

# 11 Lecture - PAK301

## Important Subjective

**Who initiated the Lahore Resolution, 1940?**

**Answer:** Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

**When and where was the Lahore Resolution adopted?**

**Answer:** The Lahore Resolution was adopted on March 23, 1940, during the annual session of the All India Muslim League held in Lahore, British India.

**What was the main demand of the Lahore Resolution?**

**Answer:** The main demand of the Lahore Resolution was the establishment of an independent state for Muslims in regions where they were in a majority, in order to safeguard their religious, social, and economic rights.

**How did the Lahore Resolution differ from previous demands of the Muslim League?**

**Answer:** The Lahore Resolution marked a departure from the previous demands of the Muslim League, as it called for the creation of a separate state for Muslims, instead of seeking increased representation and protection of minority rights within a united India.

**What was the reaction of Hindu leaders and the Indian National Congress to the Lahore Resolution?**

**Answer:** The Lahore Resolution was opposed by some Hindu leaders and the Indian National Congress, who saw it as a threat to the idea of a united India.

**What is the significance of the Lahore Resolution in Pakistan's history?**

**Answer:** The Lahore Resolution is considered a landmark event in Pakistan's history, as it laid the foundation for the creation of the state of Pakistan in 1947 and symbolized the aspirations of the Muslim community for self-determination and political representation.

**How is the Lahore Resolution commemorated in Pakistan?**

**Answer:** The Lahore Resolution is commemorated every year on March 23 as Pakistan Day, a national holiday in Pakistan, to honor its significance in the struggle for independence and the establishment of Pakistan as a sovereign state.

**Who were some of the prominent Muslim leaders who supported the Lahore Resolution?**

**Answer:** Some of the prominent Muslim leaders who supported the Lahore Resolution were Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Choudhary Rahmat Ali, and others.

**What principles were emphasized in the Lahore Resolution?**

**Answer:** The Lahore Resolution emphasized the principles of federalism, protection of the rights of religious, linguistic, and cultural minorities, and the recognition of autonomous states in Muslim-majority areas of British India.

**How did the Lahore Resolution impact the political landscape of British India?**

**Answer:** The Lahore Resolution galvanized the Muslim community, created a sense of political unity, and set the stage for the eventual creation of Pakistan. It marked a significant turning point in the struggle for independence and had a profound impact on the political landscape of the Indian subcontinent.