The Creation of the Nation Pakistan

<u>Instructions</u>: Analyze the following documents and answer the questions that follow. Use specific information found in the documents with your answers.

Document 1

An extract from a speech by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** (a lawyer, politician and the founder of Pakistan). Jinnah served as the leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until Pakistan's creation on August 14th 1947, and then as Pakistan's first Governor-General until his death in 1948.

It is extremely difficult to appreciate why our Hindu friends failed to understand the real nature of Islam and Hinduism. They are not religions in the strict sense of the word, but are, in fact, different and distinct social orders and it is a dream that the Hindus and Muslims can ever evolve as a common nationality and this is the case of most of our troubles and will lead India to destruction if we fail to revise our notions in time.

Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs, literatures. They belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. It is quite clear that Hindus and Muslims derive their inspiration from different sources of history. To yoke (chain) together two such nations under a single state must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be built up for the government of such a state.

Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation and they must have their homeland, their territory and their state.

Use complete sentences for each answer.

1. According to Muhammad Ali Jinnah, why is it impossible for Hindus and Muslims to live together in one country?

2. Why does Muhammad Ali Jinnah advocate for the formation of the Nation of Pakistan?

Document 2

A speech by **Jawaharlal Nehru**. He was an Indian independence activist and, subsequently, the first Prime Minister of India, as well as a central figure in Indian politics both before and after independence on August 14th 1947.

I am quite sure that the largest amount of autonomy (self-government) will be given to every distinctive group. There is no reason whatsoever why they should not enjoy complete autonomy in the matter of cultural development. The Congress thinks of the future of India in terms of a federation – a democratically elected federation consisting of autonomous provinces. If a particular part ultimately and deliberately wants to cut itself away from India and if the secession is practical, it will be allowed to do so. But at the same time, I believe that it is frightfully dangerous to cut up India. In the present world conditions, small nations have no place. India wants to be independent and not to depend on any other nation.

Pakistan inevitably means cutting up of Bengal and the Punjab into two parts. Obviously, Sikhs and Hindus, at least, do not want Pakistan. The Muslims, if they want it, can only have it in those areas where they are the absolute majority. Both Bengal and the Punjab are compact and culturally united provinces. It would be a tragedy if these two provinces are cut into two parts.

Use complete sentences for each answer.

3. What is Jawaharlal Nehru's plan for independence for India from the British and how is it **different** from the plan by Muhammad Ali Jinnah?

4. What is Nehru's solution towards Muslims wanting their independence from India?