

INDIA & PAKISTAN

- 70 YEARS AFTER PARTITION

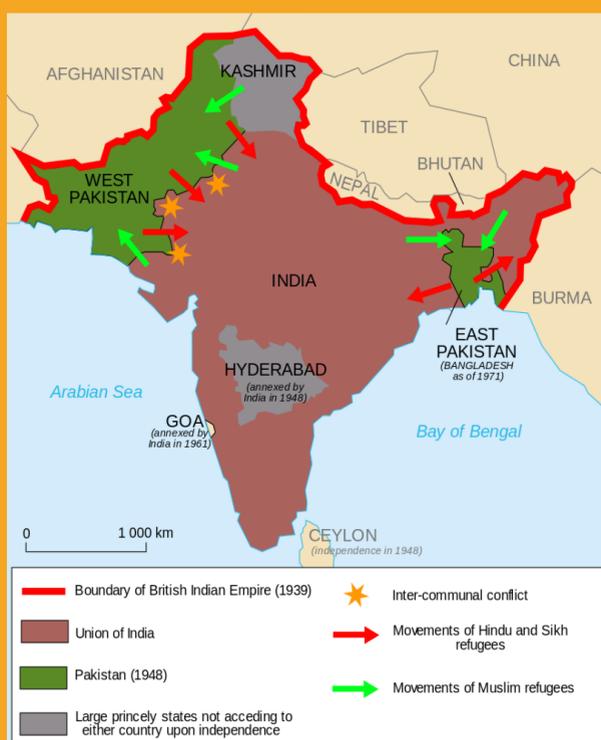


PARTITION = The Indian subcontinent's independence from British rule and its division into the two nations of Hindu-dominated secular India and the newly-created Muslim state of Pakistan in August 1947



TIMELINE OF PARTITION

- 1600s**
British East India Company establishes foothold on the Subcontinent
- 1858**
Official start of the 'British Raj' (rule of India by the British Crown)
- 1885**
First meeting of the Indian National Congress
- 1906**
Formation of the Muslim League
- 1930**
Gandhi leads civil disobedience 'Salt March'
- 1938**
Muslim League forms committee of enquiry into alleged Congress persecution of Muslims
- 1940**
Lahore Resolution of Muslim League demands separate state for Muslims of India
- 1942**
Congress launches 'Quit India movement' and is declared an unlawful organisation; Gandhi and other leaders arrested
- February 1947**
Communal rioting in Punjab; British announcement of intention to leave India by June 1948
- March 1947**
Outbreak of communal disturbances; Mountbatten sworn in as Viceroy
- June 1947**
Mountbatten meets Indian leaders and gives them Partition Plan
- August 1947**
Power transferred from Britain to India and Pakistan
Jinnah sworn in as Governor-General of Pakistan
Mountbatten sworn in as Governor-General of India



30% Muslim minority in India before Partition

14 million people caught on 'wrong' sides of the boundaries

Between **500,000 & 1 million** dead (some estimates say 2 million) – all main communities both aggressor and victim

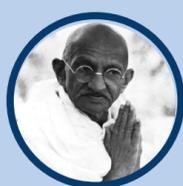
12 - 15 million displaced from their homes

Billions of rupees of damage to properties

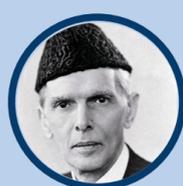
Name of Pakistan from:
P for Punjab
A for the Afghanis of the north-west frontier
K for Kashmir
S for Sind and
TAN for Baluchistan

Word also means "land of the pure" in Urdu

KEY ROLE PLAYERS



MAHATMA GANDHI
 Leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule
 Head of the Indian National Congress since 1921
 Known for nonviolent civil disobedience
 Unofficially known as 'Father of the Nation'



MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH
 First Governor-General of Pakistan
 Leader of the Muslim League since 1913
 Began calling for a separate Muslim nation from 1940
 Known as 'Quaid-i-Azam' ('Great Leader')



LORD MOUNTBATTEN
 Last Viceroy of British India (head of the British administration in India)
 Charged with overseeing the transition from British rule
 Found volatile situation on arrival in 1947 so sped up the process
 Tried unsuccessfully to persuade Jinnah to support a united India (due to challenges of division)



SIR CYRIL RADCLIFFE
 British lawyer/judge tasked with drawing up dividing lines
 Had never been to India before
 Greatest challenges was dividing key provinces of Punjab and Bengal
 Refused his salary of 40,000 rupees after seeing the mayhem that followed Partition

INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS AFTER PARTITION

- October 1947**
War over control of Kashmir (Muslim-majority territory ruled by Hindu leader)
UN-brokered cease-fire ends war in a year with Kashmir divided between India and Pakistan
- August 1965**
Second war begins over Kashmir, ending a month later in another UN-mandated ceasefire
- December 1971**
Third war between India and Pakistan, over East Pakistan
Ends with the creation of Bangladesh
- May 1974**
India conducts nuclear test (first nation to do so that's not a permanent UN Security Council member)
- December 1989**
Armed resistance to Indian rule in Kashmir begins
- May 1998**
India detonates five nuclear devices in tests, Pakistan detonates six
Both face international sanctions

- December 2001**
Gunmen attack India's Parliament, killing 14
India blames Pakistani militant groups and deploys troops to its western frontier with Pakistan
Standoff ends in October 2002 after international mediation
- February 2007**
Train service between India and Pakistan bombed in northern India, killing 68
- October 2008**
India and Pakistan open a trade route across divided Kashmir for first time in six decades
- November 2008**
Gunmen attack Mumbai, killing 166 people
India blames Pakistan-based militant group.
- July 2016**
Leader sparking months of anti-India protests and deadly clashes in region

SOURCES
<http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/findhelpregion/asia/india/indianindependence/chronology/index.html>
 Associated Press

AFTER PARTITION

IMPACT ON PAKISTAN



Democracy sabotaged for sake of national security
 Distanced from 'cultural relatives' in India, pulled towards Arab world (and influence of less tolerant Islam)

IMPACT ON INDIA



Tilt away from secular values towards Hindu 'identity' politics (nationalism)

PAKISTAN POPULATION

+/- 200 million (mostly Muslim)



INDIA POPULATION

+/- 1,300 million
 (1 in 7 are Muslim – almost as many as Muslim population of Pakistan)

IN BOTH COUNTRIES



100+ nuclear warheads each (with the missiles to launch them)



Military funding – results in underfunding of social sectors (e.g. education and health)

Mutual enmity serves interests of ruling establishments better than friendship



No reconciliation process



Little information about what is happening on other side of the border – no major Indian or Pakistani news agency currently has a correspondent in the other's capital

THE ENDURING ISSUE OF KASHMIR



By August 1947, ruler of Kashmir had not decided whether to join India or Pakistan

Over 50 years later, Pakistanis still believe Kashmir should have become part of Pakistan because majority of the state's population is Muslim

India says Kashmir belongs to India because by October 1947 the Hindu ruler finally agreed to join India

BANGLADESH'S BREAKAWAY



East Pakistan seceded from the Western territory, with India's help

Bengali population had been perceived as 'second-class citizens' by West Pakistan

Became separate country of Bangladesh in 1971 after nine months of conflict

"Simmering tension between India and Pakistan is one of the world's most enduring fault lines."
 BBC News