**Kulsoom Khurshid**

**SP20-BCS-044**

**ASSIGNMENT # 2**

**Question 1)**

**Answer:**

Pre-Condition before 1940:

* **Bengal Pact, 1923** was an agreement signed to resolve the differences of Hindus and Muslims. Chitta Ranjan Das took the responsibility of strengthening the relations of Hindus and Muslims. He worked hard for it, but unfortunately he died in 1925 due to which this Pact was also rejected even by the people. Thus, the view of Hindu-Muslim unity quenched as the Bengal Pact failed.
* **Nehru Report, 1928** opened the Lucknow pact that came to Muslims in the past and rejected the principles of separate electorate, refused to accept all the objections that the Muslims considered important for their development and survival. It also weakened the relationship of two nations. In response to Nehru Report, **Quaid-e-Azam presented his fourteen points** for Right to Self Determination.
* **Symon Commission Report in 1930** was rejected by political parties. Three consecutive round-table conferences were held in London but no general agreement related to the reservation of seats for minor community was accepted due to which these conferences ended without any decision.
* **Act of 1935**, the British Government introduced a new constitution for the subcontinent in which the provincial autonomy was given priority. But it couldn’t get appreciation from various sectors. Both Congress and Muslim League were not satisfied with this act.
* **The General Elections 1936-1937,** in the elections of 1937 Congress won the majority. After winning, Congress tried to eradicate Muslim’s separate identity. Hindus tried to impose religious restrictions on Muslims, Muslims were not given government jobs, Urdu was replaced by Hindi in schools, the students were forced to salute the portrait of Gandhi, to put Tilak on forehead, forced to sing Bande Mataram. This attitude aroused Muslims to have a separate state. Post Condition after 1940:
* **Cripps Mission 1942,** Sir Stafford mission was rejected by Muslim League as it has not clearly state the partition and formation of separate homeland, Congress and other parties also opposed it for their own reasons. At that time for Muslims to have a separate homeland was the major demand, which was not acceptable for the Congress.
* **Simla Conference in 1945,** to analyze the proposal of Viceroy LordWavel, this conference was held. Five Muslim members were to be included in the Council but the Congress asked for only one Muslim representative and sent Maulana Azad as the representative of the delegation, trying to convince that they represent all the community. Quaid-e-Azam did not accept this and said that Muslim League is the only representatives of Muslims and should nominate all the 5 representatives from it. This issue cannot be resolved by the conference.
* **General election of 1945-1946,** after the failure of Simla conference, Viceroy announced elections. Quaid-e-Azam already said that they do not accept anything other than partition. The elections were organized in two categories, one the central legislative assembly and provincial elections. Congress won in 8 provinces and Muslim League achieved great success and emerges as the only representative party of Muslims by gaining all the reserved seats.

Significance of Lahore Resolution:

Following are the importance of Lahore resolution;

* It is a landmark in history of subcontinent as it decided its future.
* Muslims realize that they cannot live together with Hindus in united India.
* Jinnah identified Muslim’s as separate nation.
* The resolution acceptance strengthened the two-nation theory. Pakistan was based on Muslim nationalism.