**TWO NATION THEORY**

**Introduction :** The two nation theory is a religious nationalism ideology that influenced India after it gained independence from the British Empire.**On June 3, 1947,**the plan to divide British India into two states was announced. These two countries are India and Pakistan. The Two-Nation Theory proposed that Hindus and Muslims were distinct nations with distinct religious, cultural, and social identities. It claimed that the differences between the two communities were irreconcilable, requiring the formation of separate nations to protect their interests.

Two Nation Theory Events :

A distinct state for Muslims in the subcontinent was emphasised by the two-nation theory. History plainly demonstrates that Muslim nationalism developed after the arrival of Islam on the subcontinent because it was impossible for Muslims and Hindus to coexist without nationalism showing up. The two-nation theory emerged after the British occupation of the subcontinent due to Hindu dominance, Muslim backwardness, and the danger to their existence. According to the idea, Muslims are a distinct nation with unique culture, heritage, values, and civilization. The Congress party favored maintaining India’s unity as a secular nation where all faiths are treated equally. However, the two-nation theory led to the division of British India and the creation of Pakistan and India as distinct countries. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was regarded as the main architect of the Two Nation Theory because he used a novel figure of speech to convey the development of the Islamic identity. The two-Nation Theory is a political theory that supports dividing India officially into Pakistan and India.

**Two Nation Theory Impact**

Bengal and the North Western Regions served as the birthplace of Muslim ministries. The Muslim League, which was doomed until 1929, gradually became the vehicle for Muslim governmental issues in Bengal and other Muslim majority regions after the congress’s non-co-activity of the Diarchy constitution at the common level alienated extensive Muslim political components from the patriot legislative issues of the Congress. At the Muslim League meeting in December 1930, writer and scholar Sir Muhammad Iqbal’s official position established the theoretical framework for the two-country hypothesis. When the Interim government and attempts at dialogue and negotiation with the Muslim League failed, the Congress agreed to the proposal for Pakistan. Even so, the Congress tried to persuade the British to hand over power to a united India, but it was unsuccessful in its efforts largely because it was unable to form a solid coalition with the Muslim League representatives. India was divided into two dominions eventually as a result of unavoidable events. But this wasn’t the end of it all. Soon after the two regions gained independence from the British Empire in 1947, it was followed by a severe aftereffect of communal tensions that disturbed peace and stability.