

Greece : Ιδεα

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→ IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:

★ Ideology:

→ MEANING :

The word ideology is composed of two greek words 'Ideo' & 'logos' - It writtenly means the science or the idea

→ How does ideology imerge?

Reo. M. Christenson

Book name : (Ideology and modern politics)

He said that : "An idea imerges when people feel strongly that they are mis treating under an existing order when there status is threatened by fundamental changes occurring in societies and when prevailing ideology no longer satisfy them."

2. Antoine Destull De Tracy : (French ph

Ideology the

private se

Pakistan &

Israel

A French philosopher used word 'ideologic' during french revolution in 1796 so he defined it has "science of ideas"

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its meaning study of regions, evolution and nature of ideas.

2 - Karl Marx :

He said that : "the ideas of ruling people who seeks to establish the prevailing order of capitalism and their own privileged position."

3 - Karl Mannheim:

"the conserving self seeking and biased views of dominant class in the society."

→ GENERAL DEFINITION:

"An ideology is a collection of ideas or beliefs shared by a group of people, it may be connected set of ideas or a of thoughts or a word view.

* CHARACTERISTICS OF IDEOLOGY:

- 1- Maximum people should be united on this ideology.
- 2- The ideology must be harmonized with the feelings and emotions.
- 3- Individual man power is required in it -
- 4- This can be obtained by collective efforts.
- 5- An organized party leaders to implement this ideology -
- 6- An ideology tries to interpret the reality in a new way.

7. It provides window to see the world.
8. It inspires and motivates the people.
9. It provides justification for an act.
10. Its ideology is adverse to change.

* IMPORTANCE OF AN IDEOLOGY:

1. It is a motivating source / force for a nation. (f.k.)
2. It is striving hard to bring stability and homogeneity.
3. It provides simuli building to scattered people of society.
4. It brings people closer to each other on a common platform.
5. It gives shape to revolution.

* IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:

It is protective shield to its socio-political, religious, economic and cultural heritage which is preserved, protected and projected under umbrella of Islam.

* BASIS OF IDEO

- It based on idea of Islamic system.
- It created reaction against Hindus and British.
- It stood against prevailing system of India.
- It saved the Muslim culture.

TWO NATION THEORY:

The Muslims are separate nation having their own culture, custom, civilization, religion, liter and way of life - So, Muslims can not be merged in any other nation.

1867, Syed Ahmed Khan, In Banaras proved that Hindustan is country of Hindus so they can't give in other hands-

* IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN WITH REFERENCE OF ALLAMA IQBAL AND

QUAID-E-AZAM

* IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN WITH REFERENCE OF ALLAMA IQBAL:

→ PERSONAL LIFE:

- Entry to politics
- Vision of a separate Muslim state
- Islam as a complete code of life
- Allama Iqbal negated the concept of one nation
- Religion and politics are not separate
- Formation of a strong Muslim state
- Allama Iqbal introduce federal system
- Address of Allama Iqbal in 1930.
- Muslims are separate nation with national image
- Allama Iqbal represented the Muslims in round table conferences.

- Allama Iqbal infused the spirit of nationalism amongst Muslims.
- Islam is a fact life-
 - Law forecast of Allama Iqbal about Muslims-
- Clear identification of ideology of Pakistan.
- Advocated two nation theory.
- Described importance of religion.
- Condemed the democracy system.
- Presented example of Hijrat-e-Madinah.
- Presented importance of sense of duty / obligation.

* IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN WITH REFERENCE OF QUAID-E-AZAM:

- Personal life
- Entered into politics
- Critical political role of Jinnah-
- Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Jinnah resigned from congress in 1920.
- Acceptance of Simon commission in 1927.
- 14-points of Quaid-e-Azam in 1949.
- Represented the Muslims in round table conference.
- Great efforts for election of 1937.
- Advocated two nation theory
- Separate identity of Muslims.
- Guidance and inspiration for Muslims.
- Modern, demo and Islamic state.
- Advocated the two nation theory.
- Declared separate Muslim nationalism in 1940.

- Establishment of Islamic systems.
- Struggle for Islamic democracy.
- Importance of Holy Quran.
- Separate historical heritage.
- Condement the racial viaceness
- Quaid-e-Azam has a creator of Pakistan.

* AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF CREATION OF PAKISTAN:

- Enforcement of sovereignty of Quaid all-mighty.
- Establishment of Islamic democracy.
- Protection of Muslim Image and identity.
- Protection of Muslim culture and civilization.
- Protection of Two Nation Theory.
- Emancipation from Hindu majority.
- Establishment of balanced economics system.
- Usage of Urdu language. Ghandi in 1935 at Naipuri session and said:

"Muslim empires were used Urdu language in their darbaars for improvement and this language is written in Quranic words so, Hindus didn't accept it till any condition."

- Independence of perfect Islamic State.
 - Chality of Hindu Muslim sides - / sides -
- Hindu leader Raaj Gopal Acharia in April 1942, on MASTER

State → Sheikh Sharaf Bin
Malik
Kining Noor
Raja Zeemorn.
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Occasion of Eid Milad-un-nabi and said,

"I support Pakistan because I didn't want such country where Hindus and Muslims are not present the feelings of respect."

- To abolish the British democratic system-
- Differentiate to mixing Islam and Hinduism.

In 1924, Lala Hadial to interview in newspaper and said;
" Only one solution of Indian Political problems that Indian Muslims converted into Hindu nation by Shudhi moment -"

- Create center of world Islamic unity-
- Formation of Islamic society-
- Sense of protection for the Muslims.

* MUHAMMAD BIN QASIM AND SUCCESSORS :

→ i) The Advent of Islam in Subcontinent :

- How Muslim came - (Mopla)
- Muhammad Bin Qasim:
 - Early life
 - Attack oversin
 - Death of Hijaj Bin Yosuf (714₂)
 - Death of Muhammad Bin Qasim (died in 715)

→ SUCCESSORS :

Habib Ibne Al Muhallab al Azdi	(715 - 717)
Abdul Malik Ibne Misra	(717 - 720)
Amr Ibne Muslim al Bahili	(720 - 726)
Juncaid Ibne Abdur rehman al Mur	(726 - 730)
Tamim Ibne Zaid al utbi	(730 - 740)
Al Hakam Ibne Abuana	(740 - 744)
Amr Ibne Muhammad al Tagifi	(744 - 750)
Yazid Ibne Grar al Kalhi	(750 - 755)

→ Ghazvani DESTINY ()

Ghori destiny (1100 - 1206)

Dilhi Sultanat (1206 - 1526)

↳ The slave density (1206 - 1290)

↳ Qutbuddin

Shamsudin Altamash

Razia Sultana

Behram Shah

Nasir- ud - Mehmood

R

Khilji density (1290 - 1320)

Jalaluddin Khilji

Allahuddin Khilji

Mubarak Shah

Tuglaq Dynasty (1320 - 1414)

Risuddin Tuglaq

Muhammad Bin Tuglaq

Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Sikandar Shah Tughlaq

Syed Dynasty (1414 - 1451)

Syed Khisar Khan

Ghislai Mumtaz Mubarak Shah

Muhammad Shah

Alam Shah

Lodhi Dynasty (1451 - 1526)

Sikandar Khan Lodhi

Bahlol Khan Lodhi

Ibrahim Khan Lodhi

Mughal Dynasty (1526 - 1857)

→ Zahir udin Babar (1526 - 1530)

→ Nasir udin Humayun (1530 - 1540), (1555 - 1556)

Sher Shah Suri (1540 - 1545)

Islam Shah Suri (1545 - 1555)

Adal Shah Suri (1555 - 1558)

Sikandar Suri (1558)

→ Jalaudin Akbar (1555 - 1605)

→ Noor udin Jahangir (1605 - 1627)

Shah Jahan (1627 - 1658)

DAY:

- Awangzaib IJlamghee (1658 - 1707)
- Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837 - 1857)

* TOLERANCE , RELIGIONS FREEDOM AND KIND TREATEMENT

TOWARDS NON - MUSLIMS :

- Cooperative and sympathetic with non-muslims-
- Respect for human rights-
- Equality for everyone
- Social justice and elimination of social evils
- Equal opportunities for non-muslims-
- Equal chances for job.
- Religious freedom for all.
- Infrastructure development.
- Welfare for all majorities.
- Equal system of taxation.
- Liberty to express their views -
- Architectural development.
- Development of Urdu language.
- Development of literature.
- Development of trade and commerce
- Development of social custom.

Chap # 6

Historical background of ideology of Pakistan.

Services of Hazrat Mujaddid Alf sani
Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindī

Real name

Title

Date of Birth (26th June 1564)

(Abul Barkat) (shareef)

Date of Death (15 December, 1624)

- 1 - Birth and early life
- 2 - Education
- 3 - Social condition of India
- 4 - Services of Hazrat Mujaddid Alf sani
 - Successful jihad against Deep-e-ilahi
 - Refusal to Prostrate before Jahangir
 - Preaching of Islam during
 - Create concept of wahadat-shuhud
 - Maktubat-e-emam Rabani
 - Books and magazines for preaching Islam
 - Develop the concept of two nation theory

- The effect of Sheikh Ahmad's effort
- Death of Hazrat Mujid Alif Zani

Abul-al

He said : " حضرت مسیح اعلیٰ

going the rule of India stopped to
flood lap of non-muslims and the
the darkness change which claims
hundred years ago.

* Hazrat Shah Waliullah :

* INTRODUCTION:

1. Birth and early life [21st Feb, 1703 ; Delhi]

↳ Father's Name : Shah Abdul Raheem →

Mudusssra Raheema

Real name : Qubuddin or Ahmed

ابوالغیث: شاہ

عکس: عکس

دہم: دہم

Death : 1762

2. Education

Perform Hajj (in 1730) ; Shk Abu Tahir Bin Ibrahim
(1734) (1734) Teacher

* Conditions of Muslim in united India:

- Social conditions
- Religious conditions
- Political conditions

* Services or reformation of Shah Waliullah:

- Religious reforms
- Need of Islamic practices
- Need of Ijtihad.
- Preaching of Jihaad

- Islamic principles of economy
- Promote knowledge of Quran and Hadith.
- Removal of Satarinenism (ستارينيزم)
- Balance b/w 4 Muslims School of thoughts
- Political reforms or services

⇒ Struggle against Anarchi Anarchi:

- Steps to check the Mughadaas
- Efforts for Muslim unity
- Promote 2 nation theory
- Basic principle of government
- Literary reforms or services

⇒ Literary reforms or services

- Translation of Holy Quran.
- Hujjatullah Al
- Zulal ul Khifa and Khilafat al Khulfa
- Al Ihsan fi Bayan Sahab iktalaaf
- Fuyuz al Thumain

⇒ Social reforms or services:

- struggle to get rid of the Hindu concept about marriage of widows.
- told the Muslims to avoid superstitions and charm wearing.
- struggle against unnecessary expenses on time of marriage.
- Tried to abolish Mourning on death more than 3 days.
- Advice Muslims to work for lawful earning and to avoid interest on loan.

- Work against undust distribution of wealth.
- Preached simplicity.
- Work against sectarianism and grouping.

⇒ Successors of Shah Waliullah :

- Shah Abdul Aziz
- Shah Rafiuddin
- Shah Abdul Qadir
- Shah Abdul Ghani
- Shah Ismail Shareef
- Shah Muhammad Sufi

⇒ Efforts for sectarian harmony :

- Solved problems of Shia, Sunni sects
- Muslims strictly followed the footsteps of Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W)
- Adopted of balance approach and understanding towards religious matters.
- Introduce the basic rules of Islam to the people.
- Regarded as founder of Modern Muslim India

* SYED AHMED SHAH :

→ DOB = 29th Nov, 1786.

→ City = Rai Braity

→ Father's name = Syed Muhammad Infan

→ Grandfather's name = Shah Aleemullah

→ Teacher's Name = Shah Abdul Aziz ; Shah Abdul Qadir

① Introduction :

- Birth (29th Nov, 1786)
- Education

② Biography :

- Introduction
- carries of life
- establishment of Ethad
- perform Hajj
- Jihad movement
- Objectives of Jihad movement
 - ↳ establishment of Islamic system of Government
 - reforms of Muslims society
 - preaching of Jihad
 - simple living life
 - elimination from atrocities of Sikh
 - elimination of superstition

- Travel for Jihad (1825 - 1826)
- Declaration of war
- Akora Battle
- Conspiracy of Sikhs

③ Creation of Islamic state:

- Reforms in Muslims society
- Introduction to Sharia
- Establishment of Islamic system
- Negotiation with sardars and local people
- Took oath of alliance
- Declared as a caliph
- Convinced the people to adopt Islamic way of life

④ Opposition from Local Tribes:

- Sultan Muhammad Khan promised to give fixed amount to Mujahidin -
- Conspiracy of Sultan Muhammad Khan
- Local tribes open the opposed
- Local Afghan sardar oppose
- Lack of unity in tribal sardar
- Strong tradition of revenge in Sardaars
- Mutual difference of tribal sardaars

⑤ Martydom at Balakot (May-1831)

- companions
- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ismail Khan • Syed Ahmed • Mulana Abdul Haq | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Shaheed |
|---|---|
- escaped

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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 Mutagi

⇒ Education :

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

⇒ Entry into job:

1838 → Father's Death

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

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⇒ Death of Sir Syed Ahmed

Death : 27th March, 1898 ; Delhi

⇒ The beginning of Alighar moment :

1876 → Govt. pension

⇒ Educational Services of Alighar moment :

- Establishment of Ghulshan School Muradabad
- Establishment of Victoria School Ghazipur
- Establishment of Scientific Society Ghazipur
- Alighar Institute Ghazat
- Muhammadan Educational Conference
- Anjuman
- Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental High School Alighar
- Sir Syed Ahmed delivered speeches, wrote articles and generally stressed
- Sir Syed Ahmed addressed ^{Stressed} suggest on modern education
- Sir Syed Ahmed stressed on English and Western education

⇒ Social Services of Alighar Moment :

- Sir Syed Ahmed told the Muslims to adopt Agriculture and trade as profession.
- Right ^{apply} Muhammadans of India
- Wrote Tahzeeb-ul-Ulma
- Wrote Hukame Ghali Kitaab

- 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 Alighar moment

- Focus on causes of Indian revolt
- 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 Asbaab-e-Baghawat-e-Hindh
- 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

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ARRISE OF POLITICAL CONCIOUSNESS AMONG MUSLIMS

① Background or reasons for establishment of All Muslim League

- legislative councils act (1861)
- Urdu Hindi controversy (1867)
- Formation of Indian National Congress
- Indian councils act (1892)
- Partition of Bengal (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 to British Govt.
- Protect political rights of Muslims
- Advancement in interests of Muslims
- Hostility towards other communities
- Favour to people without any discrimination
- Achievements of All India Muslim League

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④ Achievements of All India Muslim League :

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

→ PAKISTAN MOMENT :

- Muslim Nationalism.
- Khilafat moment
- Non-cooperation moment
- Role of Ali brothers
- Role of Master
- Effect of Khilafat moment
- Failure of Khilafat moment

① MUSLIM NATIONALISM :

- Say of Quaid-e-Azam
- Saying of Al-Barooni
- Religious defending
- 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 ^{perfection} ~~protection~~ 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
- Party of service
- Khilaft delegation sent to England
- Hijrat moment
- Mopla uprising
- Chorichooria tragedy
- End of Khilaft (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 Muslim's University Aligarh

④ Role OF ALI BROTHERS IN KHILAFT MOMENT:

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

⑤ ROLE OF MR. GHANDI IN KHILAFT MOMENT:

- Mr. Ghandi started civil disobedience moment
- Mr. Ghandi started Sadeshi 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 Khilaft moment By Turkish Govt.
- Blame of misuse of Khilaft 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 MOMENT:

- Effect on economic and educational development of Muslims
- Awareness of political consequence in Muslims
- Negative popularity of Mr. Ghandhi
- Indirect help of Turkish people
- World Islamic unity
- Provide dynamic leadership to the Muslims
- Establishment of Jameat-ul-Islam
- Change in thinking of Muslims
- End of Hindu-Muslim unity
- Ulma 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 moment turn purely into political struggle
- Demonstrated the religious enthusiasm by Muslims
- Ulma and worked as a wellnit team
- Muslims played an effective rule in eliminating un-islam trends

- Developed sense of concern amongst Muslims
- Immensely success of 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 Nehru 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

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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
- Evolution 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 Hussnain Hadaytullah 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 mahram as National enthym
- Religious intolerance
- Economic barriers for Muslims
- Vidiya Mandar Scheme
- Increased in Hindu - Muslim riots
- Congress to make collitaion ministries with Muslim lea
- 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:

- Muslim 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 separate electorate in Naren - report ^{congress of}
- 14 - points of Quaid-e-Azam
- Allahbad address of 1930
- Scheme of Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
- Proposal of division of Hindustan
- Congress ministries (1937 - 1939)
- Lahore resolution (1940)

2) Presidential 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 independent states
- Protection of rights of minorities
- Arrange standard of independent states

5) Congress reaction to Lahore resolution:

- Ghandi Pandit Naroh
- Sardar Patel
- Raj Gopal Acharia
- Muslim nationalist Ulma
- The Hindu press
- Maulana Abul Kalaam 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 ambiguity 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)
- Ghandi; Jinnah talks (1944)
divide
- Liaquat fait (1945)
- Wavel plan (1945)
- Shimla Congress (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