

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي
خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ
وَالَّذِي يُضَوِّبُ الْمَوْتِ
وَالَّذِي يُضَوِّبُ الْمَوْتِ
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Class 9th

Time: 30 Mints

Lahore Resolution 1940

قرارداد لاہور 1940

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Previous Knowledge

- 1. What was the political condition of sub-continent in 1940?**
- 2. Who was British Viceroy in Sub continent in 1940?**
- 3. Who was British Prime Minister in 1940?**
- 4. Who was president of All India Muslim League?**
- 5. At which place, Lahore Resolution was held?**
- 6. Any other event if you know about Lahore Resolution?**

BACKGROUND

These were the days of Second World War. The previous events like Nehru Report, Hindu-Muslim riots, Congress Rule convinced the Muslims to start proper freedom movement. The Muslims were conscious of the fact that Islam is a complete code of life and they can spend their lives according to their religion only in independent country.

Lahore Resolution 1940

The 27th annual session of All India Muslim League was held at Lahore from 22nd March 1940 to 24th March 1940. Thousands of Muslim political workers and Muslim leaders from all provinces of India participated in it. A resolution named "Lahore resolution" was presented by the Tiger of Bengal **A.K Fazal Ul Haque** which was supported by Chaudhri Khaleeq Uz Zaman, Syed Zakir Ali, Mrs. Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar and Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni from U.P, Muhammad Ismail Khan from Bihar, I.I Chandreegar from Bombay, Qazi Muhammad Isa from Baluchistan, Sardar Aurangzeb Khan from NWFP, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Dr, Muhammad Alam from Punjab.

Main text of Lahore Resolution

This Resolution was approved on 23rd March 1940. The main text is as under;-

"No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, viz, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustment as may be necessary that the areas where the Muslims are numerically in majority, as in the North Western and Eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute "Independent States" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign."

Quaid-e-Azam Presidential Address

While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. The main points of his address are as under;-

"The Muslims are a separate nation because their customs, traditions, civilizations, culture and above all religion is different from Hindus. In spite of the fact that they had been living together for centuries, both have their distinctive identification. If the Sub-continent gets freedom in the form of United India, the rights of the Muslims will not be protected."

He further emphasized that "The demand of the Muslims for a separate country is not unhistorical. Ireland got freedom from England; Spain and Portugal became separate states; Czechoslovakia got a separate identification as a result of the partition. The problem in India is not of an inter-communal character but manifestly of an international one, and it must be treated as such."

He concluded his speech while saying that "British India is a sub-continent. It is not a country or homeland of a nation. Many nations are living here and their interest is separate from one another."

Reaction of Hindu Press

After the approval of the Lahore Resolution, some people started opposition to it and the scheme was declared impracticable. The Hindu Press gave it the name of Pakistan Resolution. Quaid-e-Azam and Muslim League adopted this name.

Importance of Lahore Resolution:

Its importance and role in the creation of Pakistan is as under;-

- i. It created a sense of new political destiny and determination for Muslims.
- ii. This resolution brought political and religious leaders to work jointly for the achievement of separate Muslim State.
- iii. It was the Lahore resolution in which Muslims showed to the congress and the British their final destination in the shape of Pakistan.

- iv. Muslim League Party was also re-organized in the different parts of the Indo-Pak Subcontinent to achieve the desire goal of Lahore Resolution.
- v. After this resolution, Quaid-e-Azam succeeded to unite all the parties for the struggle of separate homeland. Deoband leader Shabbir Ahmad Usmani also lent a hand to Quaid-e-Azam.
- vi. A proper freedom movement was started and the British rulers who did not give any importance to the Lahore Resolution later on compel to accept the demand for Pakistan.

Question Session

Have you any Question relevant to
above topic.....?????????

Activity / Home Work

- i) When the Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) died?
- ii) Where he has buried?
- iii) What do you know about his struggles for the creation of Pakistan?



THANK YOU