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The struggle for independence in 1947 led to the creation of India and Pakistan and marked a significant turning point. The consequences of the liberation from the British colonial influences were religious, social, and political, culminating in a partition that resulted in widespread violence, displacement, and the death of thousands of people. The escalation of religious violence is the British strategy of fostering divisions between Hindu and Muslim communities. The acceptance of partition by leaders of the Congress Party leader Jawaharlal Nehru, could have brought stability to the independence but instead, it did not bring an end to communal tensions and violence (Modern World History, Decolonization). The mass migration of population across newly drawn borders, along religious lines, resulted in the largest human displacement in history that was led by violence.

The legacy partition has continued to shape the politics and identity of each country such as India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, which carry the colonial legacies and the complexities of nation-building in the post-colonial societies. The independence of the subcontinent left profound and lasting widespread violence, displacement, and unresolved territorial disputes. The violence and loss of the people during the migration came with challenges of resettlement and integration in the newly formed nations. The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi by a Hindu nationalist created tensions and divisions within the Indian society, even after the independence (Modern World History, Decolonization). Gandhi's vision of unification, using the principles of non-violence, but cultural and geopolitical dimensions, continued to be an issue between India and Pakistan.

Reference

Allosso, D., & Williford, T. (2021, January 1). *Decolonization*. Modern World History. <https://mlpp.pressbooks.pub/modernworldhistory/chapter/decolonization/>