

Deconstruct the ideology of Pakistan through the lens of political theory. How did the two-Nation theory synthesize religious nationalism with constitutional demands in colonial India, and what contradictions did it inherit?

Answer to Question:

1- Introduction:

Ideology of Pakistan emerged with rising difference in the political thoughts of Hindus and Muslims. The emerging differences led to the diverging their political thoughts of two major population. As political theory emphasizes that having contradicting thoughts being blockade in the path of convergence. As a result an anti-thesis or opposite political idea emerges. Emphasizing on the differences the two-Nation theory especially emerged identifying the two streams of religious

nationalism in British-India the theory synthesized that both Hindus and Muslims cannot go with hand in hand due to multiple, political, economic, social and religious differences. Therefore, there should be independent domain states for both nations. Unfortunately, the theory inherited those clashing differences after independence till the fall of Dhaka.

2- ! Ideology of Pakistan in the lens of Political theory

The ideology of Pakistan emerged with prevailing two contradicting political thoughts in sub-continent, which gave the political foundation to the ideology.

I- Emergence of Political base of Ideology

Political establishment of ideology came with the clash of

Urdu-Hindi controversy, which started from madrasa to whole British-India. According to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Now Muslims cannot live with Hindus due to their diverging ideas.

ii- Ideological clashes Strengthened the ideology of Pakistan

The ideology of Pakistan found roots in the Hindus' unilateral benefits and aggressive nature of clerics towards Muslims which further strengthened the Muslim society for separate domain.

iii- Different principles of belief

Different principles of belief between Muslims and Hindus led them towards atrocities. In essence, Muslims sacrifice cow while Hindus consider it a mother.

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Two-Nation Theory Synthesizing Religious Nationalism with Constitutional demands in Colonial India

Two-Nation Theory was the set of beliefs which synthesized the religious Nationalism in India. The two religious nations emerged India Hindus and Muslims. Additionally, the theory constitutionally demanded two separate independence domain for the survival and coexistence.

i- Two-Nation theory Synthesizing the Religious Nationalism

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan critically examined the both nations, Hindus and Muslims. He found quite major differences at all aspects of life. Hindus have quite different set of beliefs, principles, ideas and needs.

Muslims have quite different those major things. That is he found that Muslims and Hindus were two different nations with different way of political life, social construction, and economic management.

ii- Two-Nation Theory's Demand in colonial India

Having differences in all aspects of life Muslims demanded the colonial power a separate motherland where Muslims can practice their beliefs independently.

Following are the demands by theory through the scholars perspective.

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a- Two-Nation Theory's demand in perspective of Allama-Iqbal

In 1930 Allama Iqbal in his memorial speech, clearly had emphasized on the separate homeland for (Pakistan) ~~name~~ Muslims of India.

b. Quaid-e-Azam's Historical fourteen points in demand against Colonial India

In response of Nehru report (1928) Quaid-e-Azam clearly emphasized on the separate electorate for Muslims of India. He presented his fourteen points which gave the protection to communities of India.

c. Lahore Resolution's Demand to Colonial India

In March 23, 1940 in All India Muslim League adopted a resolution with name of Lahore resolution. The resolution emphasized two state solution for British India. Moreover, it also clearly indicated that without two-state, no option is acceptable to Muslims of India.

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Contradiction that two-Nation Theory has inherited

After the inception of Pakistan, two-nation theory has inherited following contradictions.

a- Urdu-Bengali Controversy

After Independence, the major clash was Urdu-Bengali as similar to clashes in Madras in 1867. These differences emerged such that state torn into two pieces.

b- Muslim-Qadiani Clashes

In 1950s an other major issue emerged in the name of Qadianis being considered as non-Muslims due to their anti-Muslim practices. This clash led to the declaration of Qadianis as non-Muslim till 1974.

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Conclusion:

In conclusion, The Two-Nation theory has emerged multiple clashes before and after independence. It brought many Hindu atrocities on Muslim - against every aspect of life. The theory showed the real prevailing divergence between Muslims and Hindus. Therefore the Muslims' demand remained for separate domain for Muslims. Because the historical evidence showed that both religiously charged nations cannot live together. Therefore it was the need of time for separation of India.