

Factors Leading to Demand for Pakistan in the Sub-continent:

There are a few factors which split the inhabitants of the sub continent into two nations

1. Evolution of Two-Nation Theory:

Hindu and Muslim historical collusion started when Muhammad Bin Qasim, defeating Raja Dahir in 712, founded Islamic government in the Sub-continent. Many battles were fought between Hindus and Muslims under Muslim Rule. The historical collusion continued also during the British Regime. Hindus, cooperating with British, tried to diminish Muslim culture and their way of life but they remained futile. The future of Muslims was obvious in such condition; therefore, they decided to demand for the separate homeland.

2. Religious/ Ideological Factors:

- Muslims (Islam)
- Hindus (Hinduism)

The Muslims and Hindus have different religions. Islam preaches Tauheed and believes in equality of man before law. Muslims are believed of oneness of ALLAH, Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H). The Holy Book holds a cohesive approach towards life. Whole the Hindus follow the religion which is based on the concept of multiple Gods. They follow a caste system and the society is divided into four classes.

3. Cultural Factors:

Muslims follow an Islamic culture while Hindus follow self built culture. Muslims bury their dead ones while Hindus burn them. Both Hindus and Muslims have totally opposite culture.

Hindu is a narrow-minded nation who does not believe the philosophy of equality. They consider themselves superior, thus the "Uttar Pradesh," and used to call Muslims 'Maleech' (impure). There was no concept of eating and drinking together. Furthermore, Muslims were not allowed to touch the food items of Hindus. There was only way out for the Muslims, to demand a

separate homeland where they would have freedom.

4. Social Factors:

There exist a number of social differences between the Hindus and Muslims. The food, their clothing, words and salutations, the gestures are totally different.

5. Economic Factors:

- Islam believes in circulation of wealth (Zakat)
- Hinduism believes in capitalist economy

After 1857, Muslims economy was crushed and all the trade policies were formed in such a way so as to destroy the Muslims ambition. They were thrown out of Government services and their estate and properties were confiscated. However, the Hindus were provided ample opportunities to make program.

6. Educational Differences:

The Hindus had advanced in educational field because they readily acquired English education.

The Muslims were not able to acquire modern knowledge so they lacked behind in education.

7. Political Factors:

There were many political differences which gave both to the Partition of Sub-continent.

8. Historical Factors

Hindus and Muslims had lived peacefully together in India for centuries, but after the British invasion in South Asia and their undue support to Hindus, life became very difficult for Indian Muslims. In fact, the Muslims were a separate nation who always adhered to their religious identity. The British and the Hindus in spite of their great efforts could not put a wedge into the Muslim unity and their love for the national character. The creation of Pakistan owes much to this feeling of adherence to their national image and religious identity.

Islam is a complete code of life for the Muslims and they are eager to implement it in their personal and collective life. Islamic code of Life or Islamic Ideology cannot be implemented

until a pure Islamic Society free from all other non-Islamic influences is established. The desire to establish an Islamic State was also one of the factors to demand a separate homeland.

Separatism is the advocacy of a state of cultural, ethnic, tribal, religious, racial, governmental or gender separation from the larger group. While it often refers to full political secession, separatist groups may seek nothing more than greater autonomy.

Since the British snatched power from Muslims, they were doubtful about the faithfulness of Muslims. So, Hindus and British joined hands to destroy the Muslims morally, socially, economically and politically. They reserved all higher civil, judicial and military appointments for British only while Muslims were debarred from all official positions. The Islamic educational system was replaced by British one. Then Muslims were forced to change their religion to Christianity and were compelled to send their children to co-educational institutes and abandon purdha. This was the reason that Muslims became fed up with both British and Hindus and decided to have a separate homeland

9. Urdu-Hindi Controversy (1867):

Muslims were disappointed when in April 1900 UP Governor Sir Antony Mac Donnell gave Hindi the status of National language with Urdu. That's why Muslims felt the need to set a political party. Then after a detailed discussion at last All India Muslim League was established in 1906. Maulvi Abdul Haque (1870-1961) has rightly said, Urdu Language placed the first brick in the foundation of Pakistan. It is a reality that it was one of the major reasons for demanding a separate country. Hindus, with the consent of British during the Congress Ministries, burnt and looted the properties and houses of Muslims, Moreover, the signs of Muslims, past glory were damaged. Educational Syllabus was changed. Urdu was replaced by Hindi and the Muslim students were forced to worship statues of Gandhi in their schools. The Muslims of India, therefore, decided that the Muslim culture could be protected in a free and separate Muslim State.

10. Narrow Mindedness of Hindus:

During the period of British Government, Hindus practically threw out Muslims from the fields of trade and industry. All the business, industrial, and services opportunities were occupied by Hindus and some degraded jobs were left for the Muslims. Muslims of India became the political slave of British and economic slave of Hindus. To come out from this brutal circle, at last, Muslims decided to demand for a separate homeland.

11. Role of Hindu Militant Organizations:

1) Shuddi and Sangathan Movement

Maha Sabha was established in 1900. It was a non-political party until the Shuddhi and Sangathan Movement started. These movements motivated Maha Sabha to be involved in politics. It proved to be the worst enemy of Muslims. The party declared Muslims as outsiders and said that Muslims have no relation with India. If they want to leave it then they could leave it happily but if they want to live in India, they will have to accept Hindu Mut. So, it was impossible for Hindus and Muslims to live in a country together.

2) Activities of Maha Sabha

Urdu was considered to be the language of Muslims in the subcontinent. In 1867, the Hindu-Urdu controversy began with some outstanding Hindus of Banaras demanding replacements of Urdu by Hindi as the court language. The supporters of Hindi claimed for it a national status whereas the Muslims hotly denied it. As the controversy spread, the two languages became more and more exclusive

12. Hindu Nationalism:

A number of Hindu nationalism movement which spring up from time to time add fuel to the fire by playing up the tension which already existed between the two communities. The

nationalist leaders totally ignored the great contribution made by Muslims by way of promoting education and other social activities. They failed up the criminal discord to further polite the political conditions

Hindu Muslim Unity evaporated in the year after the Khilafat Movement and Hindu Muslim Riots began. The poison of differences between the two nations aggravated with the passage of time. The differences reached to the peak when Shuddhi and Sangathan movements began. The Shuddhi Movement aimed at the mass conversion of certain backward groups of Muslims into Hindus by force whereas the Sangathan Programme sought to organize the Hindus into a Militant force to flight with the Muslims.

13. Congress Ministries (1937-1939) Congress Government :

While all this is understandable, it is important to remember that there was no right or wrong side to the partition. Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Hindus were all under attack. It is true that majority of Muslims were killed however, though people may not change, the world changes every day.

- } Three colored Flag “Tranga”.
- } Undue interference in Administration.
- } Bande Matram.
- } Introduction of Hindi in place of Urdu.
- } Nehru campaign in order to crush the Muslim League.
- } Wardha Scheme (Domination of Hindu Culture)
- } Widdya Mander Scheme (Introduced by Dr. Zahid Hussain)
- } Ban of Cow Slaughter.
- } Ban to perform religious rites.
- } Plotting against Muslim Governments.
- } Hindu-Muslim Riots.

} Azan was prohibited and frequently interrupted

During the period of Congress Ministries (1937-1939), Hindus did worst possible injustice with Muslims. The Hindu-Muslim riots were usual during the Congress rule. Band-e-Mataram, three coloured flag and statue of Gandhi were introduced at national level. Urdu was replaced by Hindi and slaughtering cow was banned. Muslim leaders showed their resentment before Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru. Gandhi showed his helplessness while Nehru plainly and openly said that there were only two nations in India, Congress and British and the rest should follow them. After this statement, nothing left for Muslims but to present Pakistan Resolution in 1940

14. Desire to establish an Islamic State:

The Two Nation Theory played an important role for demanding a separate homeland according to which Hindus and Muslims are the two nations and therefore they cannot live together. Quaid-e-Azam once said, Hindus and Muslims though living in the same towns and villages had never been blended into one nation. They were always two separate entities.

So the Muslims should have a separate State where they could lead their individual and collective life in accordance with the Islamic principles.

15. British Policies:

- British economic policies
- Revenue policies
- Political