

12th January - 24

Friday

Al Iqraa

"Fall-studies"

⇒ Topic:-

- 1- Khilafat Movement
- 2- Quaid-e-Azam (14 points) ✓
- 3- Allama Iqbal (Allahbad Address)
- 4- Lucknow Pact
- 5- India Muslim League
- 6- Simon Commission
- 7- Minto Mafli Reformer
- 8- Pakistan Resolution
- 9- 13-Dec-1906 Dhaka
- 10- Malatio

① Quaid-e-Azam (14 Points)

Quaid-e-Azam was a liberator of the Muslim nation in the subcontinent.

⇒ Points are given below:-

• Concept of separate state:-

He said:-

"Pakistan was created the day the first India National entered the field of Islam."

• Pakistan and Millat-Islamic:-

Quaid-e-Azam clarifying the relation b/w Pakistan and Islam in the annual meeting of 1943 at Karachi, He said:-

"What relationship unites the Muslims into one whole, which is the

Formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected, which is the sheet anchor providing on the base of Muslim Milat, the relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Quran."

⇒ **Need of Division of India:-**

On march 1944, He said:-

"What was the motive of the demand for Pakistan? and cause a separate state for Muslims? What was the need of division of India? Its cause is neither nor, the narrow mindedness of Hindus, the tactics of British but it was the basic demand of Islam."

⇒ Support of Two Nation Theory:-

"The Muslims are a nation by any definition and they have right to establish their separate homeland. They can adopt any mean to procure and protect their social rights, economic, political and culture interests."

⇒ No Ism other than Islam:-

He said:-

"No doubt, there are many people who do not quite when we talk about Islam. Islam is not a only set of rituals, traditional and spiritual only. Islam is a complete code for every Muslims, which regulates in his life and even in his politics and economic life."

⇒ National Identity of the Muslims:-

On 8 March 1944, He said:-

"Hindu and Muslims though living in the same town and village but had never been blended into one nation. They are always two separate nation."

=> A Laboratory For Islamic System:-

On 13 Jan 1946, He said:-

"We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic states."

=> Elimination of Prejudices:-

On 15 June 1948, He said:-

"We are now all Pakistani not Balochi, Sidhi, Pathan and so on and as Pakistani we must feel behave and act, and we should be proud to be known as Pakistani and nothing else"

=> National Stability:-

He said:-

"There is no power on earth that can undo Pakistan".

=> Explanation of Muslim Objective:-

He said:-

"Our object was to create such a state where we live freely, our culture, the civilisation and Islamic concept of social justice get flourished."

=> Right of minorities:-

He said:-

"Quaid-e-Azam

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believed in equal right for all, regardless of background and religion. He wanted minorities to be treated fairly and have the freedom to practice the belief."



2 => Khilafat Movement:-

"The world war 1 broke out in 1914, UK, USA, France went into an alliance to Germany, Japan and Turkey. The centre of Muslims was in serious danger. Makkah and Madina was in Turkish domain. In case of defeat of Turkey, both countries in scared, Makkah and Madina could be in the possessions of christian Allied force. Keeping in this view, India Muslims organised a big movement called Khilafat movement."

=> Formation of Khilafat movement:-

"All notable leaders met at the residences of All-Fazal-ull-Haq in Delhi on 23rd Nov-1919."

=> Leaders of the Khilafat Movement:-

"Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Syed Salimullah Nadwi etc were also joined this movement".

=> Association of Khilafat Movement:-

"Maulana Abdul Karim Azad, Gandhi, Moti Lal Nehru also joined this movement as a result of the Lucknow Pact".

=> Objective of Khilafat Movement:-

=> Are given below:-

- To keep the Khilafat of Muslim intact.
- To restore the grace of Turkey as it possessed before the world war 1. The boundaries of Turkey should be changed.
- To restore the sanctity of Makkah and Madina and stop non-Muslims forces entering in these two countries.

=> Activities of Khilafat Movement:-

=> Are given below:-

=> Medical Aid:-

"Doctor, nurses, and medicines were dispatched for the treatment of wounded Turkish soldiers".

⇒ Financial Aid:-

"A large amount of money, gold and silver was collected in the general meeting to give financial aid to Turkey."

⇒ Treaty of Sevres:-

"In 1920 Allied forces signed an agreement called Treaty of Sevres about the partition of Turkey which shocked India and Muslims"

⇒ Advice Given by the Gandhi:-

⇒ Are given below:-

- 1- Surrender the titles awarded by the government
- 2- Resign from the government job
- 3- Present themselves for arrest
- 4- Refuse to paying taxes
- 5- Migrate to other muslim countries

⇒ Role of Gandhi:-

"Gandhi got a chance to exploit Muslim for his own purpose. He supported the Khilafat movement. The Indian National also expressed solidarity with Khilafat movement. He advice the Muslim to start Civil Disobedience

movement, Non-cooperation movement. By supporting this Khilafat he secured cooperation of the Muslims emotions for his own purpose "

=> Lausanne Agreement:-

" On 24th July 1923 Mustafa Kemal Pasha became a force. He signed the Pact of the Allied Forces at Lausanne. The sovereign position of the Turkish survived. The Hijaz-e-Muquaddas were handed over to the Sharif Hussain of Makkah and the control of Turkey on the Middle east, North Africa and East Europe was lost "

=> "Khilafat movement came to end in 1924 after Lausanne Agreement".



D => Pakistan Resolution:-

"The Lahore resolution was commonly known as Pakistan resolution. Pakistan resolution was passed on 23rd

March 1940, to establish a separate homeland. Muslims made one vision, one dream for freedom and work for it and succeed against all odds"

⇒ Before 1940 many leaders rallied in creation of Pakistan.

1- Allama Iqbal in his presidential address of the annual session of All India Muslim League in 1930, purposed for a separate state.

2- The Sindh All Muslim League in their annual session in 1938, demanded partition of the subcontinent into Hindu India and Muslim India.

⇒ **Annual session of Quaid-e-Azam:-**

"Quaid-e-Azam presided over the 27 annual session of the All India Muslim League in Iqbal park in Lahore (22 to 24 March, 1940)"

⇒ **Arrival of Quaid-e-Azam:-**

"Quaid-e-Azam arrived in Lahore on 21 March 1940 by the Frontier mail where he was warmly received"

⇒ Hurdles in the session of Muslim League:-

The British Government create a lot of problems in the annual of Muslim League. They charged heavy rent of ground, Muslims leaders assembly there were baton charged and tears are gassed.

⇒ Presidential Address of Quaid-e-Azam:-

⇒ He point that:-

- 1- Muslims are a nation by any definition.
- 2- The subcontinent of ~~is~~ is not one country, Hindu Muslim issue is the international issue.
- 3- The solution of all the problems lies in the creation of one state in South Asia.

⇒ Basic Point of Resolution:-

- No scheme other than partition would be accepted.
- After partition the right of the Muslims minorities should be protected and suitable arrangements should be made for this purpose.

=> Reaction of Hindu:-

"Immediately after passing this resolution, the Hindu Journalist and Leaders express their resentment. Gandhi and Nehru criticize it and turning it down saying it a sin."

=> Reaction of British press:-

"The British press did not pay much attention to it."

=> Significance of resolution:-

- 1- This resolution define the destination of All India Muslim.
- 2- After this resolution, the demand for Pollistam got many force and vigro.
- 3- This resolution establish Muhammad Ali Jinnah as a great leader of India.

④=> Simon Commission:-

"Simon commission was sent to India by the British government. It was sent to India to decide the the political status of India. However, it was boycotted by the India because there were no India representatives."

→ Rejection of Simon Commission:-

"India rejected the Simon Commission as it did not have the even India single member within its folds and hence could not be expected to represent or even take into accounts the concerns of India populace. Hence, it was rejected by the Congress because the report was partial and inadequate."



⑤ ⇒ Lucknow Pact:-

"Lucknow Pact was an agreement reached b/w the India National Congress and All India Muslim League at a joint sessions of both, the parties held at Lucknow in Dec 1916. Through the pact, the two parties agree to allow the representation to religion minorities in the provincial legislature."

⇒ Main Factors:-

- Partition of Bengal was cancelled.

2- The nationalist Muslims like Abdul Karim azad and the Ali brothers took advantages of this opportunity and spread their nationalist ideas among the Muslims which favoured self government.

3- Tilak was released from the jail in the year 1914.

⇒ **Leaders Dominated in LP:-**

"Lucknow Pact, agreement made by the Indian National Congress by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and All India Muslim League led by M. Ali Jinnah. It was adopted by the Congress at Lucknow in 29 Dec 1916 and by League in 31st Dec 1916."

⇒ **Defect in Lucknow:-**

"One defect of the Lucknow was that the Pact provided for Muslims representation in the Council far in excess of their proportion in the total population."



⑥ ⇒ Muslim League / India Muslim League:-

"To meet the political needs of the Muslims of India, it was decided in the annual meeting of the Muhammad educational conference in 1906, that the political party of the Muslims should be formed."

⇒ Establishment of Muslim League:-

"All India Muslims League was established in Dec - 30 - 1906 in Dhaka."

⇒ Founders and Leaders of Muslim League:-

"Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan, Mulla Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Sir Agha Khan were the founders of Muslim League."

⇒ Urdu Hindi controversy:-

"Urdu Hindi controversy started in 1867 from Banaras and spread into the whole India. It made clear that Hindus were prejudiced and the culture of the Muslims were in danger. Defense of Urdu and Muslim culture was the need of time."

⇒ Communalism:-

"After the war of independence (1857) Hindus got opportunity and communal riots were started. The Hindus proved prejudiced against Muslims. The extremist movements like Arya Samaj, Hindu Mahasabha endangered the life of Muslims. The Muslims were scared all of their activities and decided to form their own party."

⇒ Anti Muslim Policies of India

National congress:-

"India National congress was founded in 1855 by A.O Hume for the solution of problems of India but India National congress was hi-jacked by Hindus. The Muslims decided to form their own party to protect their rights and to face the challenges of India National congress."

⇒ Simla deputation:-

"A deputation of Muslims leaders called the Lord Minto, the Viceroy on 1st Oct 1906 at Simla, Sir Agha Khan, the Head of deputation

presented a memorandum and requested for basic political, economic and other rights for Muslim. One of other important demand, the separate state for Muslims. The response of Viceroy was encouraging. So, All India Muslim League was emerged on the scene."

⇒ Partition of Bengal:-

"The partition of Bengal was in the favour of Muslims. This partition creates new situation in politics. The partition is blessing for the Muslims of Bengal. Hence, Hindu strongly opposed partition and called for annulment."

⇒ Objective of Muslim League:-

⇒ Are given below:-

- 1- To create the understanding
 - " b/w the government and All India Muslim League.
- 2- To co-ordinated ~~the~~ with other
 - " nations and political parties
 - " for the welfare of people.
- 3- To protect the right of
 - " Muslim nation

⑦ → Delhi Proposal:-

"In order to break the ice and the bridge of gulf b/w the Muslim League and Congress, so that they could present a common demand before the British for the legislation of the new act, a group of prominent Muslims, mostly members of two chambers in the central met in Delhi on 20 March 1927. M. Jinnah presided over the session. The proceedings were held in camera and lasted for almost seven hours. The main problem b/w Muslims and Hindus were the matter of separation. Congress propagated joint electorate as to them separate electorates ^{which} would have weakened the foundation of India nationalish. The Muslims were scared all of their activities. In this case, Muslims were not ready for separate electorate. Jinnah and team

realized so that they could convince the Congress to accept a common agenda if they withdrew the League for the separate electorate. After a long discussion, it was unanimously resolved that League accept should ~~the~~ accept the basic proposal known as **Delhi Proposal.**"



② ⇒ **Allama Iqbal Allahabad Address:-**

"Allama Iqbal was the person who for the first time gave the concept of separate state for the Muslims of India keeping in the view of Two Nation theory. He clearly explained the ideology of Pakistan in his saying and poetry."

⇒ **Separate Recognition for Muslims:-**

"India is not a country, it is a subcontinent of human being belonging different language and practicing different religion. Muslim country has its own language and culture identity."

⇒ **Western Concept:-**

⇒ He said:-

"Western democracy is devoid of depth, it has merely an attractive out look."

⇒ **Support of Two Nation Theory:-**

⇒ He said:-

"Notions are based on ideology, not on territorialities, so, we are a ~~sp~~ separate nation because we have our own ideology."

⇒ **concept of Separate state For Muslims state:-**

⇒ While addressing the Allahabad address in the annual meeting in 1930, He said:-

"I would like to see Punjab, Pathan, Sindh, Balochi into a single state. Self government within or without British empire, the formation of consideration of North west India Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of Muslims, at least an North west."

⇒ **Regional Prejudices:-**

⇒ In 1930, He said:-

"Concept of nation and homeland is confusing"

For Muslims That's why Islamic home is becoming weak. It is because that these concept may destroy the concept of Islam."

⇒ **Islam as a guide:-**

⇒ He said:-

"Islam is a complete code for a muslim/everyone, who regulates in his life even in his politics and economic life!"

⇒ **Dignity of the Holy Quran:-**

⇒ He believed:-

"He believed that the Holy Quran and teaching of the Holy Prophet are meaningful for the development of mankind. Allah has saved the Quranic principles for ever. Iqbal believed that the people who follow the Quran can guide and rule of world."

⇒ **Unity of Muslim world:-**

⇒ He said:-

"The principles of brotherhood is very important in Islam. Working on these principle every muslims deal with his muslim

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brother with cooperation and sacrifices. He wanted to see the Muslim society united."

→ Some lines of Iqbal:-

6 "تو شاہیں سے یرکان سے کلم تیرا

تیرے سامنے آستانِ ابدی ہیں"

