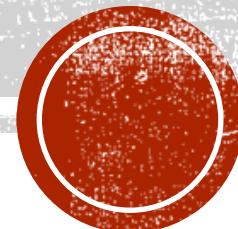


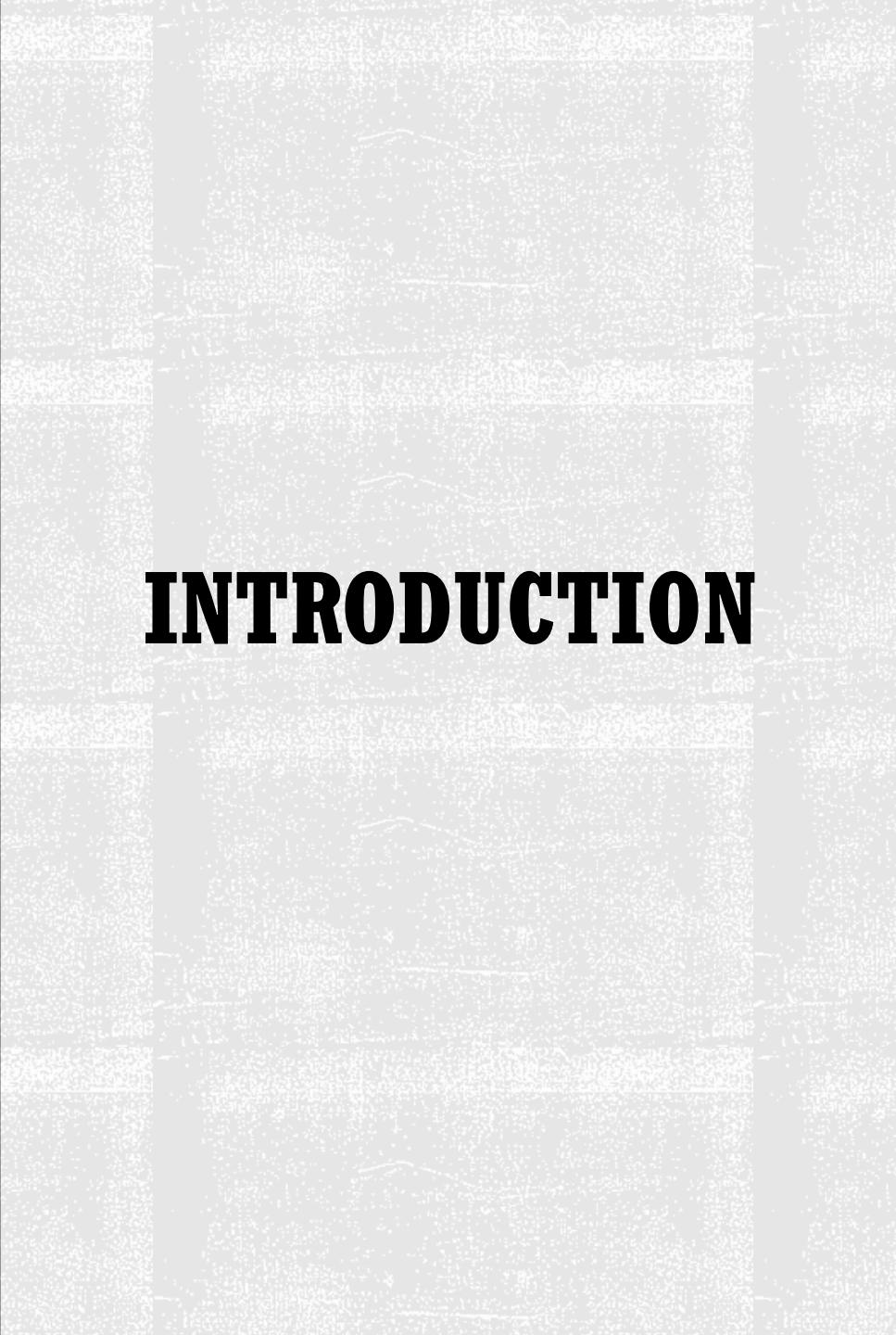


AROR UNIVERSITY
OF ART, ARCHITECTURE,
DESIGN & HERITAGE,
SUKKUR, SINDH

LAHORE RESOLUTION 1940

Habib Ali

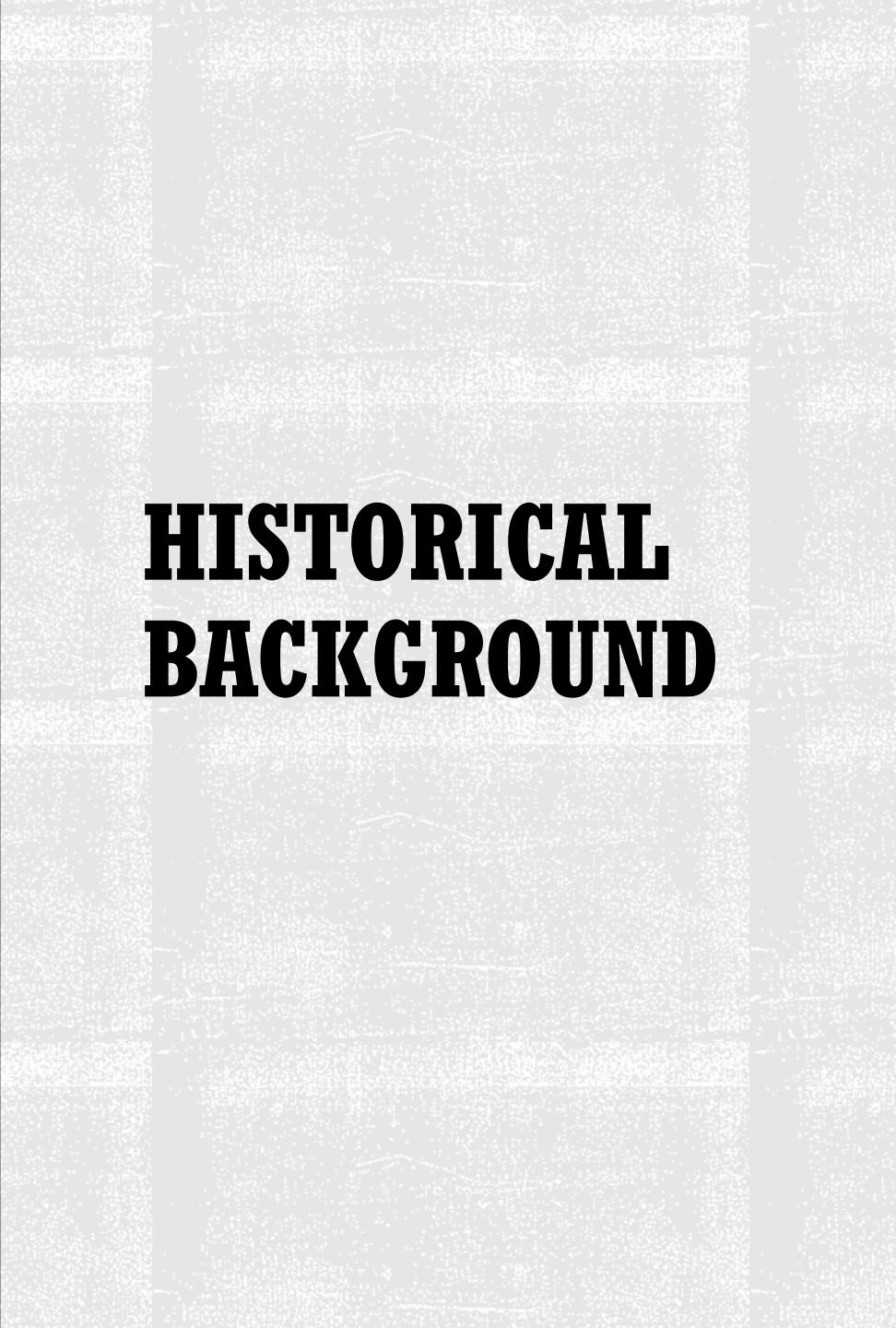




INTRODUCTION

- The Lahore Resolution, also called the **Pakistan Resolution**, was passed on **23rd March 1940** at the **annual session of the All-India Muslim League (AIML)** in Lahore.
- A landmark event that gave a **clear political direction** to Indian Muslims.
- It transformed the **idea of Pakistan** from vision into a **formal political demand**.





HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- **Failure of Hindu-Muslim unity:**
 - After the Nehru Report (1928) and Congress policies, Muslims felt marginalized.
- **1937 Elections:**
 - AIML performed poorly but learned the importance of mass mobilization.
 - Congress's policies in Muslim-minority provinces deepened Muslim grievances.
- **Growing Realization:**
 - Muslims needed a **separate homeland** for their survival as a nation.



THE LAHORE SESSION (MARCH 22– 24, 1940)

- **Venue:**
 - Minto Park (now Iqbal Park), Lahore.
- **Presided by:**
 - Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- **Main Mover of Resolution:**
 - A.K. Fazlul Haq (Premier of Bengal).
 - Attended by thousands of Muslim leaders, intellectuals, and common people.



MAIN POINTS OF THE RESOLUTION

- No constitutional plan would be workable unless approved by Muslims.
- Muslim-majority areas in the **North-West (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP, Balochistan)** and the **East (Bengal, Assam)** should be grouped into “**independent states**.”
- Muslims should have **full autonomy** in their homelands.
- Protection of minority rights was guaranteed.



JINNAH'S HISTORIC SPEECH

- Declared that **Hindus and Muslims are two nations** with different religions, cultures, and social orders.
- Famous statement:
- **"The Hindus and the Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs, and literature... To yoke together two such nations under a single state is bound to lead to growing discontent and ultimate destruction."**



ROLE IN THE PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

- Provided a **clear roadmap** for Muslims of India.
- United Muslims under the banner of AIML.
- Marked the **shift from minority rights to demand for independence**.
- Served as the basis of AIML's political struggle in the 1940s.
- Eventually materialized into the creation of **Pakistan in 1947**.



CONCLUSION

- The Lahore Resolution was the **turning point** in the struggle for Pakistan.
- Transformed Muslim aspirations into a **political program**.
- Cemented Quaid-e-Azam's role as the **undisputed leader of Muslims**.
- Without this resolution, the demand for Pakistan might not have become a **mass movement**.



REFERENCES

- Aziz, K.K. *The Making of Pakistan*.
- Jalal, Ayesha. *The Sole Spokesman*.
- Ikram, S.M. *Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan*.
- Waheed-uz-Zaman. *Towards Pakistan*.
- Wolpert, Stanley. *Jinnah of Pakistan*.





Thank you for your time and attention!

**Hopefully, I will see you in the next class. Until
then, take care, & have a great day!**

