

DAY: _____

DATE: _____

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* SIR SYED AHMED KHAN SOCIAL, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL LIFE.

⇒ SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

- Born and early life (17th Oct, 1817 ; Delhi)
- Father's Name : Mir Mutaqi

⇒ Education :

- Holy Quran
- Arabic
- Persian
- Literature
- History
- Mathematics
- Medicine

⇒ Entry into job:

1838 → Father's Death

- 1839 → job → as clerk
- 1841 → Sub Judge
- 1846 → Chief Judge
- 1877 → Emperor council member
- LLD → England

⇒ Death of Sir Syed Ahmed

Death : 27th March, 1898 ; Delhi

⇒ The beigning of Aligar moment :

1876 → Govt. pension

⇒ Educational Services of Aligar moment :

- Establishment of Ghulshan School Muradabad
- Establishment of Victoria School Ghazipur
- Establishment of Scientific Society Ghazipur
- Aligar institute Ghazat
- Muhammadon Educational Conference
- Anjamne
- Muhammadon Angularintal High School Aligar
- Sir Syed Ahmed delivered speeches, wrote articles and general
- Sir Syed Ahmed adressed ^{stressed} ~~suggest~~ on modern education
- Sir Syed Ahmed Stressed on English and Western education

⇒ Social Services of Aligar Moment :

- Sir Syed Ahmed told the Muslims to adopt Agriculture and trade as profession.
- Right ^{apply} Muhammadons of India
- Wrote Tahzeeb-ul-Ikhlag
- Wrote Hakeeme Ghalib Kitaab

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- Prepared social leadership
- Managed platform for independent state
- Reformed Islamic Society
- Create environment of understanding
- Establishment of orphan houses
- Wrote Anjuman-e-Taraqi Urdu

⇒ Political Services of Aligarh movement

- Focus on causes of Indian revolts
- Told the Muslims to keep away from practical politics
- Establishment of ^{British} Indian association
- Urdu Hindi controversy
- Stress on separate electorate for Muslims
- Establishment of Indian Patriotic Association
- Establishment of MAO Defence Association
- Pioneer of Two Nation Theory
- Wrote risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind
- Create friendly environment b/w Muslims and British
- Participation of Muslims in Govt. jobs
- Gave suggestion to create political party for Muslims
- Provide political leadership to Muslims

Q:

ARRISE OF POLITICAL CONCIUSNESS AMONG MUSLIMS

① Background or reasons for establishment of ^{India} All Muslim League

- Legislative councils act (1861)
- Urdu Hindi controversy (1867)
- Formation of Indian National Congress
- Indian councils act (1892)
- Partition of Bangal (1905)
- Positive reaction of Muslims to partition
- Negative reactions of Hindus towards Partition
- Shemla Depotation (1906, Dec) [leader: Sir Agha Khan]

② Establishment of India Muslim League

Dhaka

③ Objectives of India Muslim League

- ^{Loyalty} ~~Verifenty~~ to British Govt.
- Protect political rights of Muslims
- Advancement in interests of Muslims
- Hostality towards other communities
- Favour to people without any discrimination
- Achievements of All India Muslim League

④ Achievements of All India Muslim League :

- Intro to Minto-Morley reforms
- Lakhnau fair (1916)
- Montagu-Chamford reforms (1919)
- 14 points of Quaid-e-Azam
- Allahabad address of Allama Iqbal
- Resignation of Congress ministries
- Lahore resolution
- Quit India Movement (1945-46)
- Results of election (1946)
- Establishment of Pakistan

★ PAKISTAN MOMENT :

- Muslim Nationalism:
- Khilafat moment
- Non-cooperation moment
- Role of Ali brothers
- Role of Mitter
- Effect of Khilafat moment
- Failure of Khilafat moment

① MUSLIM NATIONALISM :

- Say of Quaid-e-Azam
- Saying of Al-Barooni
- Religious defencing
- Negative role of Hindu nationalist moment
- cultural and social differences
- Economic and educational differences
- Political effects

② KHILAFAT MOMENT :

- Establishment of institution of Khilafat
- Movement for ^{protection} perfection of institution of Khilafat
- Objectives of Khilafat moment

- ⇒ secret places gave to Turkish govt.
- ⇒ maintained Khilafat-e-Usmania
- ⇒ no change in areas of Turk Sultanat

- Khilaft conference
- Establishment of Khilaft committee
- Unity of Hindu Muslim
- Indian depodation cause on vaisroy
- Pretty of sevre
- Khilaft elegation sent to England
- Hijrat moment
- Mopla uprising
- Chorichoor tragedy
- End of Khilafat (1924)

③ Non co-operation moment.

- complete boycott of British institutions
- complete boycott British goods
- Resign from Govt. Services
- Returned titles to British Govt
- Boycott courts of law
- walkout from local schools and colleges
- Take no part in elections
- Everything from foreign was rejected
- Spinning wheel becomes Symbol of freedom of India
- Foreign clothes were burnt
- Educational boycott in Muslims University Aligarh

4) Role Of Ali Brothers In Khilafat Moment:

- Khilafat moment and Mulaana Muhammad Ali Johes
- Efforts of Mulaana Muhammad Ali Johes
- Role Of Mulaana Shokat ^{Ali} in Khilafat moment
- Co-operation with Mulaana Muhammad Ali Johes in political field
- Active participation in Khilafat moment
- Ali brothers arrested during the Khilafat moment

5) Role Of Mr. Ghandi In Khilafat Moment:

- Mr. Ghandi started civil disobedience moment
- Mr. Ghandi started Sadashi moment
- Separation from army services
- Returned titles to British Govt.
- Resigned from civil services
- Boycott the Govt. courts
- Boycott schools and colleges
- Boycott private educational institutions

FAILURE OF KHILAFAT MOMENT:

- Autocratic decisions of Mr. Ghandi
- Announcement the end of Khilafat moment By Turkish moment Govt.
- Blame of misuse of Khilafat fund
- Hijrat moment

- Difference in objectives
- All important Muslim leaders were arrested
- Temporary unity disappeared
- Conspiracy of establishment of Israel.
- Negative role of extremist Hindu moments.
- The communal clashes were erupted in country

⑦ EFFECTS OR RESULTS OF KHILAFT MOVEMENT:

- Effect on economic and educational development of Muslims
- Awareness of political consequence in Muslims
- Negative popularity of Mr. Gandhi
- Indirect help of Turkish people
- World Islamic unity
- Provide dynamic leadership to the Muslims
- Establishment of Jameet-ul-Islam
- Change in thinking of Muslims
- End of Hindu-Muslim unity
- Ulama and students interested in Politics
- Anti-Muslims activities of Hindu moments
- Disappointment of ~~Hindu~~ Muslims
- Weaknesses in British Govt.
- Grudge to face British Govt. by Muslims
- Khilaft movement turn purely into political struggle
- Demonstrated the religious enthusiasm by Muslims
- Ulama and _____ worked as a well knit team
- Muslims played an effective role in eliminating un-Islamic trends

- Developed sense of concern amongst Muslims
- Immensely successful two nation theory
- The Hijrat moment caused enormous hardships to poor Muslims
- Added much to economic problem of Muslims

* ALLAHBAD ADDRESS OF ALLAMA IQBAL 1930:

1) Background of Allahbad address

2) Causes of Allahbad Address

3) Main points of Allahbad address:

- Islam as a complete code of life
- Islam as a living force
- Separate muslim nationalism
- Protection of Muslim culture
- Need of Islamic Sovereign state
- Need of Muslim unity
- Islam guarantees to success
- Condemn the sectarianism
- Religion is not individual problem
- India is home of different nation
- Criticism of Nehro report
- Demand of separate homeland
- Establishment of Islamic republic.
- Solution of sectarianism problem
- Criticism on suggestions of Simon commission
- Religion and politics are important to each other
- Hindus and Muslims are two different nations
- Individual and total status of religion in life
- Benefits of independent Muslim state
- Forecast of Allama Iqbal

4) Importance of Allahbad address:

- Ideological base for Pakistan
- Negative reactions of Hindus
- Suggested the name of Pakistan for Muslim State
- Explanation of two nation theory
- Superiority of Islamic life system
- British reactions against the Muslim.
- Political sight of Allama Iqbal

Discussion on Allahbad address.

Conditions

Discussion on Allahbad Address:

- Conditions of Muslims in Subcontinent
- Evaluation of past and future
- Pointed out the destination.
- Create the concept of Pakistan
- Idea of independent Muslim state.

* PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS :

- 1) Provincial elections of 1937.
- 2) Election Results
- 3) Formation of congress ministries
- 4) Establishment of congress ministry

5) Why Muslim league failed in elections:

- Absence of Quaid-e-Azam
- Separate party of Sikander Hayat in Punjab
- Separate party of Molvi Fazal ul Haq in Bengal
- Separate party of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidaytullah in Sindh.
- Muslim league had unclear manifesto
- Muslims helped Hindus in the elections
- Muslims candidates didn't appear in the elections.

6) Congress Behaviour towards Muslims.

- To ban the conduct of Muslims complain
- Hindi as national language
- Teranga as national flag
- To ban the cow slaughtering
- Band a mahtram as National emblem
- Religious intolerance
- Economic barriers for Muslims
- Vidiya Mandar Scheme
- Increased in Hindu - Muslim riots
- Congress to make coalition ministries with Muslim league
- Congress arranged emotional threats for Muslims

- Congress interrupted in courts and administrations.
- Congress interrupted in religious methods of Muslims.
- Congress increased social pressure on Muslims.
- Wardha Scheme
- Efforts to ban the Muslims league
- Efforts to ban Urdu language
- Congress promotes Hindi language
- Policies of Jawaharlal Nehru against Muslims

7) Muslims league roll during congress rule

- Resignation of congress ministries
- End of congress rule
- Results of congress rule
- Effects of congress rule.

8) Effects of congress rule:

- Muslims unity and integrity
- Increased in popularity of Muslim league
- Create concept of demand of Pakistan
- Increased in popularity of Quaid-e-Azam
- Economic decline of Muslims
- Muslim league reject the united nationalism
- Hindu mentality was cleared.

* LAHORE RESOLUTION 1940 :

1) Background of Lahore resolution:

- condition of Muslims after war of 1857
- British accepted separate electorate of Muslims in 1909.
- Hindu - Muslim unity in 1916
- Refusal of ^{Congress of} Separate electorate in Naroh-report
- 14-points of Quaid-e-Azam
- Allahbad address of 1930
- Scheme of Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
- Proposal of division of Hindh
- Congress ministries (1937 - 1939)
- Lahore resolution (1940)

2) Presedensial address of Quaid-e-Azam :

3) The secondant of the Lahore resolution

4) Results of Lahore resolution :

- Muslim league reject the act of 1935.
- Establishment of sovereign and independant states
- Protection of rights of minorities
- Arrange standard of indepedent states

5) Congress reaction to Lahore resolution:

- Ghandi Pandat Naroh
- Sardar Patatil
- Raj Gopal Acharia
- Muslim nationalist Ulma
- The Hindu press
- Mulana Abul Kalam Azad

6) Importance of Lahore resolution:

- Clear destination of Muslims
- Unity in the Muslims
- Elimination from atrocities of Hindus and British.
- Ideal example of Islamic brotherhood
- Increase in popularity of Muslim League
- Clear the endiguity in Lahore resolution
- Negative reactions of Hindus
- Negative reaction of nationalist Muslims Ulma
- Establishment of Islamic societies
- Unique and dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam
- Clear objectives of Muslims
- New excitement in Muslims
- Clear strategy of Muslims
- Decided future of the Muslims
- Decided to demand separate homeland
- Acquire new hope and confidence
- Infuse high spirit among Muslims
- Battle for safeguard of Muslim

- Strengthen the two nation theory
- Accept division, no other solutions of Indian problems

* ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN

1) Background of establishment of Pakistan

- Lahore resolution (1940)
- Cripps mission (1942)
- Quit India movement (1942)
- Gandhi; Jinnah talks (1944)
- ^{beside} • [↑] Liaquat pact (1945)
- Wavel pact (1945)
- Shimla conference (1945)
- Election of 1945-46
- Cabinet mission plan (1946)
- Formation of interim Govt. in centre
- Formation of ministries in provinces
- * [Formation of ministries in congress] *
- 3rd June, 1947 plan
- Law of independence of India

Establishment of Pakistan

- Transfer of power
- Steps for transfer of power
- Problems after establishment of Pakistan
- Establishment of 1st cabinet of Pakistan
- Red cliff award 1947

>Redcliff award 1947 (punjab bounded mission.

Muslim league

1.justice deen muhammad

2.justice muhammad muneer

Congress

1.Justice mahir chan Mahajan 2.justice Teja singh

bengal bounded mission.

Muslim league

Justice abu salah or justice esa rehman

Congress

1. Cc biswas.

2. bk mukar gee)h