headworks including the headworks of rivers Ravi, Sutlej and Beas were given to India as a result of unjust partition. The situation further deteriorated when India forcefully occupied Kashmir because most of the river flow from Kashmir. In April 1948, India cut off water to some canals which was a potential threat to the agriculture. The Indian plans to build water storage on the rivers that are vital for Pakistan's economy worsened the situation. It also showed the traditional anti-Muslim attitude. The World Bank finally settled the problem in September 1960 through Indus Water Treaty. However, India is still violating the agreement and illegally constructing dams on those rivers which are given to Pakistan.

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Rehabilitation of Refugees

Rehabilitation of Refugees was one of the major problems Pakistan had faced since its early days. Almost 6.5 million people migrated from India to Pakistan. They came to Pakistan without bringing anything with them. It was very difficult to make arrangements for their shelter, food and employment. Quaid-e-Azam personally looked after the matter and established "Refugee Relief Fund". The people deposited huge sums in this account which was used to redress the problems of refugees. The refugees were largely settled in Punjab and Sindh where they were warmly welcomed by the local population. Pakistan Army played a major role in escorting refugees to and from Pakistan and India.

Geopolitical Issue

Pakistan faced internal and external threats to its existence since its inception. The neighboring countries of Afghanistan and India, which shared a thousand-kilometer-long border with Pakistan, tried to destabilize it. There were serious threats of Afghan and Indian invasions, which sharply molded the foreign policy of Pakistan. These countries fueled the ethnic and separatist movements in Pakistan.

Constitutional Issues. **After** independence, the Govt of India Act 1935, with some adjustments, was adopted as the interim constitution of Pakistan. The constituent assembly was given the task of framing a constitution according to the aspirations of the people. However, the assembly failed to resolve the basic issues, such as the distribution of power between the East and West wings of the country, the national language, and the role of religion in the affairs of state. It took nine years to frame the first constitution. Due to a delay in constitution-making, the political leadership lost the confidence of the masses, which brought political instability in Pakistan.

✅ ✅ Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. **What was the initial capital of Pakistan after independence?**
   A. Lahore B. Karachi
   C. Islamabad D. Dhaka
   ✅ **Answer:** B. Karachi
2. **Which Indian city was the capital of undivided India before Partition?**
   A. Bombay B. Delhi
   C. Calcutta D. Madras
   ✅ **Answer:** B. Delhi
3. **Who opposed the creation of Pakistan before 1947?**
   A. Muslim League B. Congress and British Government

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C. Nawab of Bahawalpur D. United Nations

✅ **Answer:** B. Congress and British Government

4. **How much money was Pakistan supposed to receive as its share from Indian financial assets?**

   A. 500 million B. 200 million

   C. 750 million D. 1 billion

   ✅ **Answer:** C. 750 million

5. **How many ordnance factories did Pakistan receive after partition?**

   A. 2 B. 5

   C. 8 D. 0

   ✅ **Answer:** D. 0

6. **Which river's headworks were given to India, causing water issues for Pakistan?**

   A. Indus B. Ravi

   C. Jhelum D. Chenab

   ✅ **Answer:** B. Ravi

7. **What was the name of the British officer who supervised military division?**

   A. Lord Mountbatten B. Sir Radcliffe

   C. Field Marshal Auchinleck D. General Douglas

   ✅ **Answer:** C. Field Marshal Auchinleck

8. **When did India cut off water supply to Pakistan?**

   A. March 1947 B. April 1948

   C. August 1947 D. January 1949

   ✅ **Answer:** B. April 1948

9. **How many Muslims migrated from India to Pakistan after independence?**

   A. 4 million B. 5 million

   C. 6.5 million D. 10 million

   ✅ **Answer:** C. 6.5 million

10. **Who personally looked after refugee issues in Pakistan?**

    A. Liaquat Ali Khan B. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

    C. Quaid-e-Azam D. Allama Iqbal

    ✅ **Answer:** C. Quaid-e-Azam

11. **Which fund was set up for helping refugees in Pakistan?**

    A. Emergency Aid Fund B. Refugee Relief Fund

    C. Migration Support Fund D. War Relief Fund

    ✅ **Answer:** B. Refugee Relief Fund

12. **In which year was the Indus Water Treaty signed?**

    A. 1948 B. 1955

    C. 1960 D. 1965

    ✅ **Answer:** C. 1960

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13. **Which organization mediated the Indus Water Treaty?**
A. United Nations B. SAARC
C. World Bank D. OIC
✅ **Answer:** C. World Bank

14. **Which act served as the interim constitution of Pakistan after independence?**
A. Pakistan Act 1947 B. Government of India Act 1935
C. Constitution of 1956 D. Indian Independence Act 1947
✅ **Answer:** B. Government of India Act 1935

15. **Which two countries posed external threats to Pakistan in its early days?**
A. China and Iran B. India and Bangladesh
C. India and Afghanistan D. Nepal and Iran
✅ **Answer:** C. India and Afghanistan

16. **Which two provinces hosted most of the refugees?**
A. Balochistan and Punjab B. Punjab and Sindh
C. Sindh and KPK D. Punjab and KPK
✅ **Answer:** B. Punjab and Sindh

17. **Why was Karachi not ideal as the capital initially?**
A. It was too hot B. It lacked infrastructure
C. It was not near water D. It was overpopulated
✅ **Answer:** B. It lacked infrastructure

18. **How many years did it take Pakistan to frame its first constitution?**
A. 7 B. 5
C. 9 D. 10
✅ **Answer:** C. 9

19. **What major internal issue delayed constitution-making?**
A. Economic crisis B. Language and power-sharing disputes
C. Food shortages D. Border conflicts
✅ **Answer:** B. Language and power-sharing disputes

20. **Why did early promotions in Pakistan's military occur?**
A. Bribery B. Shortage of experienced officers
C. Political pressure D. UN requirement
✅ **Answer:** B. Shortage of experienced officers

Short Questions with Answers

1. Q**: Why were the British and Congress unhappy with Pakistan's creation?**
A: Because they wanted to keep India united and created hurdles for Pakistan after partition.

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2. **Q: Why was Karachi chosen as Pakistan's capital, and what was the issue?**
   A: Karachi was chosen because Delhi became part of India, but it lacked the required infrastructure.
3. **Q: How much financial share was Pakistan entitled to, and how much was initially given?**
   A: Pakistan was entitled to 750 million rupees, but only 200 million were initially transferred.
4. **Q: What was the problem with the military division between India and Pakistan?**
   A: India delayed the process and sent broken equipment; Pakistan got no ordnance factory.
5. **Q: What triggered the canal water dispute between India and Pakistan?**
   A: India stopped the canal water in 1948 and occupied the headworks, threatening Pakistan's agriculture.
6. **Q: How did Pakistan handle the refugee crisis after independence?**
   A: Quaid-e-Azam formed a Refugee Relief Fund, and refugees were mainly settled in Punjab and Sindh.
7. **Q: What was the main issue in constitution-making after independence?**
   A: Delay in resolving basic issues led to political instability and loss of public confidence.

LECTURE NO-8

PROBLEMS OF PRINCELY STATES/KASHMIR ISSUES

1. Princely States and Partition

- India had 562 princely states at the time of Partition.
- These states had internal autonomy, but external affairs were under British control.
- States were advised to join India or Pakistan based on geography and the people's wishes.
- Most rulers followed this, but **Junagarh, Hyderabad, and Kashmir** delayed decisions.

2. Junagarh and Hyderabad

- Junagarh's Muslim ruler acceded to Pakistan, but India annexed it by force.
- Hyderabad's Hindu-majority population was used as justification by India to forcibly occupy the state, despite its Muslim ruler.

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3. Kashmir Problem – Background

- Kashmir had **77% Muslim majority** and was geographically, culturally, and economically closer to Pakistan.
- British sold Kashmir to **Dogra Raja Gulab Singh in 1846**, and his successors oppressed Muslims.
- Strategic importance due to river sources flowing into Pakistan.

4. War of 1948

- Kashmiri Muslims revolted against Dogra rule in support of joining Pakistan.
- Pashtun tribesmen from Pakistan joined to support Kashmiris.
- India sent troops, claiming the Maharaja signed the **Instrument of Accession** on 27 October 1947.
- **Gilgit Scouts** liberated Gilgit-Baltistan and invited Pakistan to take control.
- War ended with **partial liberation** of Kashmir (Azad Kashmir).

5. UN Resolution

- India appealed to the **United Nations**.
- UN called for **ceasefire** and a **plebiscite**.
- India refused the plebiscite, fearing loss, and forcibly held Kashmir.

6. Abolishment of Article 370

- Article 370 gave Kashmir special status (flag, constitution, autonomy).
- On **5 August 2019**, the **BJP revoked Article 370**, ending Kashmir's autonomy.
- India aims to change the demographics by granting domicile to Hindus.
- Massive human rights abuses, lockdowns, and cultural suppression reported.

7. Pakistan's Support for the Kashmir Cause

- Pakistan and India fought wars over Kashmir in **1948, 1965, and 1999**.
- **5 February** observed as **Kashmir Solidarity Day** in Pakistan.
- Pakistan raises the Kashmir issue on all international forums.
- Emphasizes resolution under **UN resolutions** and **right to self-determination**.

✅ 20 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

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1. **How many princely states existed at the time of partition?**
   A. 450 B. 562 C. 600 D. 510
   ✅ **Answer:** B. 562
2. **Which three princely states delayed joining any dominion?**
   A. Punjab, Bengal, Kashmir B. Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir
   C. Rajasthan, Kashmir, Assam D. Junagarh, Gujarat, Mysore
   ✅ **Answer:** B. Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir
3. **Junagarh was annexed by India despite acceding to:**
   A. Bangladesh B. China C. Pakistan D. Afghanistan
   ✅ **Answer:** C. Pakistan
4. **What was India's justification for annexing Hyderabad?**
   A. The ruler was corrupt
   B. The majority population was non-Muslim
   C. It had no government
   D. It supported Pakistan
   ✅ **Answer:** B. The majority population was non-Muslim
5. **What was the Muslim population percentage in Kashmir according to 1941 census?**
   A. 65% B. 70% C. 77% D. 80%
   ✅ **Answer:** C. 77%
6. **Who was the Dogra ruler at the time of partition?**
   A. Hari Singh B. Gulab Singh C. Zorawar Singh D. Amar Singh
   ✅ **Answer:** A. Hari Singh
7. **When did the Indian army claim Kashmir was acceded to India?**
   A. 15 August 1947 B. 26 October 1947 C. 27 October 1947 D. 2 November 1947
   ✅ **Answer:** C. 27 October 1947
8. **Who liberated Gilgit-Baltistan in 1947?**
   A. Pakistan Army B. Indian Army C. Gilgit Scouts D. Azad Force
   ✅ **Answer:** C. Gilgit Scouts
9. **Which region of Kashmir is currently administered by Pakistan?**
   A. Jammu B. Leh C. Azad Kashmir D. Ladakh
   ✅ **Answer:** C. Azad Kashmir
10. **What was the UN's proposed solution for Kashmir?**
    A. Full Indian control B. Referendum (plebiscite) C. Military rule D. UN takeover
    ✅ **Answer:** B. Referendum (plebiscite)
11. **When was Article 370 revoked?**
    A. 5 July 2019 B. 15 August 2018 C. 5 August 2019 D. 14 August 2019
    ✅ **Answer:** C. 5 August 2019

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12. **What special status did Article 370 provide to Kashmir?**
A. Dual military B. Own flag and constitution C. Border-free trade D. Open migration
✅ **Answer:** B. Own flag and constitution
13. **Which political party revoked Article 370?**
A. Indian National Congress B. Samajwadi Party C. BJP D. AAP
✅ **Answer:** C. BJP
14. **Which tactic is India using to change Kashmir's demographics?**
A. Banning elections B. Encouraging migration of Hindus C. Deporting Muslims D. Banning mosques
✅ **Answer:** B. Encouraging migration of Hindus
15. **How many wars has Pakistan fought with India over Kashmir?**
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
✅ **Answer:** C. 3
16. **Which date is observed as Kashmir Solidarity Day in Pakistan?**
A. 14 August B. 6 September C. 23 March D. 5 February
✅ **Answer:** D. 5 February
17. **Which international body passed the resolution on Kashmir?**
A. SAARC B. UN C. OIC D. NATO
✅ **Answer:** B. UN
18. **Which rivers flowing through Kashmir are important for Pakistan?**
A. Ganga, Yamuna B. Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab C. Indus, Jhelum D. All of these
✅ **Answer:** D. All of these
19. **What kind of violations are reported in Kashmir under BJP rule?**
A. Press freedom only B. Economic blockades
C. Human rights abuses, lockdowns, cultural attacks D. Environmental crimes
✅ **Answer:** C. Human rights abuses, lockdowns, cultural attacks
20. **What is Pakistan's official stance on Kashmir?**
A. Integrate it into Punjab
B. Accept Indian control
C. Fight a nuclear war
D. Seek peaceful solution through UN and self-determination
✅ **Answer:** D. Seek peaceful solution through UN and self-determination

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✳️ **10 Short Questions with Answers**

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1. **Q: How many princely states existed at the time of partition?**
   A: 562
2. **Q: Name the three princely states that delayed joining any dominion.**
   A: Junagarh, Hyderabad, and Kashmir
3. **Q: Who was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of partition?**
   A: Maharaja Hari Singh
4. **Q: What percentage of Kashmir's population was Muslim in 1941?**
   A: 77%
5. **Q: When did India claim that Kashmir's accession was signed?**
   A: 27 October 1947
6. **Q: Who liberated Gilgit-Baltistan from Dogra rule?**
   A: Gilgit Scouts
7. **Q: What was the United Nations' suggested solution for Kashmir?**
   A: A plebiscite (referendum)
8. **Q: What did Article 370 provide to Kashmir?**
   A: Special status, including its flag and constitution
9. **Q: When was Article 370 revoked by the Indian government?**
   A: 5 August 2019
10. **Q: How does Pakistan support the Kashmir cause internationally?**
    A: By raising the issue in global forums and observing the Kashmir Solidarity Day

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LECTURE NO-9

SOLVED - EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best option A, B, C, or D:

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1. Which high school did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan find in 1875?

A) Deoband School
B) **Muhammadan Anglo Oriental** ✅
C) Darul Uloom Karachi
D) Nadvatul Ulama Aligarh

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2. The partition of Bengal in 1905 took place during the tenure of which Viceroy?

A) **Lord Curzon** ✅
B) Lord Minto
C) Lord Wavell
D) Lord Mountbatten

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3. Round Table Conferences were held in which city?

A) **London** ✅ B) Lucknow

C) Delhi D) New York

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4. The annual session of the Muslim League held in 1930 was presided by:

A) Allama Iqbal B) **Allama Iqbal** ✅

C) Gandhi D) Quaid-e-Azam

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5. The significant demand of the Simla Deputation in 1906 was:

A) Separate homeland B) Quota in jobs

C) **Separate Electorate** ✅ D) Joint Electorate

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6. Liaquat Ali Khan was given which portfolio in the 1946 Interim Government?

A) **Finance** ✅ B) Commerce

C) Health D) Defense

7, - How many times was the word "Pakistan" used in the text of the Lahore Resolution?

A) Once B) **Not used**

C) Thrice D) Twice

8-, The Indian Independence Act was passed by:

A) **British Parliament** ✅ B) Congress

C) Muslim League D) Governor General

9-. Quaid-e-Azam remained a member of both the Muslim League and Congress from 1913 to:

A) 1916 B) 1918

C) 1919 D) **1920** ✅

10-On 16 August 1946, the Muslim League observed:

A) Day of Deliverance B) **Direct Action Day** ✅

C) Pakistan Day D) Quit India Day

Answers the following questions briefly

Q- What is meant of "Two-Nation Theory"?

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ANSWER The Two-Nation Theory means that Muslims of the Indian subcontinent are a separate nation from the Hindus. This theory is based on the belief that Muslims have a distinct religion, culture, history, and way of life that sets them apart. Even after living with other communities for over a thousand years, Muslims maintained their separate identity due to their adherence to Islamic principles. Therefore, they demanded a separate homeland—Pakistan—based on their unique national identity.

Q- **Why did Lord Curzon partition Bengal into two provinces in 1905?**

ANSWER - Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905 purely on administrative grounds. The province was too large and had poor infrastructure, making it difficult for the Governor to manage or even visit the entire area during his term. Therefore, it was divided into East Bengal and West Bengal to improve governance and administration.

Why and when Muslim League change its objectives?

The Muslim League changed its objectives in **March 1913** due to British actions like the annulment of Bengal's partition, demolition of Kanpur Mosque, and support for Italy against the Ottoman Empire. On **Quaid-e-Azam's suggestion**, it began striving for **self-government** and **Hindu-Muslim unity**.

Q- Why did Quaid-i-Azam (RA) at the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Quaid-i-Azam accepted the **Cabinet Mission Plan (May 16, 1946)** because it allowed **maximum provincial autonomy** and provided a framework where **Muslim-majority provinces** could later separate and form a greater Pakistan. The plan grouped provinces in a way that protected Muslim interests and offered a peaceful constitutional solution, which aligned with the Muslim League's goals at the time.

Q- Why did the Simla Conference of 1945 met with failure?

The Simla Conference of 1945 failed because the Congress refused to accept the Muslim League as the sole representative of Indian Muslims. Despite efforts by Viceroy Lord Wavell, both parties could not agree on the composition of the Executive Council, leading to the breakdown of talks.

Q- , How does the Kashmir issue affect the relations between Pakistan and India?

The Kashmir issue has caused continuous tension between Pakistan and India, leading to wars, border clashes, and diplomatic conflicts. It remains a core dispute, preventing peaceful relations and cooperation between the two countries since 1947.

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Q-Explain the positive and negative impacts of the Khilafat Movement on Indian Muslims?

Positive Impacts:

- Created **political awareness** among Indian Muslims.
- Brought **Hindu-Muslim unity** through joint struggle with Congress.
- Strengthened Muslim identity and activism in national politics.

Negative Impacts:

- Its **failure disappointed Muslims** and caused disillusionment.
- **Hindu-Muslim unity broke down** afterward.
- Muslims suffered **political setbacks** and loss of trust in Congress.

Answer the following questions in detail:

Q-, What were the main causes of the establishment of the All-India Muslim League?

The All-India Muslim League was established on **30th December 1906** at **Dhaka** to safeguard the **political, religious, educational, and cultural rights** of Indian Muslims. Its formation was a response to multiple political and social developments that made Muslims feel increasingly insecure under British rule and Hindu-dominated politics. The main causes of its establishment are as follows:

1. **Political Backwardness of Muslims:**
   After the **War of Independence in 1857**, Muslims were blamed by the British for the revolt, leading to their **political and economic marginalization**. They were deliberately excluded from government jobs and educational opportunities, leaving them behind in all walks of life compared to Hindus.
2. **Hindu Dominance in Congress:**
   The Indian National Congress, formed in 1885, claimed to represent all Indians, but it was **dominated by Hindus** and ignored Muslim issues. The Congress opposed measures like **separate electorates** and **Muslim representation**, creating a sense of alienation among Muslims.
3. **Efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:**
   Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized that **Muslims needed a separate political platform** to protect their identity and interests. He opposed early Muslim participation in the Congress and encouraged the creation of a Muslim political organization. His educational and political efforts laid the foundation for Muslim awakening.

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4. **Partition of Bengal (1905):**
   The **partition of Bengal**, carried out by Lord Curzon, created a Muslim-majority province (East Bengal), which pleased the Muslims. However, the **strong Hindu opposition** to the partition and its later **annulment in 1911** by the British, under Hindu pressure, deeply upset the Muslims and convinced them of the need for their own party.
5. **Hindi-Urdu Controversy (1867):**
   The **demand by Hindus to replace Urdu with Hindi** as the official language in certain regions hurt Muslim sentiments. This controversy showed the growing cultural rift between Hindus and Muslims and increased the fear that Muslims would lose their **linguistic and cultural identity**.
6. **Lack of Muslim Representation:**
   Muslims were underrepresented in legislative councils and had no political safeguards. The Congress did not support Muslim-specific political rights. The **need for separate representation** became clear to ensure Muslim voices were heard.
7. **British Policy of Divide and Rule:**
   While the British followed a divide-and-rule policy, they also realized the importance of recognizing Muslims as a separate political entity. This allowed Muslims to form their organization with British support.
8. **Shimla Deputation (1906):**
   Led by **Sir Aga Khan**, a group of 35 prominent Muslims presented demands to the Viceroy, including **separate electorates** and **greater Muslim representation**. The success of this deputation encouraged Muslims to form a permanent political platform.

Conclusion:
All these factors—political exclusion, Hindu dominance, cultural threats, and the need for a separate political identity—led to the formation of the **All-India Muslim League**. It became the sole representative of Muslims in India and later played a vital role in the **creation of Pakistan** in 1947.

Analyze the educational and political services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1898) was one of the most influential Muslim reformers of the 19th century. He played a crucial role in the intellectual, educational, and political revival of the Indian Muslim community after the War of Independence in 1857. His efforts laid the foundation for modern Muslim identity, and his vision paved the way for the eventual creation of Pakistan. His services can be divided into two main areas: educational and political.

Educational Services:

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1. **Founding of the Aligarh Movement:**
   Sir Syed launched the Aligarh Movement to modernize Muslim education and promote scientific thinking. He believed that Muslims needed modern education to regain their lost status and compete with Hindus in British India.
2. Establishment of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (1875):
   He founded this college at Aligarh, which later became Aligarh Muslim University. The institution was modeled after British universities and aimed to combine Islamic values with Western education, producing educated Muslims who could work in government and other modern sectors.
3. Promotion of English and Modern Sciences:
   Sir Syed urged Muslims to learn English and adopt modern knowledge, which was essential for government jobs and societal progress. He translated English scientific works into Urdu to make them accessible to the Muslim masses.
4. Scientific Society (1864):
   He established the Scientific Society of Aligarh to publish and translate scientific and literary works from English into Urdu. This helped bridge the knowledge gap and encouraged intellectual development among Muslims.
5. Journalism and Publications:
   Sir Syed launched "Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq", a journal to reform Muslim society and promote modern ideas, tolerance, and rational thinking. His writings challenged outdated customs and superstitions.

Political Services:

1. Post-1857 Muslim Rehabilitation:
   After the War of Independence (1857), Muslims were blamed and suppressed by the British. Sir Syed tried to restore relations between Muslims and the British, encouraging Muslims to remain loyal and focus on education instead of rebellion.
2. Two-Nation Concept (Initial Form):
   Sir Syed was among the first to identify the cultural and political differences between Hindus and Muslims. In his speeches and writings, especially after the Hindi-Urdu controversy (1867), he emphasized that both communities were distinct nations.
3. Opposition to the Indian National Congress:
   He believed the Congress was Hindu-dominated and could not safeguard Muslim interests. He advised Muslims to stay away from the Congress and instead focus on building their own political voice and identity.
4. Advocacy for Muslim Rights:
   Sir Syed emphasized the political under-representation of Muslims and demanded separate recognition of Muslims in administrative and political affairs. His efforts laid the foundation for the separate electorate demand later adopted by the Muslim League.

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Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's contributions were crucial in awakening the Muslim community politically and intellectually. His educational reforms empowered Muslims to join modern institutions, while his political foresight helped define the Muslim identity in British India. He is rightly regarded as the pioneer of Muslim nationalism in South Asia and the father of the Aligarh Movement, which played a foundational role in the creation of Pakistan.

Q-, Discuss the background and importance of the Lahore Resolution.

The Lahore Resolution, also known as the Pakistan Resolution, was passed on 23rd March 1940 at the annual session of the All-India Muslim League held in Minto Park (now Iqbal Park), Lahore. It marked a turning point in the history of the Indian subcontinent and laid the formal foundation for the creation of Pakistan. The resolution was presented by A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq, the Premier of Bengal, and was later endorsed by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in his presidential address.

Background of the Lahore Resolution:

Failure of Hindu-Muslim Unity:

Despite earlier efforts, particularly by Quaid-e-Azam to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity through events like the Lucknow Pact (1916), the Nehru Report (1928) and Congress policies increasingly sidelined Muslim interests. The Congress refused to accept separate electorates, rejected Muslim demands, and aimed to establish majority Hindu rule, which alarmed Muslim leaders.

Government of India Act 1935 and 1937 Elections:

The 1937 provincial elections were a turning point. The Congress formed ministries in 8 provinces, and Muslims were excluded from power, even in provinces where they had a significant presence. The discriminatory policies of the Congress ministries (such as banning Azan on loudspeakers and introducing the Wardha Scheme) convinced Muslims that their culture and religion were under threat.

Realization of Muslim Identity:

The Muslims increasingly realized that they were a separate nation with distinct religion, culture, language, and values. This sense of Muslim nationalism led to the belief that Muslims needed a separate homeland to protect their identity and political rights.

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Role of Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam firmly rejected the idea of a united India and stated in his presidential address at the Lahore session that “Hindus and Muslims are two different nations.” He emphasized that no political solution would be acceptable without Muslim autonomy and security.

Main Points of the Lahore Resolution:

The resolution demanded that Muslim-majority areas in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped into independent states. These states should be autonomous and sovereign.

Minorities should be protected with full religious, cultural, and political rights.

Note: While the name "Pakistan" was not explicitly mentioned in the resolution, it was clear that a separate Muslim homeland was being demanded.

Importance of the Lahore Resolution:

Formal Demand for a Separate State:

It was the first official declaration by the Muslim League calling for independent states for Muslims, laying the ideological and political foundation of Pakistan.

Unity Among Muslims:

The resolution gave direction and clarity to the Muslim struggle. Muslims across India now had a unified goal and began working toward the creation of a separate homeland.

Changed Nature of Muslim League:

The Muslim League transformed from a reformist organization to a mass political movement, and its popularity surged. The Lahore Resolution gave it a clear vision and objective.

Response from Hindus and British:

The Congress and Hindu leaders strongly opposed the idea of partition. However, the British government took serious note of the Muslim demand, and it influenced all future negotiations, including the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946).

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Foundation of Pakistan Movement:

The resolution became the cornerstone of the Pakistan Movement. Every step taken by the Muslim League after 1940 was aimed at turning this vision into reality, which eventually culminated in the creation of Pakistan on 14 August 1947.

Conclusion:

The Lahore Resolution of 1940 was a historic milestone that transformed the political landscape of the subcontinent. It gave the Muslims a clear objective, recognized their status as a separate nation, and provided a realistic political framework to protect their future. Its importance lies not only in what it demanded, but in how it mobilized millions of Muslims under one cause—the demand for Pakistan.

Q- , Evaluate the initial problems faced by Pakistan at the time of its inception, and explain how the country endeavored to overcome these challenges.

When **Pakistan came into existence on 14th August 1947**, it faced **severe challenges** right from the beginning. These were not ordinary difficulties, but problems that threatened the survival of the newly created state. The partition of British India was **rushed, unjust, and poorly managed**, which created a host of **political, administrative, social, and economic problems**. Despite all odds, Pakistan managed to survive due to the **visionary leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, the **resilience of its people**, and a **strong national spirit**.

Initial Problems Faced by Pakistan:

1. **Refugee Crisis:**
   Millions of **Muslims migrated from India** to Pakistan, leaving behind their properties and belongings. Pakistan had to accommodate, feed, and settle **over 6 million refugees** in a country that had **limited resources** and no proper housing or infrastructure.
2. **Division of Assets:**
   Pakistan was supposed to receive **17% of the total financial assets** of undivided India (Rs. 750 crore), but only **Rs. 200 crores** were initially given. The remaining amount was **delayed due to Indian hostility** and was finally released on **Gandhi's intervention**, despite opposition from Indian leaders like Patel.
3. **No Proper Capital or Government Machinery:**
   India retained most of the central government institutions. **Pakistan had no established**

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capital, ministries, or trained civil servants. The new state had to build its **own administrative machinery from scratch**.

4. **Military and Defense Problems:**
   The division of the **British Indian Army** was also problematic. Pakistan received **weaker military resources**, and its soldiers were still being trained. During the **Kashmir war of 1947**, the **Indian army was already in a stronger position**, creating a huge defense challenge for Pakistan.
5. **Kashmir Dispute:**
   The **unjust accession of Kashmir to India** by its Hindu ruler, despite a Muslim-majority population, led to the **first war between Pakistan and India (1947–48)**. The issue remains unresolved and continues to affect peace in the region.
6. **No Permanent Constitution:**
   At the time of independence, Pakistan adopted the **Government of India Act 1935 as an interim constitution**, but the process of **framing a permanent constitution** took several years. This delayed the development of **stable democratic institutions**.
7. **Economic Difficulties:**
   Pakistan had **few industries**, limited financial reserves, and had to import almost everything, including food and machinery. The absence of economic infrastructure created huge challenges for economic development.
8. **Princely States' Accession:**
   Some princely states within Pakistan's territory, like **Kalat and Bahawalpur**, were reluctant to join Pakistan initially, which posed threats to **territorial integrity**.

Efforts to Overcome the Challenges:

Leadership of Quaid-e-Azam:
Despite ill health, **Quaid-e-Azam worked tirelessly** to stabilize the country. He set up new ministries, restored public confidence, and **laid the foundation of national unity**.

Creation of Administrative Institutions:
New institutions like the **State Bank of Pakistan (1948)** were created, and steps were taken to develop a **functioning civil and military administration**.

Settlement of Refugees:
The government set up **Refugee Rehabilitation Programs** and temporary shelters, and allocated lands for resettlement, particularly in Punjab and Sindh.

Diplomatic Efforts on Kashmir:
Pakistan raised the **Kashmir issue at the United Nations**, resulting in **UN Resolutions calling for a plebiscite**, though it was never held due to India's resistance.

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Efforts Toward a Constitution:
The **Objectives Resolution (1949)** was passed, laying the foundation for a future constitution based on Islamic principles. Eventually, Pakistan got its first constitution in **1956**.

Conclusion: Pakistan's early years were filled with **hardships**, but the nation survived due to **strong leadership**, **unity of purpose**, and the **collective will** of its people. Though the problems were deep-rooted, they could not shake the foundations of the country that had been carved out of immense sacrifices and struggles.

Q-Justify that the Two-Nation Theory became the basis for the creation of Pakistan.

The **Two-Nation Theory** was the ideological foundation behind the **Pakistan Movement**. It stated that **Hindus and Muslims were two distinct nations**, with separate religions, cultures, philosophies, social customs, literature, and values. This theory justified the demand for a separate homeland for Muslims in South Asia and eventually led to the **creation of Pakistan in 1947**.

Key Justifications for the Two-Nation Theory:

1. **Religious Differences:**
   Hindus believed in **idol worship, the caste system, and multiple gods**, while Muslims believed in **monotheism, equality, and the teachings of the Quran**. Religion was the strongest marker of identity, and both communities followed **separate paths of life**.
2. **Cultural and Social Differences:**
   The daily lives of Hindus and Muslims were entirely different. **Language, food, dress, festivals, and family structures** varied sharply. Muslims celebrated Eid and followed Sharia, while Hindus celebrated Diwali and followed Hindu law.
3. **Historical Background:**
   Muslims ruled India for centuries under the **Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire**. After the **British colonization**, both communities struggled for political power, but Hindus aimed to revive their supremacy, ignoring Muslim contributions.
4. **Political Exclusion in Congress Rule:**
   During the **1937 elections**, the **Congress formed governments** in most provinces and **ignored Muslim League representatives**. Anti-Muslim policies (e.g., the Wardha Scheme, restrictions on Azan) showed that **Hindus wanted to dominate Muslims**, not coexist with them.
5. **Hindi-Urdu Controversy (1867):**
   Hindus demanded **Hindi as the national language**, rejecting **Urdu**, which had long been associated with Muslim culture. This sparked a major conflict over identity and further divided the two communities.

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6. **Rejection of Muslim Demands by Congress:**
   From the **Nehru Report (1928)** to the **Round Table Conferences**, the Congress consistently refused to accept **Muslim demands**, including **separate electorates**, which further strengthened the belief that **coexistence was impossible**.
7. **Lahore Resolution (1940):**
   The Two-Nation Theory was formally adopted in the **Lahore Resolution**, where the Muslim League demanded **separate states** for Muslims. Quaid-e-Azam declared that "**Hindus and Muslims are two nations**. That is the only realistic view."
8. **Massive Support for Muslim League (1945–46 Elections):**
   The **Muslim League won almost all Muslim seats**, proving that the **majority of Indian Muslims supported the Two-Nation Theory** and the demand for Pakistan.

Conclusion:

The Two-Nation Theory was not just a political slogan—it was a **realistic reflection of the deep-rooted differences** between Hindus and Muslims. The inability of both communities to coexist within a single political framework proved that **partition was inevitable**. Therefore, the Two-Nation Theory became the **core basis** for the demand and eventual **creation of Pakistan**. In this homeland, Muslims could live freely, according to their faith, culture, and values.

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