

Lahore Resolution

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Background

- Muslim suffered discriminations under Congress rule
- Mohammed Ali Jinnah called a meeting
- To analyze the reasons for the defeat in the election of 1937 & WW2 issue
- Congress rule was clearly Hindu domination
- Jinnah's concern was to secure Muslim's interest
- Demand for separate Muslim homelands
- Two nations theory: Jinnah's statement

Lahore Resolution

- Resolution was placed by A.K. Fazlul Haque
- The proposal turned into Pakistan proposal
- In which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the North-Western & Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute 'Independent States'
- Constituent units shall be autonomous & sovereign

Resolution

- Rights & interests of the minor community should be preserved
- Independent units will enjoy the rights in defence sector, foreign relations, communications, revenues & other sectors
- Reactions of Congress, Bengali Muslims & the British
- Impacts: Bloody communal clash between Hindu & Muslims
- The British decided to divide India
- Pakistan got independence on 14 August, 1947





Independence of Pakistan & India

- During the British government offered several proposals
- The August resolution : 1940
- Cripps mission : 1942
- The Cabinet Mission Plan: 1946
- Attlee's Declaration : February 1947
- The Mountbatten Plan: June 1947
- The Indian Independence Act- 1947
- Division of India in 1947

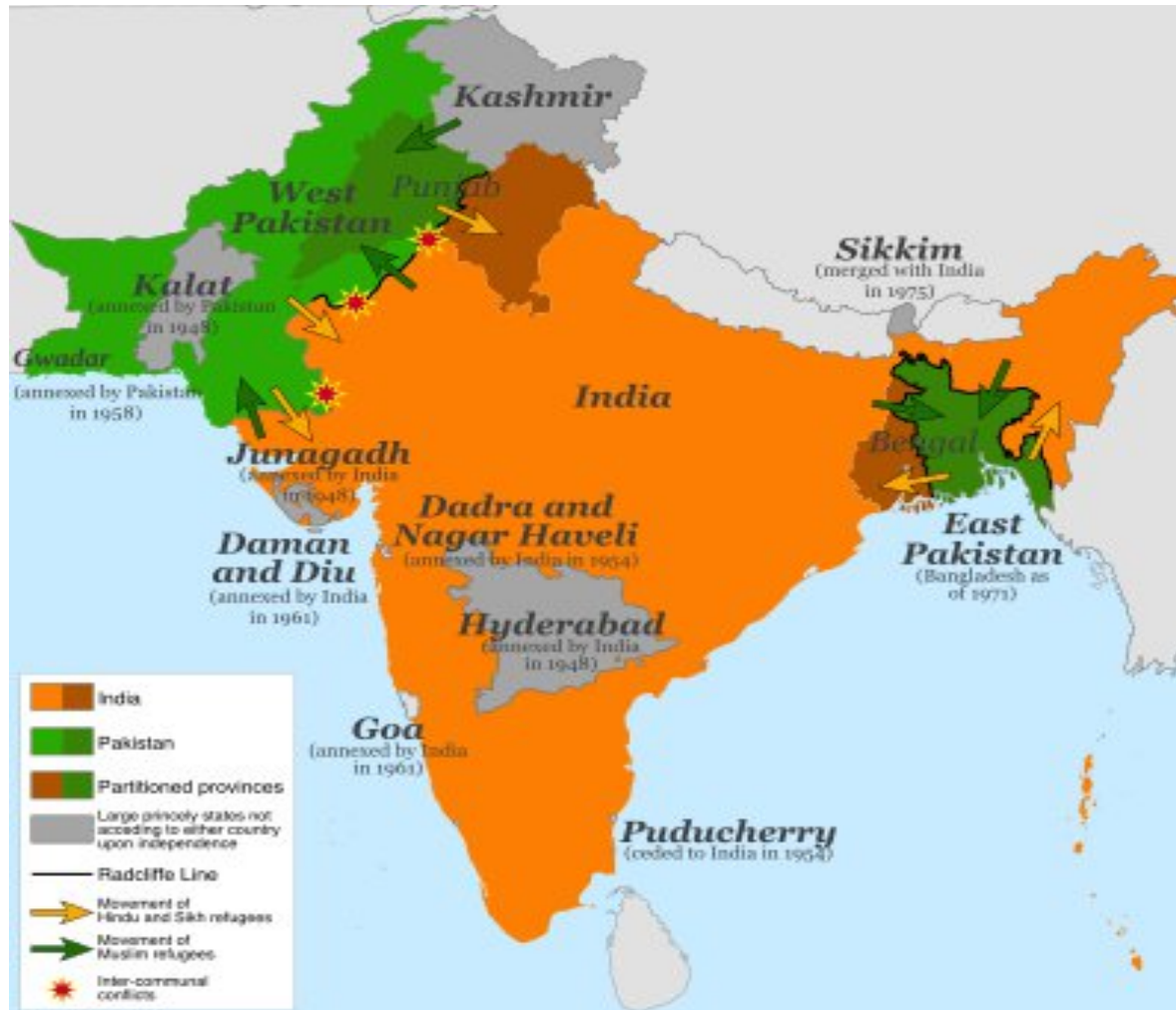
The Indian Independence Act- 1947

- Clement Attlee (an advocate of free India) declared to grant full self-government by June 1948
- British India will be divided into two fully sovereign dominions
- The provinces of Bengal and Punjab will be divided ; Sylhet
- Office of the Governor-General will be established in the newly formed countries
- British controlling would be terminated over the princely states
- British monarch can no longer use the title the 'Emperor of India
- The act was enacted on 18 July in 1947

India and Pakistan



Geographical Location



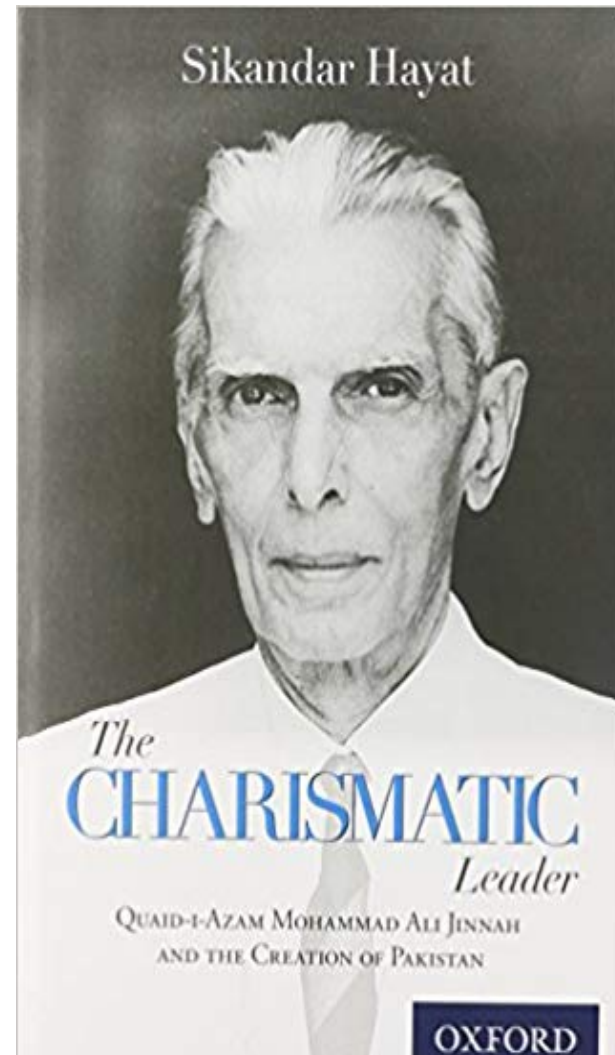
Meeting on Independence

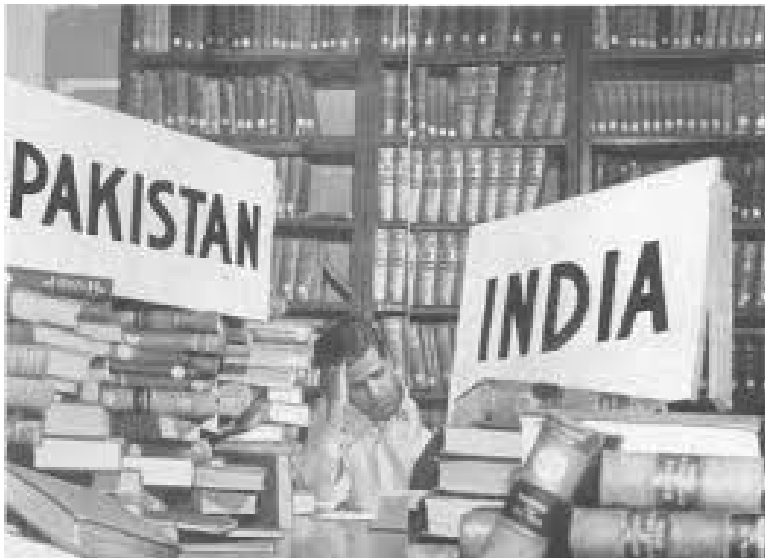


Governor General of India



Lord Mountbatten(Governor General of INDIA)



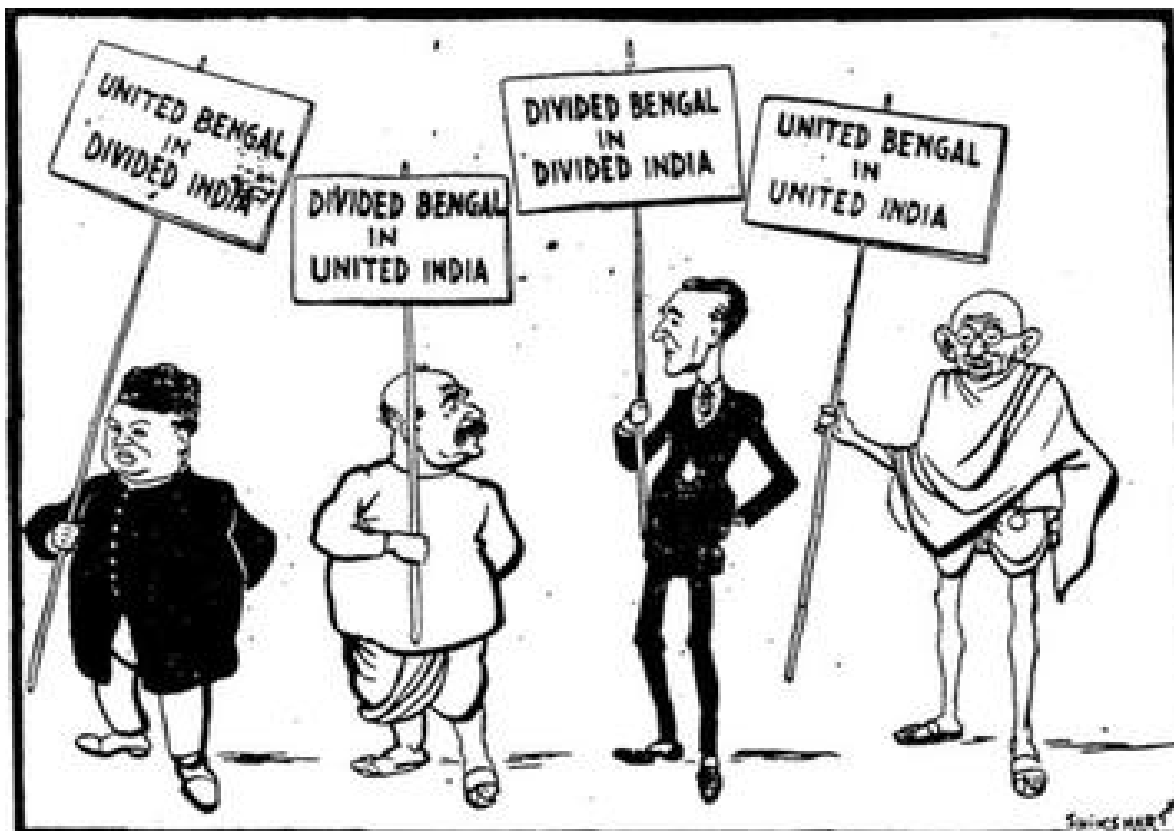


Incident



Partition of Bengal

1947





United Bengal Movement

- **Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy & Abul Hashim put forward a proposal for United Independent Bengal**
- **Sarat Chandra Bose, K. S. Roy**
- **Suhrawardy- Bose Agreement**
- **Bengal would be a Free State**
- **Seats in the Legislature for Hindu & Muslim would be proportionate**
- **Hindus & Muslims would have an equal share in the cabinet**
- **Chief minister would be a Muslim & the Home minister a Hindu**
- **Job sector would offer equal facilities**

Reactions

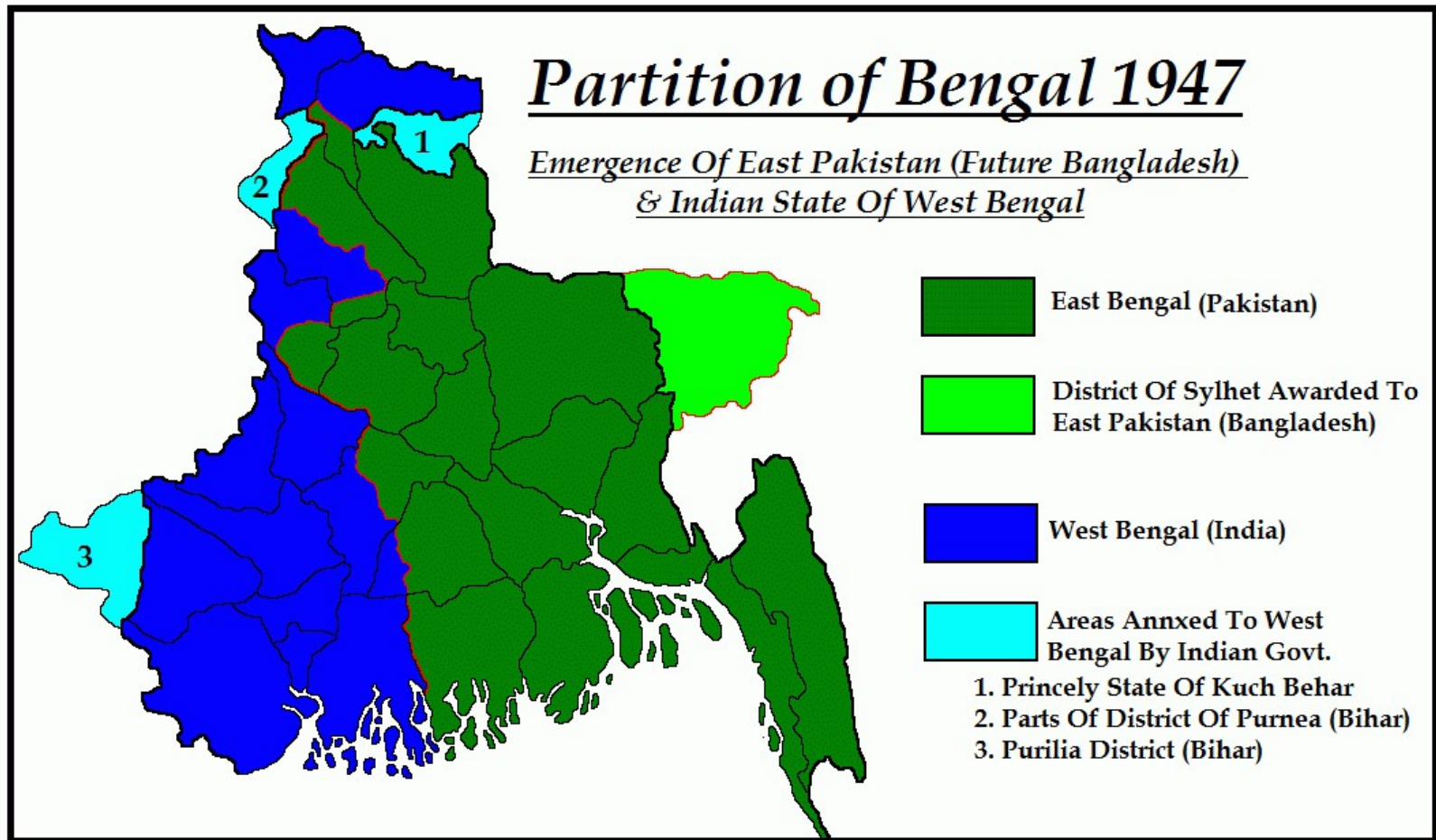
- Congress & League leaders denounced the scheme
- Reactions of the Indian National Congress
- Muslim league reactions
- The British reactions
- Activities of the Hindu Mahasabha
- Activities of the business class of Calcutta
- Mountbatten was in favour of congress

Reasons for failure


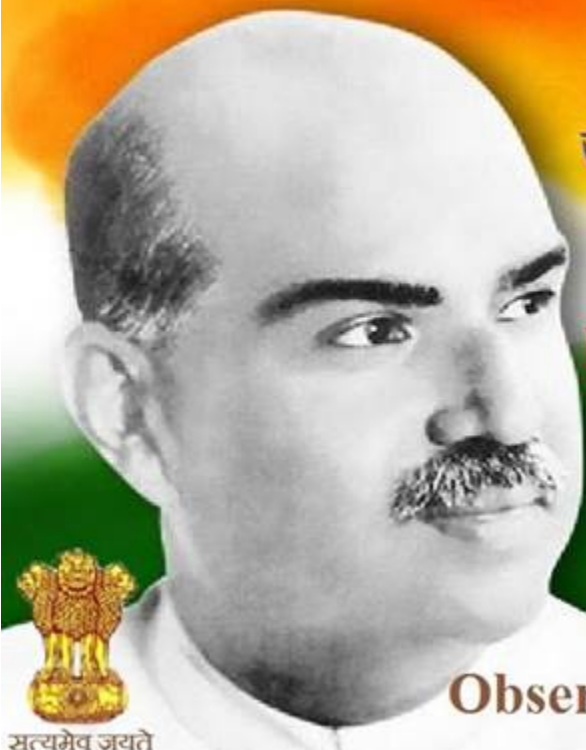
- Inadequate share in Bengal Government (1937-47)
- Distribution of population of Bengal was on communal line
- Absence of good inter-communal relationships : riots
- The proposal has come too late
- Veto of the congress high command
- Had no mass appeal
- Hindu majority districts decided by 58 votes to 21 that Bengal should be partitioned
- Muslim majority districts decided by 106 to 35 that Bengal should be united

- East Bengal got 63.80% land and 64.86% population
- Ratio of Hindus & Muslims was 29.17 : 70.83 where as in West Bengal 74.99 : 25.01
- Some Muslim majority districts have been merged with West Bengal
- Khulna and Hill Tracts have been merged with East Bengal


Partition of Bengal 1947







ড. শ্যামাপ্রসাদ মুখার্জী
~ পশ্চিম বঙ্গের স্রষ্টা
Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee
~ **The Creator of West Bengal**
২০ জুন পশ্চিম বঙ্গ দিবস পালন করুন
Observe 20th June as West Bengal Day



सत्यमेव जयते

26/6



Role of Bengali Muslims in formation of Pakistan State

- Election of 1937
- Bengali self-determination was the Lahore Resolution in 1940
- The resolution initially called for the creation of a sovereign state in the "Eastern Zone" of British India
- Election of 1946
- Bengali Muslims voted overwhelmingly for the Muslim League in 1946
- Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy
- Abul Hashim strengthened the Muslim League in Bengal
- Maulana Bhashani devoted himself to Pakistan movement