



RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

From April 1942 to May 1943.

Published by

(Nawabzada) LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, M. A. (Oxon)

M. L. A. (Central) Barrister-At-Law.

Honorary Secretary, All India Muslim League.

CONTENTS

	Page.
1. Working Committee Meeting Resolutions from the 27th of March to the 11th of April 1942 ..	1
2. Working Committee Meeting Resolutions dated the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of August 1942.	9
3. Working Committee Meeting Resolutions dated the 8th of November 1942	17
4. Council Meeting Resolutions dated 9th of November 1942	19
5. Council Meeting Resolutions dated 7th of March 1943	23
6. Working Committee Resolution dated the 23rd of April 1943	25
7. Council Meeting Resolutions dated the 23rd of April 1943	27
8. Delhi Annual Session Resolution dated the 24th, 25th & 26th of April 1943	29

out their moral obligations and pledges given to the Musalmans and other sections of the peoples of India from time to time but also to force the Musalmans to submit and surrender to Congress terms and dictation. Ever since the beginning of the war and even prior to that the sole objective of Congress policy has been either to cajole or to coerce the British Government into surrendering power to the Congress—a Hindu body with a microscopic following of other communities—in utter suppression of one hundred millions of Musalmans, besides millions of other peoples of this vast sub-continent of India. While claiming the right of self-determination for "India", which is a mere Congress euphemism for a Hindu majority, it has persistently opposed the right of self-determination for the Moslem nation to decide and determine their own destiny.

On May 1, 1942, the All India Congress Committee by their resolution emphatically repudiated the Muslim League demand for the right of self-determination for Muslims and thus closed the door for the settlement of the communal problem, which is a condition precedent to the attainment of the freedom and independence of India. The Congress had also recognized this as an indispensable condition and had therefore made it a prominent plank in the Congress programme for over 20 years, but by their recent decisions have suddenly thrown it overboard and substituted the fantastic theory that the solution of the Hindu Muslim problem can only follow the withdrawal of British power from India.

The negotiations of Sir Stafford Cripps with the Congress broke down not on the issue of independence but because of the refusal of the British Government to hand over the Muslims and the minorities to the tender mercies of the Congress. Any acquiescence in this on

**Text of Resolutions of the meetings of the Working
Committee of the All India Muslim League held
from the 27th of March to the 11th of April
1942 at New Delhi and Allahabad.**

**Mr. M.A. Jinnah presided at all the
meetings.**

Resolution. No. 1.

Resolved that the ban imposed on the following persons disqualifying them from becoming members of the All India Muslim League or any of its branches be forthwith lifted:—

Begum Hamida Momen M.L.C.
Mr. Mukhlessurrahman M.L.C.
Mr. Kader Bukhsh M.L.C.

Resolution No. 2.

The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League have given their most earnest and careful consideration to the announcement made by Mr. Churchill, the British Prime Minister, in the House of Commons on the 11th of March 1942 and the Draft Declaration of the War Cabinet of His Majesty's Government regarding the future of India and also the interim proposals, during the critical period which now faces India, for the immediate participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country.

The Committee appreciate that the British Prime Minister, in his pronouncement, made it clear that the

co-operation with other parties, to shoulder the responsibility for running the administration and mobilizing the resources of the country for the war effort and for the defence of India if a real share in the power and authority of the Government at the Centre and in the provinces is conceded within the framework of the present constitution, and in pursuance of this policy the Muslim League accepted the underlying principles of the August offer of 1940 of the British Government.

But the Government, in implementing the offer, nullified the essential principles of it and so made it impossible for the Muslim League to co-operate with the Government on honourable terms. In spite of the fact that the British Government had spurned the offer of co-operation of the Muslim League, under the imminent shadow of the Japanese menace the Muslim League once again reiterated their offer by their resolution of December 27, 1941, in the following words:—

“In view of the fact that the entry of Japan in the war on the side of Axis powers has brought the danger much closer to India and has forced into greater prominence the question of the defence of India, the Working Committee consider it necessary to reiterate that the Muslim League from the very beginning has expressed its willingness to share the responsibility of defence of the country as is evident from the stand taken by the President of the All India Muslim League as far back as November 1939.”

“The Working Committee once more declare that they are ready and willing as before to shoulder the burden of defence of the country, singly or in co-operation with other parties, on the basis that a real share and

of remote possibility and is purely illusory.

(2) In the Draft Declaration a constitution-making body has been proposed with the primary object of creating one Indian Union. So far as the Muslim League is concerned, it has finally decided that the only solution of India's constitutional problem is the partition of India into independent zones, and it will, therefore, be unfair to the Musalmans to compel them to enter such a constitution-making body, whose main object is the creation of a new Indian Union. With conditions as they are, it will be not only futile but on the contrary may exacerbate bitterness and animosity amongst the various elements in the country.

Besides, the machinery which has been proposed for the creation of the constitution-making body, namely, that it will consist of members elected by the newly elected Lower Houses of the eleven provinces, upon the cessation of hostilities, as a single Electoral College by the system of proportional representation, is a fundamental departure from the right of the Musalmans, hitherto enjoyed by them, to elect their representatives by means of separate electorates, which is the only sure way in which true representatives of the Musalmans can be chosen.

The constitution-making body will take decisions by a bare majority on all questions of most vital and paramount character involved in the framing of the constitution, which is a departure from the fundamental principles of justice and contrary to constitutional practice so far followed in the various countries and Dominions; and the Musalmans, by agreeing to this will,

Moslems of India to establish sovereign States in the zones which are their homelands and where they are in a majority.

The Working Committee are fully convinced that Pakistan is the only solution of India's constitutional problem and is in complete consonance with justice and fair play to the two great nations—Moslems and Hindus—inhabiting this vast sub-continent; whereas if the Congress demand is accepted it would bring the 100 millions of Muslims under the yoke of a Hindu Raj which must inevitably result either in anarchy and chaos or complete strangulation and annihilation of Muslim India and all that Islam stands for. The Muslim League, as it has been repeatedly made clear, stands not only for Pakistan and the freedom of Muslims but also for the freedom and independence of Hindustan and Hindus.

The Muslim League, has been and is ready and willing to consider any proposals and negotiate with any party on a footing of equality for the setting up of a provisional Government of India in order to mobilize the resources of the country for the purpose of the defence of India and successful prosecution of the war provided the demands of Muslim India, as indicated above, are conceded unequivocally.

In these circumstances the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League, after anxious and careful consideration, call upon the Muslims to abstain from any participation in the movement initiated by the Congress and to continue to pursue their normal peaceful life. The Working Committee hope that no attempt shall be made from any quarter to intimidate, coerce, molest or interfere in any manner with the normal life of the Muslims, otherwise the Muslims will be compelled to

demand a plebiscite of the adult male population." In this connection it must be emphasised that in the provinces where the Musalmans are in a majority, as in the case of the major provinces of Bengal and the Punjab, they are in a minority in the Legislative Assemblies; and in the Assemblies of Sind and the North-West Frontier Province, the total number, namely, sixty and fifty respectively, is so small and the weightage given to the non-Muslims so heavy that it can be easily manipulated and a decision under such conditions cannot be the true criterion of ascertaining the real opinion of the Musalmans of those provinces.

As regards the suggested plebiscite in the provinces in which the Musalmans are in a majority, in the event of the requisite majority not being available in the Legislative Assemblies, the procedure laid down is that reference shall be made to the whole adult population of the provinces and not to the Musalmans alone, which is to deny them the inherent right to self determination.

(4) With regard to the Indian States, it is the considered opinion of the Committee that it is a matter for them to decide whether to join or not to join or form a Union.

(5) With regard to the treaties to be negotiated between the Crown and the Indian Union or Unions, the proposals do not indicate as to what would happen in case of disagreement on the terms between the contracting parties, nor is there any provision made as to what would be the procedure when there is a difference of opinion in negotiating a revision of treaty arrangements with the Indian States in the new

shall be grouped together to constitute Independent States as Muslim Free National Homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign;

“That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the above mentioned units and regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them;

“That in other parts of India where the Musalmans are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.”

is unequivocally accepted and the right of the Musalmans to self-determination is conceded by means of a machinery which will reflect the true verdict of Muslim India, it is not possible for the Muslim League to accept any proposal or scheme regarding the future.

(Nawabzada) LIAQUAT ALI KHAN,
M.A., (Oxon) M.L.A., (Central),
Honorary Secretary,
ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

cases and make representation to the provincial Governments concerned for redressing the wrong and if they fail in their efforts to have justice done, to report the matter to the Honorary Secretary of the All India Muslim League for proper action.

(Nawabzada) LIAQUAT ALI KHAN,
M.A., (Oxon) M.L.A. (Central),
Honorary Secretary,
ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Text of the Resolutions of the meeting of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League held on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of August 1942 at Mr. M. A. Jinnah's residence, Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay, under the Presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Resolution No. 1.

The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League places on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon and convey their heartfelt sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

The Muslim League has lost one of its foremost loyal members and Muslim India a zealous and sincere worker in the cause of Islam.

Resolution No. 2.

"The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League, having given their deep and anxious consideration to the present political development in the country, deplore the decision arrived at by the All India Congress Committee on August 8, 1942, to launch an "open rebellion" by resorting to the mass civil disobedience movement in pursuance of their objective of establishing Congress Hindu domination in India which has resulted in lawlessness and considerable destruction of life and property.

It is the considered opinion of the Working Committee that this movement is directed not only to coerce the British Government into handing over power to a Hindu oligarchy and thus disabling them from carrying

Resolution No. 5.

This meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League strongly condemns the aggressive and provocative behaviour of the Kashmere National Conference Party in attacking Muslims on Id day at Srinagar, as also the attitude of the Kashmere officials who connived at the excesses committed by the Nationalists and took no adequate steps to check the ensuing unrest or to protect the life and property of peaceful citizens.

This meeting of Council of the All India Muslim League is of opinion that this highly improper behaviour of the Kashmere National Conference party and the attitude of the Kashmere Officials concerned is clearly aimed at undermining and crushing the perfectly legitimate attempt of the Kashmere Muslims to organize themselves under the banner of the Muslim Conference and is bound to lead on serious repercussions among the Muslims of India. This Council therefore, warns the Kashmere authorities against pursuing their policy against the Muslim Conference and its organisers, and demands firstly, that suitable steps be taken at once to punish the aggressors, to help the aggrieved and to take proper action against the officials who failed to do their duty, and secondly, that an impartial commission of enquiry be appointed without delay to enquire into the cause and results of the recent disturbances and to make recommendation with a view to preventing their recurrence and generally to helping the Muslims fully to pursue their rightful and legitimate activities in the state.

This meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League urges upon the Government of India to warn the Kashmere Government against pursuing a policy which

the part of the British would have been strenuously resisted by the minorities and particularly by the Muslim nation, with memories of tyranny in the Congress governed provinces still fresh and vivid in their minds.

Balked in their effort to cajole Sir Stafford Cripps to agree to the transfer of power to the Congress caucus, they decided upon a slogan—"Quit India"—accompanied by the threat of mass civil disobedience. This slogan is mere camouflage and what is really aimed at is supreme control of the government of the country by the Congress.

The Muslims are not a whit less insistent on freedom for the country and the achievement of independence of the people of India, which is the creed of the All India Muslim League. They are, however, firmly convinced that the present Congress movement is not directed for securing the independence of all the constituent elements in the life of the country but for the establishment of a Hindu Raj and to deal a death blow to the Muslim goal of Pakistan.

The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League note with dissatisfaction the attitude and policy of the British Government towards the national aspirations of 100 millions of Muslims of India. While the Congress aims at ignoring and suppressing the Muslim demand, the Working Committee regret that the British Government have been unresponsive to the Muslim League offer of co-operation. The appeasement of the Congress has been the central pivot of the Government's policy with barren and sterile results and has now culminated in open defiance of law and order.

Since the commencement of hostilities the Muslim League has been ready and willing, either singly or in

Further, this meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League in accordance with its policy to stand by its Muslim brothers, hereby calls upon the British Government to honour their pledges and do justice to the Arabs of Palestine. This meeting also assures its Arab brethren in Palestine, that Muslim India will stand by them in their fight for their rights against the domination of international Jewery.

Note.

Nos 5,6, and 8, of the Agenda and items Nos 1, 2 (1) 3 and 4 of the Supplementary Agenda were not placed before the Council.

(Nawabzada) LIAQUAT ALI KHAN,
M.A., (Oxon) M.L.A. (Central),
Honorary Secretary,
ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

responsibility is given in the authority of the Government at the Centre and the provinces within the framework of the present constitution, but without prejudice to the major political issues involved in the framing of the future constitution."

The British Government completely ignored the offer of the Muslim League. While the proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps virtually conceded the Congress demands of the right of secession from the British Commonwealth of Nations and forming of a constituent Assembly with a preponderantly Hindu majority for the framing of the post war constitution, they merely recognized the possibility of establishing Pakistan supposed to be implicit in the non-accession scheme.

The Working Committee are definitely of the opinion that if the Moslem masses are to be roused to intensify the war effort with all the sacrifices that are involved it is only possible provided they are assured that it would lead to the realization of the goal of Pakistan. The Muslim League therefore calls upon the British Government to come forward without further delay with an unequivocal declaration guaranteeing to the Moslems the right of self-determination and to pledge themselves that they will abide by the verdict of a plebiscite of Musalmans and give effect to the Pakistan scheme in consonance with the basic principles laid down by the Lahore resolution of the All-India Muslim League passed in March, 1940.

Having regard to the oft-repeated declaration of the United Nations to secure and guarantee the freedom and independence of the smaller nations of the world, the Working Committee invite the immediate attention of the United Nations to the demand of 100 millions of

"The Council of the All-India Muslim League resolves that in order to organise the Mussalmans especially the masses more effectively and to impart to them a sound and acute political consciousness and training, and also to bring about a greater solidarity and contact between the Muslims of various provinces a committee known as the Muslim Mass Organisation Committee be formed with its central office at Delhi.

This committee should undertake the following work :—

1. It should help the provincial Leagues to expand and improve their organization.
2. It should produce literature useful to the aims and ideals of the Muslim League for the masses as well as for intelligentsia.
3. It should send missions and organise mass campaigns for the propagation of the Muslim League ideals.
4. It should bring about more contact and solidarity between the Mussalmans of all parts of India."

(Nawabzada) LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

M.A., (Oxon) M.L.A. (Central),

Honorary Secretary.

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

offer resistance and adopt all such measures as may be necessary for the protection of their life, honour and property."

Resolution No. 3.

Resolved that the Budget as presented from the 1st of April 1942 upto the 31st of March 1943 be sanctioned.

(Nawabzada) LIAQUAT ALI KHAN,
M.A., (Oxon) M.L.A., (Central),
Honorary Secretary,
All India Muslim League.

**Text of resolutions of the meeting of the Working
Committee of the All India Muslim League
held on the 8th of November 1942 at
Gul-i-Rana, New Delhi.
Mr. M. A. Jinnah Presided.**

Resolution No 1.

The Working Committee regret that the Sind Muslim League Party in the Legislative Assembly and the executive of the Sind Provincial Muslim League failed to carry out the instructions of the President regarding the formation of the Ministry in Sind according to the power conferred upon him by resolution No. 22, of the Working Committee passed on October 2 1939, but in view of the further developments that have taken place since October 1942, the whole matter is entrusted to a committee consisting of Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Chairman, Hon'ble Mr, Husain Imam, Sir Nazimuddin, Choudhri Khaliquzzaman Saheb and Qazi Mohammad Isa Saheb to take such action in the matter as it may think proper.

Resolution No. 2.

The attention of the Working Committee has been drawn to a number of cases where collective fines have been imposed or have been realised from the Muslims, who on the admission of Government themselves have kept themselves aloof as a community from the Civil Disobedience Movement that has been started by Congress. This action of some of the Provincial Governments is not in consonance with the policy of the Government as the Muslim League understands it. The various provincial Muslim Leagues are hereby asked to collect such

(28)

3. It should send missions and organise mass campaigns for the propagation of the Muslim League ideals.
4. It should bring about more contact and solidarity between the Mussalmans of all parts of India."

(Nawabzada) LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

M.A., (Oxon) M.L.A. (Central),

Honorary Secretary,

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

**Text of resolutions of the meeting of the Council of
the All India Muslim League, held on the 9th of
November 1942 at the Anglo Arabic College
Hall, Delhi under the Presidentship of
Mr. M. A. Jinnah.**

Resolution No. 1.

The Council of the All India Muslim League places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Haji Sir Abdula Haroon, Maulana Qumar Shah Saheb, and Maulana Shah Ghulam Mohiuddin Saheb. Their death at this juncture is a great loss to the Muslim League and the Muslim India has lost sincere and zealous workers in the cause of Islam. The Council expresses its deep sympathy with the members of the bereaved families.

Resolution No. 2.

Resolved that the resolutions of the Working Committee passed at the meetings held in April, August and November 1942, be approved.

Resolution No. 3.

Resolved that Khan Bahadur Mr. Momen and Mr. Mahboob should continue as joint Secretaries till the next Annual Sessions of the All India Muslim League.

Resolution No. 4.

Resolved that the President be authorised to fix date and place for the next Annual Sessions of the All India Muslim League.

It is the considered opinion of this Session of the All India Muslim League that the only solution of the Indian problem in South Africa is the enfranchisement of Indian Settlers there. This Session therefore calls upon the Union Government to refrain from enforcing the bill, convene a Round Table Conference between the Government of India and the Union and arrive at amicable solution of the situation which has arisen.

This Session urges upon the Government of India that in case the Union Government fails to convene a Round Table Conference immediately and enforces the bill they should examine the position with a view to bring into operation forthwith some of the provisions of the Reciprocity Act recently passed by the Indian Legislature.

Proposed by.—Mr. Z. H. Lari, U. P.

Seconded by.—Sir Raza Ali, U. P.

Resolution No. 3.

Whereas the Government is responsible for the supply of the necessities of life to the people of India especially during the war time when the movements of merchandise are controlled entirely by the Government whereas the marked disparity between the prices fixed by the Government for their own purchases and the prices at which the Civil population is forced to buy the same articles is against all sound theories of economics and leads to corruption, black markets and exploitation of the people, whereas the policy of the control as devised and practised by the capitalists, traders and manufacturers in the name of the Government has failed to achieve its purpose and is encouraging

is bound to lead to grave unrest among the Mussalmans at this critical period and to persuade it to adopt instead an attitude of sympathy towards Muslim aspirations.

Resolution No. 6.

Resolved that a committee consisting of Maulana Hasrat Mohani Saheb, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan Saheb M. Abdul Hamid Saheb Qadri, Haji Nawab Jamshaid Ali Khan Saheb and M. Abdul Hamid Saheb (Convener) be appointed to meet the Oversea Member of the Governor General's Executive Council to explore the possibility of necessary arrangements being made for the Haj pligrimage so as to create a sense of satisfaction amongst the Mussalmans and report the result of the discussion to the President.

Resolution No. 7.

This meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League views with great concern the British attitude under the influence of Jewish Machination in still not granting independence to the Arabs of Palestine which Britain had pledged at the time of its great need and stress, during the course of the last great war

This Council of the All India Muslim League regrets that inspite of the British Declaration of fighting for justice and right of all nations to be independent, which they claim as one of their war aims, it is trying to force the Jewish domination over the Arabs against their will, in direct violation of the pledges made in the last war, and the principle it claims to fight for during the present war. This leads us to doubt and suspect the bonafides of the United Nations as to their war aims.

3. The policy of issuing licenses for sale and distribution of food stuff and other necessaries of life to overwhelming non-Muslim dealers and demands that the collective fines realised from Mussalmans be remitted and they may be exempted from the operation of the orders regarding collective security and watch and ward and urges to issue licenses to Muslims dealers in due proportion.

Proposed by.—Syed Zaker Ali Sahib, U. P.

Seconded by.—Hon. Mr. Mahmud Padsha, Madras

Resolution No. 5.

This session of the All India Muslim League deplores the unjustifiable action of the Government in as much as retrospective effect was given to the martial law and the trial by the Martial Law Court of Pir Pagaru and that he was tried by the Martial Law Court instead of normal judicial tribunal of the Land for offences alleged to have been committed before the introduction of martial law in the areas of Sind concerned and that the sentence of death passed against him by such Court was executed.

Proposed by.—Maulana Abdul Hamid Sahib U. P.

Seconded by.—Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan Sahib
M. L. A.

Resolution No. 6.

This Session of the All India Muslim League demands that all properties and treasures belonging or appertaining to the Pir of Pagaru recently confiscated or recovered by the Martial Law authorities as they

Text of Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League, held on the 7th of March 1943, at the Anglo Arabic College Hall, Delhi, under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah

Resolution No. 1.

The Council of the All India Muslim League places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and sad death of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan who rendered very valuable services to the Muslim League and was a member of the Working Committee and this Council for a long time.

The Council expresses its sympathy with the members of the bereaved family in their great loss.

Resolution No. 2.

Resolved that Qaide Azam Mr. M. A. Jinnah be elected President of the All India Muslim League for the next term.

Resolution No. 3.

This meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League approves of the decision of the Sind Provincial Legislative Assembly in endorsing the principle of Pakistan Scheme adopted by the Lahore Resolution of the All India Muslim League on the 23rd of March 1940 and feels confident that before long the other Muslim majority Provinces will follow suit.

Resolution No. 4.

Resolved that the further discussion of the following resolution on the Agenda be postponed till the next meeting of the Council.

vided that they are consistent with the principles, policy and goal of the League or any resolution expressly passed by the Session of the All India Muslim League.

Proposed by.—Mian Bashir Ahmad Saheb, Punjab.

Seconded by.—Bakht Jamal Sahib, N. W. F. P.

Resolution No. 9

This Session of the All India Muslim League views with concern and grave apprehension the failure of the British Government to make an explicit declaration asked for in the resolution passed by the Working committee of the All India Muslim League, in Bombay on the 20th of August 1942, which inter alia says:—

The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League note with dissatisfaction the attitude and policy of the British Government towards the national aspirations of 100 Millions of Muslims of India. While the Congress aims at ignoring and suppressing the Muslim demand, the Working Committee regret that the British Government have been unresponsive to the Muslim League offer of co-operation. The appeasement of the Congress has been the central pivot of the Government's policy with barren and sterile results and has now culminated in open defiance of law and order. Since the commencement of hostilities the Muslim League has been ready and willing either singly or in co-operation with other parties, to shoulder the responsibility for running the administration and mobilizing the resources of the country for the war effort and for the defence of India if a real share in the power and authority of the Government at the Centre and

(25)

Text of Resolutions of the meeting of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League held on the 23rd of April 1943, at Gul-i-Raana, New Delhi. Mr. M.A. Jinnah Presided.

Resolution No. 1.

Resolved that a Committee consisting of Nawab Mohamad Ismail Khan Sahib and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan Sahib be appointed to suggest such changes in the constitution of the All India Muslim League as may be considered necessary in lieu of the experience gained in the working of the constitution.

(Nawabzada) LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

M.A., (Oxon) M.L.A. (Central),

Honorary Secretary,

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The British Government completely ignored the offer of the Muslim League. While the proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps virtually conceded the Congress demands of the right of secession from the British Commonwealth of Nations and forming of a constituent Assembly with a preponderantly Hindu majority for the framing of the post war constitution, they merely recognized the possibility of establishing Pakistan supposed to be implicit in the non-accession scheme,

The Working Committee are definitely of the opinion that if the Muslim masses are to be roused to intensify the war effort with all the sacrifices that are involved it is only possible provided they are assured that it will lead to the realization of the goal of Pakistan. The Muslim League therefore calls upon the British Government to come forward without further delay with an unequivocal declaration guaranteeing to the Muslims the right of self-determination and to pledge themselves that they will abide by the verdict of a plebiscite of Mussalmans and give effect to the Pakistan scheme in consonance with the basis principles laid down by the Lahore resolution of the All India Muslim League passed in March, 1940.

Having regard to the oft-repeated declaration of the United Nations to secure and guarantee the world, the Working Committee invite the immediate attention of the United Nations to the demand of 100 Millions of Muslims of India to establish sovereign states in the zones which are their homelands and where they are in a majority.

The Working Committee are fully convinced that Pakistan is the only solution of India's Constitutional

(27)

**Text of Resolutions passed at the meeting of the
Council of the All India Muslim League, held on
the 23rd of April 1943, at the Anglo Arabic
College Hall, Delhi, under the
presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah**

Resolution No. 1.

Resolved that a Sub-Committee Consisting of Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan Sahib and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan Sahib be appointed to fill up vacancies in the Council of the All India Muslim League.

Resolution No. 2.

Resolved that the following resolution be referred to the subjects Committee for its consideration :—

“The Council of the All-India Muslim League resolves that in order to organise the Mussalmans especially the masses more effectively and to impart to them a sound and acute political consciousness and training, and also to bring about a greater solidarity and contact between the Muslims of various provinces a committee known as the Muslim Mass Organisation Committee be formed with its central office at Delhi.

This committee should undertake the following work :—

1. It should help the Provincial Leagues to expand and improve their organization.
2. It should produce literature useful to the aims and ideals of the Muslim League for the masses as well as for intellegentsia.

That this Session of the All India Muslim League is convinced that the attainment of the cherished goal of Pakistan is only possible by the untiring effort, willing sacrifices and grim determination of the Muslims, and they should therefore do their utmost to acquire the strength requisite for such an undertaking.

Proposed by.—Cho. Khaliqzaman Sahib.

Seconded by.—M. A. Guzdar Sahib Sind.

Supported by.—Col : Khezar Hayat Khan, Punjab.

- .. Maulana Akram Khan Sahib,
Bengal.
- .. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar M. L. A.
(Bombay.)
- .. Kazi Mohamad Isa Sahib,
Baluchistan.
- .. Nawab Sir Mohd. Yausuf, U. P.
- .. Syed Abdur Rauf Shah Sahib, C. P.
- .. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan M. L. A.
Madras.
- .. Sardar Aurangzeb Khan Sahib,
M. L. A. N. W. F. P.
- .. Maulvi Latifur Rahman Sahib,
Behar.
- .. Begam Aizaz Rasul U. P.
- .. Raja Sahib Mahmoodabad U. P.

Resolution No. 10.

Resolved that the following changes be made in the Constitution and Rules of the All India Muslim League.

In clause 11 the following amendment be made

(29)

Text of Resolutions passed at the thirtieth Annual Sessions of the All India Muslim League held at Delhi on the 24th, 25th and 26th of April 1943, under the Presidentship of Mr. M.A. Jinnah.

Resolution No. 1.

(1) This Session of the All India Muslim League places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the said demise of Haji Sir Abdula Haroon. His death at this juncture is a great loss to the Muslim League and the Muslim India has lost a sincere and zealous worker in the cause of Islam. The Session expresses its deep sympathy with the members of the bereaved family.

(3) This Session of the All India Muslim League places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and sad death of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan who rendered very valuable services to the Muslim League and was a member of the Working Committee and the Council for a long time. This Session expresses its sympathy with the members of the bereaved family in their great loss.

(Chair)

Resolution No. 2.

This Session of the All India Muslim League strongly condemns the trading and occupation of land (Transwall) Bill passed by the South African parliament and makes it clear that if the bill assented by the Crown it would lead to the gravest breach between Indian and South African peoples and will go to sap the foundation of the future of the Commonwealth of nations and calls upon the British Government to intervene in the matter immediately.

Bombay.—Miss F. Jinnah, Begum Hafizuddin,
Begum Jairajbhoy, Mrs. Mohd. Husain and
Mrs. Somjee.

C.P.—Begum Siddique Ali Khan, Salimuzzohra
Begum, Mrs. Iftikhar Ali.

Bihar.—Begum Akhtar.

Assam.—Begum Abdul Matin Choudhary.

Sindh.—Lady Haroon, Begum Anwar Hedayat-
ullah, Mrs. Allana.

Baluchistan.—Begum Kazi Isa.

Delhi.—Begum Hussain M. Malik, Anjuman Ara,
Begum, Mrs. Ikramullah, Mrs. Bokhari and
Begum Mohd Husin.

N.W.F.P.—Begum Wahab and Mrs. Kamaluddin.

Madras.—Mrs. Karim Ispahani.

Proposed by.—Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan Sahib,
(Passed unanimously).

Resolution No. 12.

This Session of the All India Muslim League views with great concern and alarm the new zionist propaganda and move in U.S.A. which is putting pressure on U.S.A. Government for exercising its influence with the British Government firstly to remove all present restrictions on Jewish Immigration in Palestine and secondly to adopt the policy of converting Palestine into a Jewish State.

In the opinion of this session the aim of this new Zionist move is to make Jewish majority in Palestine a fait accompli by opening her doors to the Jewish war refugees on the ground of war emergency and persecution of the Jews in Europe.

(31)

hoarding and abnormal profiteering and causing miseries to the people in general and the poorer classes in particular, the Muslim League urges on the Government of India the necessity of framing their policy of control and distribution of the necessities of life not so much in consultation with the capitalists and officials as in consultation with the representatives of the people and of ensuring that the (1) the necessities of life are made available to the people and not locked up by the distributors, (2) they are sold at reasonable prices providing economic profit to the producers (3) distributors are selected from all classes of the people (4) retail shops are opened in every quarter of a town. The Muslim League further demands that the representatives of the people especially of the Muslim League should be associated with the officials and the capitalists at every stage in the planning and execution of the scheme of purchase and distribution.

Proposed by.—Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, U. P.

Seconded by.—Hon. Syed Husain Imam, M. C. S.

Resolution No. 4.

This session of the All India Muslim League records its most emphatic protest against:—

1. The imposition of collective fines on Muslims notwithstanding Government's clear declaration that the Muslims have kept strictly aloof from the subversive movement launched by the Congress.

2. Non-exemption of Muslims from collective security orders which have been passed as a punitive measure.

(33)

were held in trust by the said Pir of Pagaru for the benefit of Muslims, should be immediately entrusted to a committee of the representatives of Mussalmans to be appointed by the Government of Sindh to administer this property for the benefit of the Muslims and for providing adequate maintenance for Pir Pagaru's heirs and representatives.

Proposed by—Pir Ghulam Mustafa Sahib Jilani,
Punjab.

Seconded by.—Nawab Siddiq Ali Khan Sahib,
M. L. A. Nagpur.

Resolution No. 7.

Whereas Martial Law has been in force in Sind for now about a year resulting in great hardships and sufferings to the people of the Province particularly the Muslims and whereas Government of India have given no indication of withdrawing it in near future inspite of the protest of the two houses of the Central Legislature. This Session of the All India Muslim League records its emphatic protest against the continuance of the Martial Law in utter disregard of public opinion in the province and demands its immediate withdrawal,

Proposed by.—Mr. G. M. Syed, M. L. A. Sindh.

(Passed unauimously.)

Resolution No. 8.

Resolved that the President be authorised till the next Session to take every step or action as he may consider necessary in furtherance of and relating to the objects of the Muslim League as he deems proper pro-

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Council Meeting Resolutions held on 14th & 15th November 1943.	1
2. Working Committee Meeting Resolutions dated the 13th and 15th of November 1943.	9
3. Council Meeting Resolutions dated the 24th of December 1943.	13
4. Karachi Annual Session 24th, 25th and 26th December 1943.	15
5. Working Committee Resolutions dated the 23rd, 24th and 27th of December 1943.	31

(35)

in the provinces is conceded within the framework of the present constitution, and in pursuance of this policy the Muslim League accepted the underlying principles of the August offer of 1940 of the British Government

But the Government, in implementing the offer, nullified the essential principles of it and so made it impossible for the Muslim League to co-operate with the Government on honourable terms. In spite of the fact that the British Government had spurned the offer of co-operation of the Muslim League, under the imminent shadow of the Japanese menace the Muslim League once again reiterated their offer by their resolution of December 27, 1941, in the following words:—

“In view of the fact that the entry of Japan in the war on the side of Axis powers has brought the danger much closer to India and has forced into greater prominence the question of the defence of India. The Working Committee consider it necessary to reiterate that the Muslim League from the very beginning has expressed its willingness to share the responsibility of defence of the country as is evident from the stand taken by the President of the All India Muslim League as far back as November 1939.”

“The Working Committee once more declare that they are ready and willing as before to shoulder the burden of defence of the country, singly or in co-operation with other parties, on the basis that a real share and responsibility is given in the authority of the Government at the Centre and the provinces within the frame-work of the present constitution, but without prejudice to the major political issues involved in the framing of the future constitution.”

Resolution No. 2.

“This Council of the All India Muslim League strongly condemns the dastardly and insane assault made on the person of Qaid-i-Azam Mr. Jinnah in Bombay and thanks Almighty God that He saved the life of our beloved leader.

“This Council of the All India Muslim League extends its sincere congratulations to the Qaid-i-Azam on his providential escape and prays that he may be spared long to guide the hundred million Muslims of India under his great leadership to their cherished goal of Pakistan.”

Resolution No. 3.

“Resolved that Qaid-i-Azam Mr. M.A. Jinnah be elected President of the All India Muslim League for the next term.”

Resolution No. 4.

“This meeting of the All India Muslim League Council emphatically demands from the Government of India that those chapters of Swami Dayanand's book “Satyarth Prakash” which contain objectionable and insulting remarks against founders of religions, particularly against the Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace be on him), be proscribed immediately.

Further resolved that the Honorary Secretary be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the Government of India for immediate and

(37)

problem and is in complete consonance with justice and fair play to the two great nations Muslims and Hindus, inhabiting this vast sub-continent; whereas if the Congress demand is accepted it would bring the 100 millions of Muslims under the yoke of a Hindu Raj which must inevitably result either in anarchy and chaos or complete strangulation and annihilation of Muslim India and all that Islam stands for. The Muslim League, as it has been repeatedly made clear, stands not only for Pakistan and the freedom of Muslims but also for the freedom and independence of Hindustan and Hindus."

"The Muslim League, has been and is ready and willing to consider any proposals and negotiate with any party on a footing of equality for the setting up of a provisional Government of India in order to mobilize the resources of the country for the purpose of the defence of India and successful prosecution of the war provided the demands of Muslim India, as indicated above, are conceded unequivocally. Since that resolution was passed, the speeches and statements made by responsible British statesmen, both in England and in India lead to the conviction that not only the declaration such as was asked for, will not be forthcoming, but that some kind of Federal Constitution, not necessarily on the model embodied in the Act of 1935 is under contemplation. This Session, therefore, warns the British Government in all earnestness that the imposition of such a Federal Constitution will be resisted by Muslim India with all its might, which will inevitably result in strife, bloodshed and misery, the responsibility of which will rest on the British Government alone.

mandates were held by Great Britain and France, viz Palestine, Syria and Lebanon will be restored to the people of these countries to set up their own sovereign Governments in these territories.

Having regard to the oft-repeated declarations by the United Nations that they seek to liberate the subject nationalities, this Council demands that the United powers should urge France to liberate Morocco, Algeria and Tunis."

Resolution No 9.

"This meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League views with profound alarm the grave situation that has arisen in Lebanon as a result of the action of the French authorities in forcibly suppressing the demand of full autonomy by the Lebanese and views with satisfaction the clear declaration made by the British Government with regard to the recent developments that have taken place in Lebanon and re-affirming the solemn pledge guaranteeing the independence of the country. The Council further urges upon the British Government to take immediate steps to restore normal conditions and to secure full independence for the country and thus prevent the situation from getting worse."

Resolution No. 10.

"The Council of the All India Muslim League having taken into consideration the present food situation in the country, particularly in Bengal,

(39)

- (1) at the end of Sub clause [i] add the following proviso "Provided that in special cases and for good reasons the Honorary Secretary may with the approval of the President extend the time mentioned herein for electing representatives by a Provincial League."
- (2) Add the following at the end of Sub clause [ii] xv. Coorg...5.
- (3) Delete Sub Clause [iii].
- (4) In Sub Clause IV line 2 after the word elect add "representatives".

Proposed by.—Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan,
(Passed unanimously)

Resolution No. 11.

Resolved that the following names for the All India women sub Committee be substituted for those approved under Resolution No. 8 passed at the Madras Session of the All Indi Muslim League in April 1941 with power to the Committee to fill in any vacancy that may occur owing to death, resignation or otherwise.

U.P.—Begum Wasim, Begum Habibullah, Begum Azaz Rasool M.L.C., Begum Mohammad Ali, Begum Akhtar Mohammad Khan, Mrs. Razaullah Beg, Mrs. Saiduddin and Rahilla Khatoon Saheba.

Punjab.—Begum Abdul Aziz, Begum Bashir Ahmad, Begum Tasudduq Hosain, Fatma Begum, Begum Rahman.

Bengal.—Begum Shahabuddin, M. s. Hakim, Begum M. Ispahani.

Items Nos. 4 (i) and 9 of the Agenda and item No. 4 of the Supplementary Agenda were withdrawn.

(NAWABZADA) LIAQUAT ALI KHAN,
M. A. (OXON) M. L. A (CENTRAL),
Honorary Secretary,
All India Muslim League.

(41)

This session condemns this new move as a deliberate attempt to perpetrate a wrong on Arab and Islamic world at a time when the Arab National Higher Committee of Palestine stands disbanded and the Arab nationalists are at present almost defenceless against organized Jewry and High Finance in the world.

This session reiterating its demands for the fulfillment of Arab national demands for Arabs independence in Palestine and Syria solemnly warns the British Government against any step or move which may prove detrimental to Arab national interests and declares that such a policy will be bitterly resented by the whole Arab and Islamic world as an outrage on democracy and justice and inalienable Arab rights to their homelands.

(Chair.)

Resolution No. 13.

Resolved that the next Annual Session of the All India Muslim League be held in Karachi during Xmas holidays in December 1943.

(Chair)

Resolution No. 14.

Resolved that the following Office bearers be elected for the next term.

Honorary Secretary : Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan
Saheb.

Honorary Treasurer : Raja Amir Ahmad Khan
Sabib of Mahmudabad.

Honorary Joint Secretaries : 1. Mr. Mahboob
Ahmad.
2. Maulana Jamal
Mian Sahib.

Proposed by.—Sirdar Aurangzeb Khan Sahib.

(Passed unanimously.)

(Nawabzada) Liaquat Ali Khan, M. A., (Oxon) M.L.A. (Central)

Honorary Secretary. ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Legislative Assembly and report whether the constitution is in conformity with the the fundamental principles, policy and programme of the All India Muslim League. In submitting its report the Committee will also consider the objections that have been sent to the President against certain clauses of the constitution by Nawab Iftikhar Husain Khan Sahib of Mamdot, Mr. Karamat Ali and Mr. Mumtaz Daulatana and suggest such alterations, amendnents or additions, if any, that it may consider necessary.

Resolution No. 4.

Resolved that a Sub-Committee consisting of Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Chaudhri Khaliqz-zaman Sahib and Haji Sattar Haji Essak Seth Sahib be appointed to inquire into the present condition in which the Provincial Muslim League and a ll its branches are working in the Central Provinces and Berar and take all measures to remove all differences and dis-agreements and take steps to put the whole organization on a firm and solid basis so that it may function efficiently and harmoniously.

Resolution No. 5.

Resolved that Qazi Mohd. Isa Sahib be appointed to examine the file relating to the Muslim Women's Sub-Committee and submit his report after making necessary inquiry in the mater.