**Pakistan Resolution**

**What was the Pakistan Resolution? Write down its three points and what was the Hindu reaction after it had passed in the meeting?**

Quaid-e presided over the Historic annual session (27t of All India Muslim League, held in Minto Park (now called lqbal Park) in Lahore (22 to 24 March, 1940). A resolution, presented by Maulvi Fazal-ul- (Sher-e- Bengal) a renowned Bengali leader was passed. The Muslims set the clear goal on that historic day.

**Background of Pakistan Resolution:**

The Muslim leaders were worried about national future, ever since the Muslims lost the war of Independence 1857. The only goal before the leaders was to provide peaceful, safe and graceful environment to the Muslim nation. The future looked bleak and unsatisfactory. The presence of Hindu majority on the soil of British India was the root cause of their worries. Different leaders presented different suggestions.

C.R. Das, Lala Lajpat Ral, John Wright and the iron man of Russia, Joseph Stalin, anticipated the division of India. Allama lqbal in his presidential address at the annual session of All India Muslim League in 1930, declared that the establishment of a separate state in the North West of the sub-continent for the Muslims, the goal of the Muslim nation, As a student of Cambridge University, Chaudhry Rehmat All, distributed a pamphlet among the participants of Round Table Conference in 1932. The title of the pamphlet was „Now or Never‟, in which he suggested the division of the sub-continent into a few states.

The Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in its annual Session of 1938 and demanded partition into Hindu India and Muslim India. Syed Hassan Riaz wrote that the Quaid had made up his strong mind to have a separate state for the Muslims in 1930 and till 1940 he kept on preparing the minds of the Muslims.

**Presidential Address of Quaid-e-Azam**

The Quaid-e-Azam in his presidential address clearly indicated the direction of Muslim struggle. He said, Muslims, by any definition of the word, a nation and possesses their separate culture, social and religious system and sound traditions. The sub-continent is not one country and Hindu Muslim issue is an international issue. It is not an issue of communal nature. The solution of the problem lies in the creation of more than one state in South Asia.

**The rights of the Muslims will be un-safeing undivided India.**

Partition of a land into two or more than two states is not an unprecedented idea. The Iberian Peninsula was divided into Spain and Purtagal, Ireland was separated from United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia came into existence, because of partition. Referring to all such examples, he asked for the partition of British India. He termed it logical and just.

**Basic point of the Resolution:**

The contiguous units in different areas to be redemarcated as such that Muslim majority areas of North East and North West be established as independent Muslim states. No scheme other than partition of the Sub-continent will be accepted.

After the partition the rights of the Muslim minority will be protected, and suitable arrangements will be made for this purpose.

**Hindu Reaction:**

Immediately after the passing of the resolution, the Hindu journalists and leaders expressed their resentment. They rejected the demand and they ridiculed it. It was declared impracticable. Gandhi and Nehru, in particular, criticized it and turned it down in harsh words.

The Muslim League called it the Lahore Resolution but the Hindu press ironically termed it as the P Resolution. The Muslim leaders adopted the new term. The resolution was, later on, called the Pakistan Resolution in all quarters.

**Reaction of the Muslim Theologists:**

A large number of theologists were, reluctant to support the demand for partition. Only a few of them Uke Maulana Shabir Ahmed Usmani, Maulana Zafar Ahmed Ansari, Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi and some others supported the leaders of the Muslim League.

**Reaction of the British:**

The British press did not pay much attention.

**Conclusion**

This was the first decisive step towards the achievement of a separate homeland. After this firm decision, only in sovot yours the Muslims got a separate state of their own. That is why we can say this resolution was the height of the struggle.