**Partition of India and Reaction of Vernacular Press**

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In Punjab, the earliest newspaper was a Christian missionary newspaper. The first printing press in Punjab was established in Ludhiana in 1809. The present paper focus has been on the Punjabi newspapers specially *Khalsa Advocate* and *Khalsa Samachar.* The time period of 1903-47 in Indian history was mainly the era of partition. These periodicals opposed the two nation theory or the partition of the Country. The newspapers believed in a secular form of Government and supported the joint electorates. When the Muslim league passed a resolution demanding Pakistan in its annual session hold at Lahore in 1940, the periodicals had termed it as a dangerous demand that was a threat to the spirit of unity and integrity of the country. It laid emphasis on the fact that the 'Pakistan Scheme' was contrary to the spirit of common nationality and the tradition of co-existence. When ultimately 'Pakistan Demand' was accepted through the Cripps Proposals even through indirectly but principally the periodical became apprehensive as well as aware about the politics of the Muslim politician. Moreover, the periodicals gave adequate coverage to the proceedings of the conferences of the chief Khalsa Diwan, the Khalsa National Party, The Akali, the Sikh pratinidhi Board, Akhand Hindustan conferences and the statements of Baba Kharak Singh Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Mahatma Gandhi and others to oppose the formation of Pakistan which had divided the Sikh community into two halves. These weekly periodicals believed in the unity of India so it would appeal to end mutual conflict and work to build up communal harmony among the Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs.