

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুসলিম লীগ ব্যবস্থাপক সভার সদস্যদের সভায় এক পাকিস্তান প্রতিষ্ঠার প্রস্তাব। প্রস্তাবকঃ শহীদ সোহরাওয়ার্দী	ইন রেট্রসপেকশান: আবুল হসিম পৃষ্ঠা-১৭৯	৯ই এপ্রিল ১৯৪৬

The Delhi Resolution 1946*

(Text of the Resolution as adopted in the Legislators' Convention held at Anglo- Arabic College, Delhi, on April 9, 1946, popularly known as Delhi Resolution Mover: Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy of Bengal.)

"Whereas in this vast sub-continent of India 100 million Muslims are adherents of a Faith which regulates every department of their life, educational, social, economic and political, which is not confined merely to spiritual doctrines and tenets or rituals and ceremonies, and which stands in sharp contrast to the exclusive nature of the Hindu Dharma and Philosophy which has fostered and maintained for thousands of years a rigid caste system resulting in the degradation of 60 million human beings to the position of untouchables, creation, if unnatural barriers between man and man and superimposition of social and economic inequalities on a large body of the people of the country, and which threatens to reduce Muslims, Christians and other minorities to the status of irredeemable Helots, socially and economically;

"Whereas the Hindu Caste System is a direct negation of nationalism, equality, democracy and all the noble ideals that Islam stands for:

"Whereas different historical backgrounds, traditions, cultures, social and economic orders of the Hindus and the Muslims made impossible the evolution of single Indian nation inspired by common aspirations and ideals and whereas after centuries they still remain two distinct major nations;

"Whereas soon after the introduction by the British of the policy of setting up political institutions in India on lines of Western Democracies based on a majority rule which means that the majority of the nation or society could impose its will on the majority of the other nation or society in spite of their opposition as amply demonstrated during the two and half years' regime of Congress Governments in the Hindu Majority provinces under the government of India Act 1935, when the Muslims were subjected to untold harassments and oppressions as a result of which they were convinced of the futility and ineffectiveness of the so called safeguards provided in the constitution and in the instrument of Instructions to the Governors and were driven to the irresistible conclusion that in a United India Federation, if established, the Muslims, even in Muslim majority provinces, could meet with no better fate and their rights and interests could never be adequately protected against the perpetual Hindu majority at the Centre;

* লাহোর প্রস্তাব 'States of Pakistan' বা একাধিক পাকিস্তানের কথা বলা হয়েছে। এই প্রস্তাবের মাধ্যমে 'States' শব্দ পরিবর্তন করে 'State' বা একটি পাকিস্তান করা হয়।

"Whereas the Muslims are convinced that with a view to saving Muslim India from the domination of the Hindus and in order to afford them full scope to develop themselves according to their genius it is necessary to constitute a sovereign independent state comprising Bengal and Assam in the North East zone and the Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces, Sind and Baluchistan in the North-West zone:

This convention of the Muslim League Legislators of India Central and Provincial, after careful consideration hereby declares that the Muslim nation will never submit to any constitution for a United India and will never participate in any single constitution- making machinery set up for the purpose and any formula devised by the British Government for transferring power from the British to the people of India, which does not conform to the following just and equitable principles calculated to maintain internal peace and tranquility in the country will not contribute to the solution of the Indian problem:

(1) That the Zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the North-East, and the Punjab, the NWFP, Sind and Baluchistan in the North-West of India, namely the Pakistan Zones, where the Muslims are a dominant majority, be constituted into one sovereign independent state and that an unequivocal undertaking be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay.

(2) That two separate constitution-making bodies be set up by the people of Pakistan and Hindustan for the purpose of framing their respective Constitutions.

(3) That the minorities in Pakistan and Hindustan be provided with safeguards on the line of the All India Muslim League Resolution passed on the 23rd March, 1940 at Lahore.

(4) That the acceptance of the Muslim League demand for Pakistan and its implementation without delay are the *sine-qua-non* for the Muslim League co-operation and participation in the formation of an interim Government at the Centre.

This convention further emphatically declares that any attempt to impose a constitution on a United India basis or to force any interim arrangement at the Centre, contrary to the Muslim demand will leave the Muslims no alternative but to resist such imposition by all possible means for their survival and national existence.
