

# Demand for Pakistan

These notes are your ultimate revision weapon to revise Demand for Pakistan history. We've distilled years of previous exam questions (PYQs) into one powerful, concise resource. Everything you need to know, nothing you don't.

- **PYQs, Decoded:** All key concepts from past exams, organized and simplified.
- **Revise in Record Time:** Short, precise, and designed for last-minute review.
- **Focus on What Matters:** Master high-probability topics and boost your confidence.

## The Idea and Naming of Pakistan: A Structured Overview

### 1. Intellectual Genesis: The Two-Nation Theory

- **Proponent:** Sir Mohammad Iqbal
- **Event:** Presidential address at the 1930 Allahabad Session of the All-India Muslim League.
- **Core Argument:** Muslims in India constituted a distinct nation based on their religion, culture, customs, and history.
- **Proposal:** Advocated for the amalgamation of the Muslim-majority provinces—Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), Sindh, and Balochistan—into a single, self-governing state within British India.

### 2. Origin of the Name 'Pakistan'

- **Coined by:** Chaudhary Rehmat Ali and his colleagues.
- **Document:** First appeared in the 1933 pamphlet titled '**Now or Never**'.
- **Context:** Rehmat Ali was a student at the University of Cambridge when he published the pamphlet.

### 3. Formal Political Demand: The Pakistan Resolution

- **Official Name:** The Lahore Resolution (commonly known as the Pakistan Resolution).
- **Key Figures:**
  - **Drafted by:** Sikandar Hayat Khan
  - **Formally Presented by:** A. K. Fazlul Haque
  - **Supported by:** Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman
- **Event:** Passed during the annual session of the All-India Muslim League in **Lahore, March 1940**.
- **Demand:** Called for geographically contiguous Muslim-majority areas in the **north-western and eastern zones** of India to be grouped to form "**Independent States**" (in the plural, implying sovereign entities).
- **Significance:**
  - It was the formal adoption of Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Two-Nation Theory by the Muslim League.
  - The first **Pakistan Day** was celebrated on **23rd March 1943** to commemorate its passing.

### Key Figures and Their Roles

Figure	Role and Contribution
Muhammad Ali Jinnah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Primary leader of the movement for a separate Muslim state.</li><li>• Presided over the 1940 Lahore Session.</li><li>• A strong supporter of the Two-Nation Theory.</li><li>• Did not participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement.</li><li>• Early Career: Was a nationalist; hailed as the "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity" by Sarojini Naidu (1919).</li></ul>
Sir Mohammad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Intellectual father of the idea of a Muslim homeland.</li></ul>

Iqbal	• Famously remarked: "Nehru is a patriot, while Jinnah is a politician."
Chaudhary Rehmat Ali	• Credited with coining the name "Pakistan" (1933 pamphlet).

## Chronology of Key Events

Year	Event
1930	Sir Mohammad Iqbal first proposes the idea of a separate Muslim state in his Allahabad address.
1933	Chaudhary Rehmat Ali coins the name "Pakistan" in his pamphlet 'Now or Never'.
March 1940	The Lahore Resolution is passed, formally demanding independent sovereign states for Muslims.
March 1943	The first "Pakistan Day" is celebrated by the Muslim League.

## Know More About Demand for Pakistan:

- [Demand for Pakistan – Old Year Questions and Answers](#)
- [Demand for Pakistan One Liner Questions & Answers](#)