The partition of India has had various factors which has been put forward by the scholars which includes religious issues, ethnicity , citizenship, politics and a civil conflict .Also other issues included the British which was blamed for manipulating religion since Britain was using divide and rule .Therefore one can address the issue as a blunder on both sides of Hindu and Moslem because they failed to work to together to solve their difference .More so the rule of Moslem in India which was not popular and the fact that Moslem religion was foreign to Indians which made Moslems unpopular. The other issue was civilisation which contributed to the partition of India .Other issues are the words which Hindus used such as minority and majority which led the Moslem to want a separate state so that they could have freedom. Some scholars used the death of Gandhi as way to notify that it was not possible for the Muslims and Hindu to coexist together.

The major cause of the partition was religion which most scholars have argued that this was major blow for India. Muhammad Ali Jinnah’s two nation theory projected the argument for partition as one rooted in a vision of Hinduism and Islam as embodying opposing ways of life according to Gottschalk[[1]](#footnote-1). This shows that the Muslims wanted live separately with Hindus which was the same with Hindus .Therefore one can argue that religion was the central idea for the partition of India since conflict of religion was obvious which could lead to civil war .However some scholars argue against the point that religion plays no role in the partition because Gottschalk stated that their story nevertheless provides a critical over archy frame work for the history of the religious polarities that produced partition[[2]](#footnote-2). This shows religion was never a major a problem which could have lead to the partition because in the past no clear history of clash was recorded which could lead to partition. More over religion plays a role in the partition because it used as an outstanding factor therefore religion was major cause of the partition.

Furthermore power hungry leaders of India are blamed for the partition of India because political leaders wanted to grasp power without considering the consequences of partition. Some writers of history hold the view that the Indian leader’s mostly tired old men, scarified the national causes by seizing the first opportunity to grasp power and this hastily accepted partition of India according Ali, Rabia Umar[[3]](#footnote-3). This was true in the case of India because partition could have been not taken place but the fact was that Indian Politian’s could wait to have power for the first time and agree to the fact of partition the idea which still hounds some Indians today. One can argue that the Indians could have prevented the partition by rejecting the proposal of partition by the Muslims and try to sort out the difference between the Indians and Hindus .Also some politicians saw the partition as way of getting rid of some political opponents which was not the case. Therefore one can argue that power hungry leaders of India also contributed to the partition of India.

In addition Britain was also blamed for causing the partition since the divide and rule tactics birthed partition .The British favoured the Muslims which created a separation between Muslims and Hindus. The politics of colonial power also played its role in creating separatism between Hindus and Muslims according to Ali, Rabia Umar[[4]](#footnote-4). Therefore this shows that Britain was responsible for the partition of India because of the above evidence which clearly points out that Britain was a major player in the partition of India which means that without Britain involvement India could have avoided partition .Therefore Britain was a cause for partition in India.

Furthermore platforms which was formed by the Indians leaders before the independence which includes India Muslim league and the Modern Indian national .Scholars argues that this platforms caused partition because leaders could now voice their ideas which contradict within India .All India Muslim league on 30 December 1906 and in future politics it gave a platform for the Muslim leaders voice according to Ali ,Rabia Umar[[5]](#footnote-5). This shows that platforms were not used for the purpose of uniting India but for partition which support the above scholar who accused this platform as a major cause of the partition .Therefore one can argue that the platforms which was created for having a independence against the British was also the tool which enables India to be partitioned because for instance Muslims wanted to be represented not with Hindus.

More so the issue of citizenship played a crucial role in the formation of the Pakistan from India since Indians regarded Muslims as foreigners. This was supported by the fact that Muslims were regarded as minority which means Hindus regarded themselves as the majority .We raised this storm for partition because we wanted to live as free Muslim and organise a state on Islamic principles according Gyaneandra Pandeyi[[6]](#footnote-6). Therefore Muslim wanted to have a different state so that a state which could give them citizenship and country governed by the principles of Islam .More so one can argue that since the issue of citizenship was very important in India which forced Indians to partition which means partition was a solution .Muslims feared being in India could limit them freedom to religion and politics since they were treated as minority.

In addition the quick withdrawal of Britain has been a great contribution to the partition of India because Britain could not afford run India as it was becoming expensive .Therefore Britain decide India to govern itself which resulted in the partition because elites of India had no experience in governing such a country. This was announced soon after the victory of the

Labor Party in the British general election of July 1945, amid the realization that the British state, devastated by war, could not afford to hold on to its over-extended empire according to C. Bates[[7]](#footnote-7). This shows that Britain could not afford to run India which is proved by the way India gain its independence therefore one can argue that Britain was a major factor in the partition of India .Also the withdrawal of Britain allowed the Muslim to take advantage of the situation to advocate for the separate which take place which means that the fact Britain was the major reason for the partition.

Furthermore the Muslim families who own land are also a contributing factor in the partition of India. Strong support for the idea of an independent Pakistan came from large Muslim landowning families in the Punjab and Sindh , who saw it as an opportunity to prosper within a captive market free from competition according to C.Bates[[8]](#footnote-8). This show that the Muslim did not want competition from Hindus which lead to the partition of India. Also other scholars argue that some Muslims were indebted to the Hindus which then culminated many Muslims supporting partition of India. Therefore one can argue that the partition of India was as result of the conflict of elites who wanted some gains and power during the independence of India .More so one can states that both Muslims and Indians played a crucial role in the partition of India because factors are not one sided but from both sides.

In addition the voting system which was used by the Muslim league which has been contributed by the scholars as the contributing factor .The leaders of the Muslim advocated for a separate electoral system which favored Muslim. Indeed, the structural framework offered by separate electorates provides us a critical backdrop for understanding the Muslim League's adoption in 1940 of the demand for Pakistan according D .Gilmartin [[9]](#footnote-9). This show that separate electorate system allowed Muslim to maneuver the idea of creating a different state Pakistan which cater for the need of a Muslim state .Therefore one can argue that nationalism of Muslims can be traced in the 1940 when they advocated a different electoral system in order to pave way a for a partition of India .

All in all several factors played crucial role in the partition of India which include religion, citizenship, Britain tactics such as divide and rule which lead to separation between Muslims and Hindus and the platforms such as Muslim league which enable Muslims to voice ideas which lead to partition. Therefore in a nutshell religion was a major factor which contributes to the partition of India.

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