

- ii. Eradicate the concepts of race, creed and provincial prejudices and...
- iii. Discuss and solve the social problems of the country.

- iv. To request the government, give more share to the locals in administrative affairs.

As time went by, the Congress changed its stance and apparently became the biggest opposition to the British government.

4. Reaction of Muslims on creation of Congress

Muslims primarily opposed the creation of Congress and refused to participate in its activities. Out of the 70 delegates who attended the opening session of the Congress, only two were Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, who was invited to attend the Bombay session, refused the offer. He also urged the Muslims to abstain from the Congress activities and predicted that the party would eventually become a Hindu party and would only look after the interests of the Hindus. Syed Ameer Ali, another important Muslim figure of the era, also refused to join Indian National Congress.

5. Congress's Factual Face with Muslims of India

Congress on the other hand started to become more and more prejudiced against the Muslims. Hindus, being in majority in the party started using it to achieve their own ends. The Congress during all her life in united India kept claiming that it represented all the communities living in India no matter what their faiths were. But the reality was quite the opposite. During the last decade of the 19th century Congress and its policies became extremely biased and violent toward the Muslims. Extremist Hindus like Tilak, Medan Mohan Malvia, Rash Behari Ghosh and Banerjee became its major leaders who practically took arms against the Muslims, their faith and practices. Their violent protests against cow slaughter and division of Bengal are living proofs of Congress's Pro-Hindu approach.

6- Muslims Optimism

In spite of all anti-Muslim activities of the Congress, some Muslim politicians had struck their desires with the part because they agreed with the claim of the Congress that all the people living in India were one nation and Congress planned to keep it that way. Muslim politicians like Maulana Azad, Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar and even Mohammad Ali Jinnah were also in favor of united India and they believed that in spite of all the newly emerging Hindu-Muslim differences there was still the chance of their unity and that's why they remained with the Congress. On the Aligarh side, after the death of Sir Syed, his successors like Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Wiqar-ul-Mulk perceived that the time for Muslim separation from politics was gone and a new era had begun, that demanded a political party for the Muslims as well. For that reason in 1906 All India Muslim League was formed which in contrast to the Congress declared itself to be the representative of the Muslims of India alone who were by all definition a separate nation. The formation of Muslim League opened new doors for Muslim politicians who now had an independent platform of their own to work for their own good. Still there were some Muslims like Jinnah and Johar who believed that the unity of Hindus and Muslims alone could help figure out the solutions of the problems that India and the Indians were facing. That's why Jinnah joined Muslim League as well in 1913 when he was still a member of the Congress. He tried to become the bridge between the two major political parties of India at that time and because of his efforts in 1916, the famous Lucknow Pact was finalized between the two associations which could create a relationship of mutual trust but even that attempt proved to be futile because of the rigidity of Congress.

Two Nation Theory in the View of Allama Iqbal

Allama Iqbal was the first important figure who propounded the idea of separate homeland on the basis of two nation theory. He firmly believed in the separate identity of the Muslims as a nation and suggested that there would be no possibility of peace in the country unless and until they were recognized as a nation. In the annual session of Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930, he said: "India is a continent of human beings belonging to different languages and professing different religions... I, therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim state in the best interests of the Muslims of India and Islam."

Quaid-e-Azam's Statement on Two Nation Theory

The most clear and emphatic exposition is found in Jinnah's statement and speeches. He expounded the two nation theory in such detail that most Muslims and even some Hindus came to believe in its truth. He declared: "Muslims are not a minority; they are one nation by every definition of the word nation. By all canons of international law we are a nation." Quaid-e-Azam reiterated that Hindus and Muslims could ever evolve a common nationality was on idle dream. They are a totally different nation. They have an unbridgeable gulf between them and they stand miles apart in regards to their ideals, culture and religion. He said: "Hindustan is neither one country, nor its inhabitants one nation. This is Sub Continent which consists of many nations of which the Hindus and Muslims are two major nations."

500

Party

1) Samaj Party

2) Bhartha Janta Party

3) All India Muslim League

4) Congress

5)

Handwritten notes in Hindi/Urdu script.

1) Little boy → Hershini 6 Aug
2) Girl man → Nagasaki 9 Aug

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 1885

INTRODUCTION

An amazing milestone of the history of Indo-Pak is the establishment of Indian National Congress on 28th December, 1885, Mumbai, India by Allan Octavian Hume (1829-1912), a retired servant who had a flame to do something for the people of India. A.O. Hume ex-English CSP officer, who became friends with the Indians while all his country men were treating the Indian as inferiors and the ruled. He came forward with the view-point of the welfare of the Indians. In April 1885, the manifestation of the Congress was issued. On 28th December 1885, the first meeting of Indian National Congress was held at Gokaldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay. This first session of Congress was presided over by Womesh Chandra Banerjee and he was also elected as the first president of the organization.

2- FACTORS LED TO THE CREATION OF CONGRESS:

There are so many factors which were based on creation of congress. Here, we discuss some most effective factors as under: -

a. Vernacular Press Act, Ilbert Bill and Changes in Civil Service Exam System

Events like the passage of the Vernacular Press Act in 1878 (*Vernacular Press Act, in British India, law enacted in 1878 to curtail the freedom of the Indian-language (i.e., non-English) press. Proposed by Lord Lytton, then viceroy of India (governed 1876–80), the act was intended to prevent the vernacular press from expressing criticism of British policies*) and the Ilbert Bill of 1882 (*The amended Ilbert Bill was passed on 25 January 1884, as the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act 1884*), as well as the reduction of the age limit for the Civil Services Exams in 1876 resulted in a wave of opposition from the middle-class Indians. Consequently, some of them came together and formed a few small political parties that came out in the streets for protests and rallies.

b. Step Towards Prevention of Events Like War of Independence

The British foresaw the situation resulting in another rebellion on the pattern of the War of Independence of 1857. To avoid such a situation, the British decided to provide an outlet to the local people where they could discuss their political problems. To achieve this goal, Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant had a series of meetings with Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy. He also visited England and met people like John Bright, Sir James Caird, Lord Ripon and some members of the British Parliament. Hume also had the support of many Englishmen in India, including Sir William Wedderburn, George Yule and Charles Bradlaugh.

c. Political Solution of The Problems

On his return from Britain, Hume consulted the local Indian leaders and started working towards the establishment of an Indian political organization. He invited the convention of the Indian National Union. In April 1885, the manifestation of the Congress was issued. On 28th December 1885, the first meeting of Indian National Congress was held at Gokaldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay. Seventy delegates, most of whom were lawyers, educationalists and journalists, attended the convention in which the Indian National Congress was established. This first session of Congress was presided over by Womesh Chandra Banerjee and he was also elected as the first president of the organization.

3. Objectives of Indian National Congress

The Indian national flag was derived from the flag of Congress. To begin with, Congress acted as a 'Kings Party'. Its early aims and objectives were:

- i. To seek the cooperation of all the Indians in its efforts.

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi (Mujaddid Alf Sani) *مجدد الف سانی*

Sheikh Ahmed, the saint of Sirhind, was an outstanding religious reformer, who amended and rectified some of the wrong doctrines as well as practices introduced among Muslims by Sufis.

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi widely known as Mujaddid Alf Sani was a great Muslim saint and scholar of the Naqshbandi Order of mystics. According to Allam Iqbal, Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was a great spiritual leader of the Muslims of India because he made them aware of the misleading beliefs propagated by so-called mystics of the court of Akbar, the great Mughal Emperor.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan-The Pioneer of Two Nation Theory

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the pioneer of two nation theory, used the word 'two nation' for Hindus and Muslims after being convinced of the Hindus and Congress hatred, hostility and prejudice for the Muslims. The entire freedom movement revolved around the two nation theory which was introduced by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He considered all those lived in India as one nation and was a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. Speaking at the meeting of Indian Association he said: "I look to both Hindus and Muslims with the same eyes and consider them as my own eyes. By the word 'Nation' I mean only Hindus and Muslims and nothing else, We, Hindus and Muslims live together on the same soil under the same government. Our interests and problems are common, and therefore, I consider the two factions as one nation."

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan did his best to make the Muslims realize their differences with the Hindus with regard to religions, social and language national and international identity and for this purpose he diverted attention of the Indian Muslims towards a new idea of "Two Nation" or "Two entities." After Hindi-Urdu controversy Sir Syed felt that it was not possible for Hindus and Muslims to progress as a single nation. He said: "I am convinced now that Hindus and Muslims could never become one nation as their religion and way of life was quite distinct from each other."

society follows a caste system and is divided into four classes and has a very narrow approach towards life.

2. Hindu Nationalism

A number of Hindu nationalist movements, which emerged from time to time in the Indian history, added fuel to the fire by playing up the tension and antagonism which already existed between the two communities. The Hindu nationalist leaders totally ignored the great contribution made by the Muslims in the Indian society by way of promoting education and other social activities. Their writings and ideas flared up the communal discord between Hindus and Muslims to further pollute the political condition.

3. Cultural Differences (ہندو ثقافت / کلمہ شمع)

Muslim followed the Islamic culture while Hindus inherited a self build culture. The Hindus burnt their dead bodies while Muslims buried them. Hindus considered the 'Mother cow' as a sacred animal and worshiped it while Muslims slaughtered it. They did perform 'sati' while Muslims abhorred this tradition. The Hindus and Muslims did not intermarry nor do they inter-dine.

4. Social Differences (مسلم / معاشرتی / کلمہ شمع)

The two communities of the Sub Continent differ in their social life as well. The clothes, the foods, the household utensils, the layout of homes, the words of salutation, the gestures and everything about them was different and immediately pointed to their distinctive origin.

5. Economics Differences (اقتصادی / تجارتی / کلمہ شمع)

After 1857, the Muslim economic was crushed and all trade policies were framed in such a way so as to determent the Muslim condition. They were thrown out of Government services and their estates and properties were confiscated, while the Hindus were provided with ample opportunities to progress economically.

6. Educational Differences (تعلیمی / کلمہ شمع)

The Hindus had advanced in the educational field because they quickly and readily took the English education. While Muslims did not receive modern education which heavily affected their economic conditions.

i. New Agrarian Policy

In the agrarian the Zamindars were asked to provide documentary proof of their holdings. They were deprived of their lands when they failed to furnish documentary proof of their ancestral estates. In addition, the rate of taxes on the lands was increased. This class was in the front rank when the war of Independence broke out in 1857.

ii. Destruction of Local Industry

Due to Industrial Revolution of England cheaper and superior goods flowed into the markets of the Sub-continent. The local industry could not compete with the imported stuff and suffered badly. Millions of people were left jobless. This resulted in frustration among the lower classes.

iii. Permanent Settlement: The after effects of the permanent settlement of land were very disastrous for the landowners. It had fixed the income of the Government but had put the Zamindar under a lot of pressure. They had to deposit regularly a fixed amount which was not always possible. The defaulters were very often degraded and subjected to oppression by the collectors. These acts created a lot of bitterness and discontent among the peasants.

iv. Unemployment

The British did not trust the Indians. As a result, they were not appointed on important jobs. This policy resulted in unemployment for the educated classes.

v. Domination of Trade by the English

The British enacted such laws which facilitated their trade in Indo-Pakistan. Many sea ports were declared free ports and custom duty on imported goods was withdrawn. These steps mined the local industry.

vi. Court Fee Stamps

The English Government declared court fee compulsory to be paid in the form of court stamps. Thus, the people were denied the right of free justice.

(C). RELIGIOUS CAUSES

i. Propagation of Christianity

Although at the outset the English had shown respect towards all religions yet with the passage of time they changed their mind and devised ways and means for the propagation of Christianity in Indo-Pakistan.

ii. Introduction of New Inventions

In the first half of the 19th century the British introduced in Indo-Pakistan many inventions like railway, post and telegraph. Moreover, they made English as medium of education. These inventions made the Indians suspicious of the intentions of the British.

7.

Political Differences

(سیاسی / حکومتی امور میں اختلاف)

The political differences between the Hindus and Muslims have played an important role in the development and evolution of Two Nation Theory so the main three main political differences are under the followings: -

(i)

Hindi Urdu Controversy

(اردو ہندی تنازعہ)

In 1867, Hindus demand that Urdu should be written in Hindi Script instead of Persian script. This created another gap between Hindus and Muslims.

(ii)

Congress Attitude

(کنگرس کا رویہ)

The Indian national Congress was founded in 1885. It claimed to represent all communities of India but oppressed all Muslim ideas and supported the Hindus.

(iii)

Partition of Bengal

(بنگلہ کی تقسیم)

In 1905, the partition of Bengal ensured a number of political benefits for the Muslims, but the Hindus launched an agitation against the partition and partition was annulled in 1911.

8.

Language

(زبان)

The Muslims and Hindus wrote and spoke two different languages. The language of the former was Urdu and it was written in Arabic Script. On the other hand, the Hindi language was spoken by Hindus and it was written in Sanskrit. Urdu and Hindi language had the difference in writing, thoughts of poetry, arts, painting and words of music. Even this small difference lead to a stirring conflict between the two nations.

BACKGROUND:

War of Independence is an important landmark in the history of Sub-Continent. This War was fought in 1857 by Indians against the British in order to get rid of their domination. It is also given names as Indian Rebellion, Indian Mutiny as well as Indian Revolt. The main causes of the War were political, social, economic, military and religious. It was an extreme effort made by Indians, but they failed due to certain reasons including mutual jealousies, disunity, and lack of central leadership etc.

This war was not spread throughout India but it was limited to few areas mainly Meerut, Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow etc. The main event which became the immediate cause of the war was the refusal of the Sepoys to use the grease covered cartridges (greased with fat of pig and cow) on January 23, 1857. At the same time, an Indian sepoy killed two British officers at Barrack pore, when he was forced to use greased cartridges. He was arrested and hanged to death on April 8, 1857. This news spread as fast as jungle fire.

CAUSES OF WAR OF INDEPENDENCE(A). Political Causes

The English East India company got strongly implanted in the Sub-Continent after its historic victory over Nawab of Bengal in the Battle of Plassey fought in 1757. Soon after wards in 1764 the British recorded another important triumph in the Battle of Buxar. They annexed many states.

i. Doctrine of Lapse

Lord Dalhousie applied Doctrine of Lapse for the expansion of the British Empire. According to this doctrine the rulers of the states were not allowed to adopt sons. As a result their states were annexed when they died.

ii. Annovance of Rules of States

Lord Dalhousie left no stone unturned for the expansion of the English territory. He annexed states on the grounds of Doctrine of Lapse and misgovernment. As such the rulers of the affected states like Sindh, Punjab, Jhansi and Oudh became sworn enemies of the Company.

iii. Confiscation of Estates

It was a convention of the past rulers that the nobles were granted large estates. The British Government reversed this policy and confiscated thousands of such estates.

(B). ECONOMIC CAUSES OF WAR

The new agrarian policy of the British, destruction of local industry, permanent settlements, large scale unemployment, monopoly of trade by the English and the Stamp Act were some important economic causes of the war.

h. Jihad Movement: Syed Ahmed Shaheed launched the Jihad Movement in the second decade of the 19th century. It was a sort of large-scale effort by the Muslims to snatch freedom from alien rule. After their initial successes at Akora and Hazru the Mujahdeens were defeated at Balakot in 1831. The Jihad Movement though failed to achieve immediate aims yet it succeeded in kindling a flame of freedom which served as a beacon of inspiration for the coming generations. In 1857, particularly the Muslims were conscious of the need to overthrow the British Government.

iv. Anti-religion laws: The British Government enacted many laws which were contradictory to the fundamentals of various religions of Indo-Pakistan. For example, rape was declared a civil offence. It greatly aroused the feeling of the Muslims. Similarly the widow remarriage act offended Hindu religious sentiments. The abolition of the age-old Hindu custom of Sati produced the same results.

(D). SOCIAL CAUSES

i. Mockery of Cultural Heritage

The British were afraid of the Muslim cultural heritage which was very rich in all aspects. The English wanted to prove their culture as superior to others. Thus they adopted a policy of ridiculing the Muslim culture. This attitude greatly agitated Muslim religious feelings.

ii. Insulting treatment with the People

A hundred-year rule over the Sub-Continent had given the English an air of superiority. They considered themselves a super creation and often resorted to insulting attitude towards the people of the Sub-Continent.

(E). Military Causes

i. Disbanded armies of annexed states

The British disbanded the armies of the annexed states. This action left thousands of the local soldiers unemployed.

ii. Dearth of English Troops

It is estimated that before the start of the war of Independence there were 3,11,000 native troops as against 40,000 European troops. This ratio tilted the balance in favor of the natives. As a result they were encouraged to launch the war of Independence.

iii. Greased Cartridge

The use of greased cartridge proved as the immediate cause of the war of Independence. It was rumored that the cartridges were greased with the fat of the cow or pig. This situation agitated the religious feelings of both the Muslims and Hindu Soldiers.

Ideology → ?
Pakistan meaning ?
خود کی فکر کرنا ہے

TWO NATION THEORY

امین سید علی
1944 - لاہور

Mid Term

INTRODUCTION

The Two Nation theory in its simplest way means the cultural, political, religious, economic and social dissimilarities between the two major communities, Hindus and Muslim of the Sub Continent. These differences of outlook, in fact, were greatly instrumental in giving rise to two distinct political ideologies which were responsible for the partition of India into two independent states. In this context, so many leaders, philosophers and thinkers have given their theories and proved that Hindu and Muslim are two dissimilar nations and never live together to become a one nation. According to Dr. Shafique Ali Khan "Ideology is a dynamic power behind every political course of action". According to Richard Cox, "Ideology means the science of ideas".

THE BASIS OF THE CREATION OF PAKISTAN

It based on the ideals of the Islamic system. A reaction to the Hindu, British exploitation Muslims not in the good books of the British Officials after the War of Independence of 1857. A revolt against the prevailing system imposed on the Muslims and their culture strategy to save Muslims and their culture from total elimination.

The Two Nation Theory was the basis of the struggle for creation of Pakistan which held that Hindus and Muslims are two separate Nations. They in spite of living together for centuries could not forget their individual cultures and civilization. Al-Beruni recorded his ideas in 1001 A.D in his famous book "Kitab-ul-Hind" as: "The Hindus society maintained this peculiar character over the centuries. The two societies, Hindus and Muslims, like two streams have sometimes touched but never merged, each following its separate course."

There are a few factors which split the inhabitants of the Sub Continent into two Nations. Let us examine each of them separately.

1. Religious Differences (دینی فرقہ) (عقیدہ فرقہ)

The Hindus and Muslims belong to different religions. Islam preaches Tawheed (oneness of Allah) and believes in equality of man before law. Muslims are the believers of God, The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) the Holy Book Quran and hold a cohesive approach towards life. Hinduism on the other hand is based on the concept of multiple Gods. Their Hinduism believes in creation but Muslim believes Creator.

- ii. Eradicate the concepts of race, creed and provincial prejudices and...
- iii. Discuss and solve the social problems of the country.

- iv. To request the government, give more share to the locals in administrative affairs.

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