



Country : Pakistan

Committee : SPECPOL

Agenda Item :Decolonization in the 21st ceuntry

Topic :overcoming the challenges of ungoverned territories

Pakistan's liberation from colonialism is a parallel process, especially with India's independence from the British Empire. However, Pakistan itself came into existence by gaining independence from India on 14 August 1947. Pakistan's independence process was shaped by a combination of political, social and economic factors.

1. Increasing Resistance to the British Empire

Throughout the century, a major resistance and independence movement developed in India, especially against the British. Figures such as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were at the head of this movement. The most important movements of this period in India were shaped by the leadership of the Indian National Congress (INC) and the Muslim League. The success of the independence struggle in India also formed the basis of Pakistan's struggle for independence.

2. The Role of the Muslim League in the Establishment of Pakistan

The Muslim population in India was concerned about the creation of an "Indian nation" in post-independence India. Thereupon, the Muslim League, founded in 1906, created a platform to defend the rights of Muslims in India. By adopting the Lahore Pact (or Lahore Ordinance) in 1940, the Muslim League put forward the demand for the establishment of a separate state in Muslim-majority regions after India's independence.. Indian Independence Act of 1947

3. In 1947, Britain passed the Indian Independence

Act, which began the process of India's independence. With this law, India would be divided into two independent states, one of which would be India and the other would be Pakistan. Pakistan was formed from the Muslim-majority regions in northwestern India.

4. Establishment of Pakistan (14 August 1947)

Pakistan was separated from India and established as an independent state on 14 August 1947. This new state, on the one hand, covered the region where the Muslims of India settled, and on the other hand, it also included the lands to the east of Pakistan, known as Bangladesh. During this period, there was a major population movement: Muslims in India migrated to Pakistan, and Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan migrated to India. This migration led to great violence and human loss.