

M T W T F S

Ex

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi /
Mujadid Alif Sani
Reformer of 2nd Millenium
↙ (1000 years)

Renewer of Islam

June 1564

(Akbar's Period)

born in Sirhind / Patiala

1582 - Akbar's Deen - Ilahi

(Tawheed Ilahi)

Shaikh Ahmad struggled
against Deen - Ilahi

Bhakti Movement / Alfi Movement
(ਭਾਗਤੀ ਵਾਦ / ਅਲੀ ਵਾਦ)

Reforms in Islam

Miracles do not exist

Teach Islamic knowledge
→ Islamic / (Qur'an)

* Focused on Ijtihad
 (إيجاد ملحوظ في فقرة من المذهب)

* Against flotation (الخطب)

* Against Akbar's decision
 to Remove Jazya (جذب)
 (Non-Muslim Tax)

(جذب جذب عذر لدفع الضرائب)

* Concept of Wahdat-ul-Shahad
 against concept of Wahdat-ul-Wajood
Wajood: God is everywhere (Ibn-e-
Shahad: Creation and
 creature is different)

* Imprison in Giridih fort
 for 3 years -

open letters for different
 rulers of India

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8.5

Muktubat - e - Imam Rubani

(Book of letters)

→ 1624 Dec (Sirhind)

Death → (1625) → Jahangir

* Founding father of ideology
(Explained. Two nation theory
not coined)

Shah Walliullah /
Qutbuddin Ahmad

Revolutionary

21 Feb 1703 - Birth

10 Aug 1762 - Death

Mughal Decline

Shah Jahan's period.

1719 Farukh Siyal (Mughal King)

Jihad Against Mughals (1719)

Ahmad Shah Abdali →

3rd Battle of Panipat (1761)

1. Shia - Sunni Debate

(Hot Topic that time)

(Merge with Quran)

Quran - Translation in Persian

Some translated in Urdu
Books:

1) Izzalut - al - Akhifa

2) Khilafat - al - Khalefa

Lecture 2:

(Advent of Europeans
in India)

1st. 1498 Portuguese

Vasco-de-Gama

1497 sea route of English

1510 - Goa Port / 1st factory
established

2nd : Dutch

3rd British 1600 (EIC - East India Company)
from Queen Elizabeth I

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→ 4th French

Sir Thomas Roe → 1615

Dastak - Permit for free trade

Surat - 1st factory
establish by British

1662 - Bombay, calcutta (^{Kolkata}
Madras + Chennai) (W₁)^{JK}

1717 - Farukh Siad. Dastak

1757 - Battle of plassey

Robert Clive, Siraj-ud-Daulah

Defeated with the help of
Mir Jaffer (Bangal fort)
after battle of plassey

1764 - Battle of Buxar

Between British and Shah Alam II

Shuja-ud-Daulah (Bangal ruler) and
Mir Jaffer

3.

Diwani Right - Taxes collect

Revenue collection

Tipu Sultan (son of Haider sultan)

1779 - Measoor was

(Death of Tipu Sultan)

Charter act 1833

Persian replaced English

1835 - Christian Missionaries

→ Preaching (Targeted orphan child)

Policies towards India.

1) Annexation policy

→ Friendly agreement with
the states like Sindh

2) Doctrine of Lapse →

1835, Lord Dalhousie

Those rulers who have not
any legal heir or have
adopted son, these states

will be annexed after
his/her death.

i) Jhansi ii) Satara iii) Kanpur

1843 → Sind
1849 - Punjab

1856 - Agra

3) Subsidiary Alliance

Lecture 3:

War of independence (1857)

Last toy - To dislodge
British from India

→ (British policies effected
each individual)

Different Point of views:

uninformed

* British Author: Mutiny (الخوات)

* Sub-continent Author:

War of independence / Revolt

- جنگِ ریاست (civilians)

Causes of War of independence.

1) Political causes:

1) Doctrine of lapse \Rightarrow
Lord Dalhousie

iii) Confiscation of Estate

(Documentary Title) ^{pose}
oil estates in oil Documentary)

میری جو بھرے
کھلے کر جائیں; تاکہ جو اُنہیں
جیا تو اُنہیں خوش ہو کر اسی سر پر رہے
جسے اپنے بھائیوں کا دل

iii) Language issues \Rightarrow Official language

2) Economic Cause:

i) Trade control

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ii) Local industry

جاتیہ اور عالیہ جاتیہ سلک و کلری

جاتیہ کلری

iii) Permanent settlement

(Tax Raig)

سیپلیز گلہ دھوکہ اور شدید

لہلہ فلود لے گئی Possibility

iv) Cost fee stamp

(20 to 40 Rupees)

Military Cause (main cause)

Greased cartridges → cow, Pig fat

End of 1856 introduced

Enfield Rifle

Jan 1857 Dam Dam Station

(Mangal Pandey was the first to revolt)

ولیلہ کوت مارشل 15 (JY)

- پڑھیں ایمپرس

10 May Meerut Revolt

Jhansi → Rani Lakshmi Bai

Kangra → Nana Sahib

Awadh → Hriet Malak Mahaz

Causes of Failure of War of independence.

1) No unity

↳ Individual cause / benefit

↳ Local

② Lack of communication

Railway track → Willing Colonies
Used for communication

Lotus flower → military

Chappati (Bread) → Civilians

1. Not enough resources

2. Left Out of play by → to

Slow war over. → India's

→ India's

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Ex

iii) Lack of Modern technology

After War of Independence,
Indian charter was introduced
All struggle of All-India
Muslim League was constitutional

1858

End of EIC
Queen Victoria (1837) became
the empress of India.

Revival Period in Europe

Secular \rightarrow Milqat Movement

Renaissance of Muslims

of sub-continent

Father of

\rightarrow Rebirth of Muslim Nationalism

in India

فتوحات علیہ الرحمہن جمیل

1817 - Delhi \rightarrow 1898



1857

Sir Sayed did not know English.

(1811) Ordn. of Jee
(جیوں) 1867

After 1867 onward

Utilitarian

Egalitarian

utility for all
community of India

for a
specific community
(Muslims)

During independence War

- Dr. Z. A. Jafri

جنگ لیگ اسلامیہ کے میں

۔ مسلمانوں کے لئے مدد

: مسلمانوں کے لئے مدد

مسلمانوں کے لئے مدد

۔ مسلمانوں کے لئے مدد

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Ex

3 basic objectives of Sir Sayed:

- 1) To get modern education
- 2) Aloofness from Politics
(संवेदन)
- 3) Show loyalty towards English

Persian School Muradabad 1859

Opphen People (shelter theory)

→ Hindi (Sanskrit), Persian,

Arabic, English (initial level)

Ghazipur school → 1862

Junc → Grade status of
Victoria school

(To show sense of loyalty)

1864 → The life of
Muhammad (William Muir)
مکالمہ ولیٰ علیہ السلام
(بیوی میرزا جعفر) سیف الدین

شہر مکرانی (2) فرنگوں کے عوامی (1)
نبوغ کوئلے سر (3)

OXFORD - 11/09

→ After selling his house

1869 → England and Dalton Pier

لیف پرنسیپل کالج میں منتقل

Khatbat-e-Ahmadiya

(Written in words of
William Mair's book)

میر خوشیوں کے بعد
ایک فریادی کا وہی
زندگی تھی جس کا

لکھ کر اپنے فرنگوں کے میں
بیٹھنے والے شہر مکران کا واقع
کیا ہیں میں محررات ہے

رسول امیر سے
میر محررات ہے

To show sense
of Legacy ↗

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بیان ایجاد و تبلیغ

Mohammed Angelo

Oriental →

Lec-5

1875

MAO School

تبلیغ

Lord Lytton → viceroy of india

1858 → 1861 → 1892 → 1909
1919 1935 1947

Acts

فرمانیہ کریم جو 1858

- وکیل جنرل میں ایجاد

Secretary state for Indian affairs

New designation created

Orientalism

under British govt.

بیان ایجاد و تبلیغ

بیان ایجاد و تبلیغ MAO school

Teachers بیرونیاتیں

انگریزی Principals

To know civilization :

1. U.P. L.I.B. College of A.U. (1)
2. Gorakhpur University (2)

1877 - Upgrade → college

1920 → University

MCQ

1858 Act 5 1861

1878 - Sir Sayed nominated as
a member of
Imperial Legislative Council

Lord Lytton

1881 - Lord Ripon

1878 - Famine - 7 to 8 lac people died

1885 → AJNC

(All India National Congress)

Platform کیا اور ان لوگوں کو خردار کیا جائے

جس لئے War of independence کیا جائے

عزمیت ملکہ ملکہ

→ Lord Dufferin

A-O-Hume

Allen Octamen

Allen Octamen

1882 Local Self Act

بیانیہ تحریک اسلامی کا نام

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etc

1886 - All India Education

Conference

AIML

Parent Body
of AIML

(All India Muslim League)

Widb Ban جسے 1906ء میں

- جسے AIML جسے 1906ء

Muslim's Education System

مسلمانوں کا جوں کیاں کیاں

ریڈیو ایجنسی

M-imp

1892 Indian Council Act

→ Democracy introduced
in India

لے کر 25% میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد

کے مقابلے میں بیشتر ہے۔

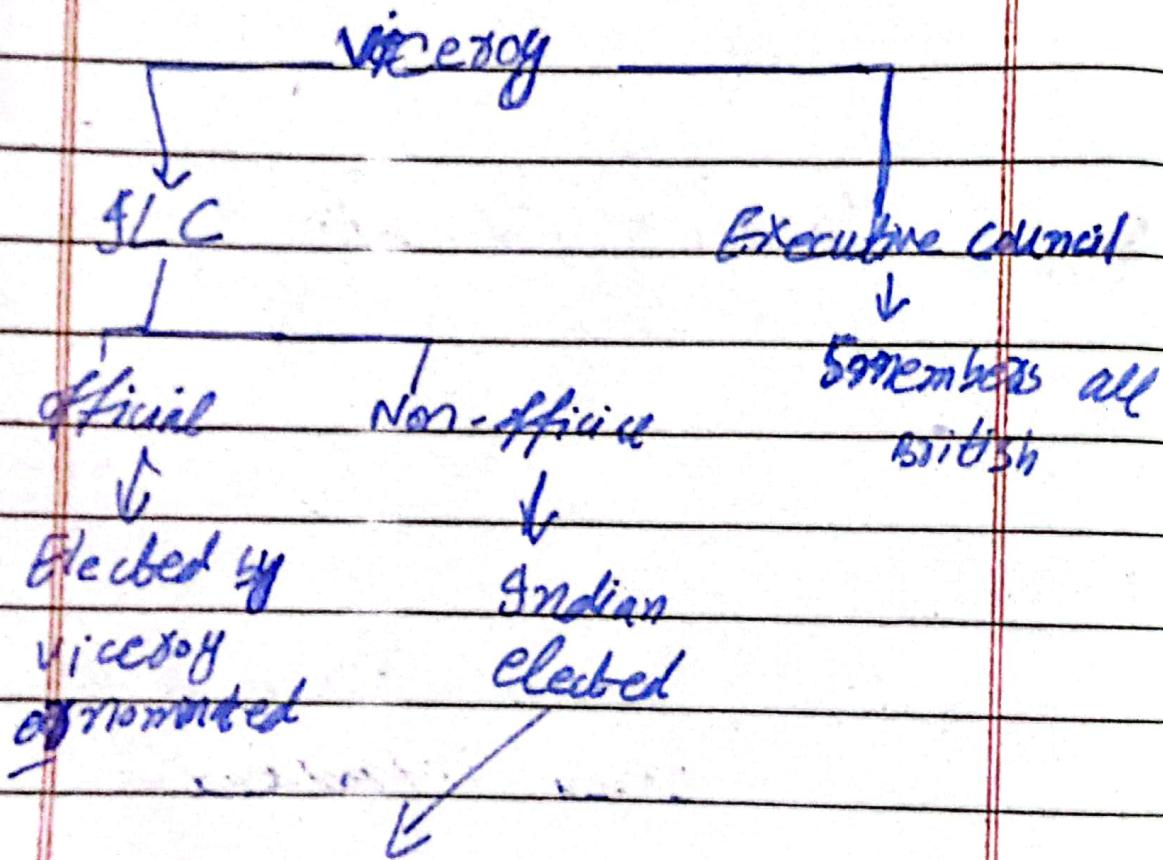
"باقی" کا خطاب دیا۔

1851, 1858 - Reforms

1862 → Nominated

31 July 85

Queen elected ~~Viceroy~~
Answerable to Secretary state
of India
(Answerable to Parliament)



Trade Unions graduated

Bar Council → (M.A.L.B.)

Land Lord Association → E.O.Y.

University syndicate

Made ~~pure~~ Islam Govt.
Made by British

Elections

1893 → Not a single muslim was elected

1895 → Sir Salam ullech
of Dacca ↓
Sir E. Bangal (মোসে বাংলা)

E. Bangal → Bangladesh
(পুরুষ প্রতিষ্ঠা আন্দোলন, ১৯৭১)

1898 - Death of Sir Sayed

1899 - Lord Curzon - Opinion
of IT (इंडिया ट्रिब्यूनल) - India

1912 ITC (इंडिया ट्रिब्यूनल)

W. visit to Karachi (کراچی)
→ visit to Karachi (کراچی)

W. divide Sindh (سندھ) 1901

- in NWFP ←

→ Divided into 3 provinces 1937

Lec-6 Partition of Bengal (1905)

Background:

Lord Curzon, 1899
→

بنگلہ دیش کو بڑا کھانا تو اس کو - 1905

کر کے دو حصے Divide

وہ جو 2.27 ملین میل مربع کا حصہ تھا
کوئی ملک کو کر کے دیا گیا۔

1 Lac 86 Thousand Square Miles

اندھے کوئی کوئی کوئی نہیں دیکھ سکتا۔

- لکھ جائیں

W. Bengal Capital →

Kolkata (Calcutta)

Population:

W. Bengal - [42M Hindus
9M Muslims]

E. Bengal [12M Hindus
18M Muslims]

جس کی NWFP کی وجہ سے Lord Curzon
کی پیش کی جاتی تو اس کی Reaction
بڑھ گئی۔

Partition Was done for
British Administrative purpose

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لے جیں اے سی فیکٹری

E. Bengal → Dhaka / Dacca

Swadeshi Movement

Swadesh → (our country)

→ Boycott of British goods

West Bengal ১৯০৫ ইন্ডি

— industrialists

— এফ ফন্ড ও কংগ্রেস

→ ① Govt

② Health

③ Education

↳ University

Dhaka University

* Police →
* Printing Press

Edward VII.

1910 Death

George V → New Viceroy ceremony

→ J.S.T Delhi → Madras(Chennai)

Orders by King George V:

(1911) दिसंबर में

- 1) Annulment of Partition of Bengal
- 2) Delhi Capital (1911)
- > Capital of Delhi नहीं जून 1911

council Acts

1859, 1873,

1892, 1905, 1909

Lesson 7

(1906)

: 6.5

Simples Deputation

1 Oct 1906

1905 British Election

↓ Two Party system

البرجوازية

الطبقة العاملة

→ Liberal Party

Reform of under colonise ^{communism.}

→ Package

⇒ Viceroy of India Minto

Secretary state of India Morley

⇒ Principal of Aligarh

→ W.J. Archbold

→ Private secretary →

Dunlop Smith

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Sir Agha Khan III

→ 35 members

→ K & K Company

[RS. 2000] → Loan

(Civil List)

1461183 memorandum

Signed by People

First step to lead Pakistan

Objectives of Simla Deputation

1) Separate Electorate → 25%.

Separate electorate (Based on Religion)

base of Religion Communalism: (Based on Religion)

2) Weightage Formula

1/3 Representation in
central / provincial Legislative
Assembly (GIA)

Uttar Pradesh

30

→ UP 13% Muslims

20% seats

3) Government Jobs for Muslim.

British Judge

gives sentiments to colonies

میں اپنے

4) Aligarh University.

سرکاری کام کی بانی کر
British
کیا تھا میرزا جنگ لعلہ
وہی کیا تھا

بڑی suggest کیا
کہ یہ platform کیا
کیا تھا

1886 - All India
Educational conference

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All India Muslim League

30 Dec 1906

~~MCG~~

All India Education Conference

→ Dhaka → Political debate

→ Ban uplift

✓ Parent Body of AIML

⇒ Chaired by Mohsin-ul-Nabi

⇒ 1st President sir Agha Khan III

⇒ Constitution written by
Maulana M. Ali Jullundur

~~MCG~~ (Great Book)

Head office: Lucknow

1st Annual Session 1907

Kazachi, 6th Jan 1907

Adenji Pirbhoy

- ~~Objectives~~ AIML

13 P.M. 2nd session

After 10th " " " " (Not for long)
in 1919

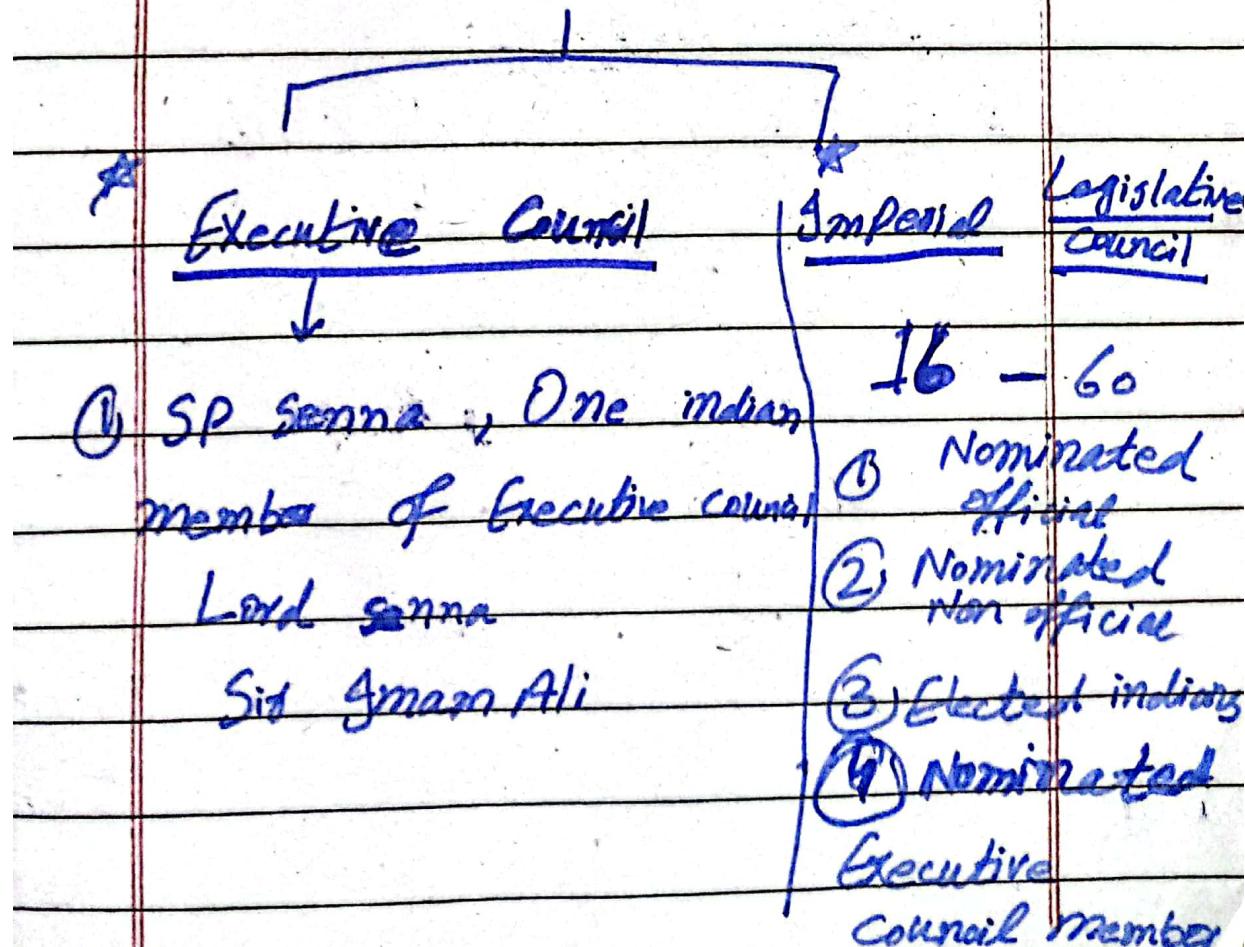
Minto Morley Reforms

Govt. of India / Indian
Council Act 1909

Minto — Viceroy of India
Morley — Secretary State
for Indian affairs (وزیر امور) (Urdu)

Provisions

Viceroy Council



W.D. Ulus, 1st Landmark 11/11/19
by Dr. S. G. Deshpande

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(very first time)

- 3) Separate Electoral grant
for Muslims

- 4) Salaries from British govt.

15 L. ins. & 8 P. st salary
-> British salary of members
- Govt. of India members' salary

Separate Electoral & Freedom Movement

in growth of Indian P. G. C. 1911

W.L.G.

Some historians:

-> لیگ مسلمانوں کے بریش

* Bombay, Madras, Bengal

→ 50 Seats each

* 30 seats for other provinces

Honey Moon Package کے AIML و Congress
بیو مسلم کے لئے کھڑکیں پر اجاہ میں کامن کریں گے

Lucknow Pact

1916

give and take میں AIML و Congress

Background:

* 1911 → Annulment of Partition of Bengal

* 1912 → Kanpur Mosque

کانپور مسجد کو گرا دیا گیا

کامپونگ ال ایریا گردید

1913 → Jinnah → AIML

Objective (Responsible govt)

(gemeinschaft)

کانپور کا self rule جو کہ

جس سے کمی کر دھنداروں کو مجب

کوئی ارادت نہیں ہے

Jinnah میں کے AIML و Congress 1913

کی تحریک میں مشارکت کروادار اور ملکی - وطنی

Punjab → بیکری
→ بیکری Est

(M) (T) (W) (T) (F) (S)

1914 - World War I

1915 - Bombay Session of
both parties

Annual Session → December

1916 Lucknow Joint session

Ghoshal - Political Father of Jismeh

Long Question →

Analysis

concluding Remarks

Indian Author →

Jismen Singh

Main Clauses:

Saqaji Naidoo
 Jinnah - Ambassador of
 Hindu Muslim Unity

★ Imperial Legislative Assembly

Seats 60 - 150

- 150 / 150 میں سے 60

★ Provisional Seats

50 - 125

- 125 / 125 میں سے 50

★ Minor Seats

30 - 50 / 75

⇒ 50% Indians in
 Secretary Council

★ Right of Adjournment Motion
 (الوائیکری)

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of 50% members + more
and is not acceptable

→ Under Secretary member
Indian, British

Montague Chelmsford Reforms
Indian Council Act 1919

Darshy / Dyarchy

Dual form of Govt.

First time introduced in
Provinces.

Reserved Department

Governor

Law

Finance

Aggregation

Transferred Dept.

CM and People of India

Police

Education

Agriculture

Lylib Rule ~ c. 1935

144

Imperial Legislative council

: 65

council of state

Lower House - Upper house

33 seats elected & Nominated

27 Nominated & Elected

60

84