***BACKGROUND***

First of all, lets talk about some historical background of Lahore resolution.

If we look back into history, we see that In the all-India context, the muslims were a minority, because They only constituted one fourth of the total Indian population and which was much lesser in number than the majority Hindu community. Numerically which is around 90 millions out the total population of 400 millions.

The Muslims realized that they would become a permanent minority in a democratic system and it would never be possible for them to protect their fundamental rights. So In order to protect their political, social and religious rights they first demanded for separate electorates.

However, as the time passed and the Muslims of India gained some political maturity. They realized that even the right of separate electorates would not be enough and they had to search for some other long term solution. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, being their leader, not only identified the problems, but also worked hard, both physically and mentally.

Jinnah and other Muslim leaders tried their best to come to an agreement with the Hindu leader on this basis and succeeded in concluding the Lucknow Pact.

The **Lucknow Pact** was an agreement that reached between the [Indian National Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Congress) and the [Muslim League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All-India_Muslim_League) at the joint session of both the parties held in [Lucknow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucknow) in December 1916.

It’s enable the Hindus and Muslims to launch the combined Non-cooperation and Khilafat movement against the British rulers.

But the congress leaders afterwards retreated from the Lucknow pact.

Afterwards, Jinnah made several other attempts for an understanding with the congress. But the congress continued uncompromising attitude. They showed no respect to the religious sentiment of the Muslims.

Jinnah also wrote letter to Mahatta Gandhi.

In his letter to Gandhi, Jinnah stated, ‘India is not a nation, nor a country. It is a sub-continent composed of nationalities, Hindus and Muslims being the two major nations.

But Gandhi did not accept this claim.

Actually the Muslims people and Muslims leaders feared that the educations program of the Congress was designed to subvert their religion and Muslims culture. And if this happening continuously it would never be possible for them to protect their fundamental rights.

***DEMAND FOR SEPARATE STATE***

Now let’s talk about the demand for separate state of Muslim.

The mistreatment of the Muslim community by the Congress continued and still jinnah demand for separate homelands for Muslims of India and state two nation theory.

Also, Some political thinkers had advocated the idea of partitioning India and forming a separate Muslim Stat. In 1924 Lala Lajpat Ray of the Punjab suggested partition of India. By giving the reason, he said, “I am not afraid of the seven crores of Musalmans. But I think the seven crores in Hindustan plus the armed hosts of Afghanistan, Central Asia, Arabia, Mesopotamia and Turkey will be irresistible.

The Muslims Political thinkers suggested three types of constitutional scheme for the solution of Hindu-Muslim Problem.

The are –

1. The most prevailing scheme was to constitute a Muslim state in North-Western India. This scheme remained silent about the Muslim majority province of Bengal.
2. The second scheme was two independent Muslim States, one in North-Western India and another in Eastern India comprising Bengal and some parts of Assam.
3. The third scheme suggested a federation of autonomous zones with minimum power at the center.

The idea of partitioning India into Hindu and Muslim states gathered momentum in 1939. The statements of Jinnah and resolutions of the Muslim League pointed to this solution of the constitutional problem of India.

In a press interview to the Manchester Guardan in 1939, Jinnah expressed that the Muslims of India wanted to be free and develop its own political, economic, social and cultural institutions according their own genius.

In an article to the Time and Tide, in January 1940, Junnah wrote that the Hindu and Muslims were two different nations and both must share the governance of their common motherland.

At lucknow session on 15 october 1937 the Muslim League had accepted the scheme of federation.

The congress leaders felt it necessary to revise the objective and interests of the Muslims and other minorities.

Later on, The president with the concurrence set up a sub committee to study various constitutional schemes. The member of the sub-committee were:

1. M. A. Jinnah (who was the president of this sub committee).
2. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.
3. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan.
4. Syed Abdul Aziz.
5. Sir Abdullah Haroon.
6. Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin
7. Abdul Matin Chouduri.
8. Sardar Aurangzeb Khan.
9. Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.

Actually sub committee was full of khan, I don’t know why!!!

***Lahore Session: Role of the Bengal Leaders***

Some of the leaders claimed themselves’ to be the actual author of the resolution. Abdullah Haroon considered that the resolution was drafted in the light of an outline placed by him in the hands of Jinnah in 1940. But Jinnah never acknowledged it. Fazlul Haq also believed that it was he who drafted and moved the lahore Resolution.

Fazlul Haq was a curious men of his own brand of secular nationalism. Fazlul haq who while serving actively as the secretary of Bengal Muslim League and later as the president of all India Muslim League in 1916. He also led all India Khilafat conference in 1920 and served as the education minister of Bengal in 1924.

Fazlul Haq also represented Bengali Muslims at the Round table conferences, and also became the first Muslim Mayor of Kolkata.

In 22 march 1940, Fazlul Haq was hailed with the slogans of “Shere Bangla Zindabad” by the gathered people when he arrived at Lahore station. Even Jinna had to stop his speech as all the audience gave a standing ovation to Fazlul Haq with the slogan of Shere Bangla zindabad. Jinnah resumed his speech by saying, “When tiger appears, the lamb must give way.”