

M T W T F S S

Date:

Meaning of Ideology-

The word ideology is composed of two Greek words "ideo" and "logos". It literally means the science or study of ideas.

Q what is an ideology?

1- Antoine Destutt De Tracy:

Used word ideology during French revolution in 1796, so he defined it as science of ideas. It means the study of origins, revolution and nature of ideas.

2- Karl Marx:

described that it means the ideas of the ruling people who seeks to establish the prevailing order of the Capitalism and their own privileged position.

3- Karl Manneheim

define it as the conservative, self-seeking and biased views

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of the dominant class in society.

General definition:-

An ideology is a collection of ideas or beliefs shared by a group of people. It may be a connected set of ideas or a style of thoughts or a world view.

Comprehensive definition of Pakistan ideology..

Ideology of Pakistan is a productive shield to its social critical, religious obligations, economics and cultural heritage which is preserve, protected and projected under the umbrella of Islam

Q How does ideology emerge?

:- Reo M. Christenson

Book (Ideologies and modern Politics)

He stated that an ideology emerge when people feel strongly that they are being mistreated under an existing order when their status is

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threatened by fundamental changes occurring in the society and when the prevailing ideology no longer satisfies them.

Characteristics of an ideology:-

- i) An ideology tries to interpret the reality in a new way.
- ii) Maximum people should be united on this ideology.
- iii) The ideology must be harmonized with feeling, emotions, traditions, beliefs and values of the nation.
- iv) Enough individual man power is requisite in it.
- v) This can be obtained by collective methods.
- vi) An organized party of leaders to implement this ideology.
- vii) It provides window to see the world.
- viii) It inspires and motivates people.
- ix) It provides a justification from an act.

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x) An ideology is adverse to change.

Basis of ideology of Pakistan:-

- i) It based on ideas of Islamic system.
- ii) It created the reaction against the Hindu and British.
- iii) It stood against the prevailing System of India.
- iv) It safe the Muslim culture.

Importance of an Ideology:-

- i) Ideology is the motivating force for a nation.
- ii) Ideology striving hard to bring stability and homogeneity.
- iii) It provides the cement building based to the scattered groups in society.
- iv) It brings people closer to each other on common platform.
- v) Ideology give shape to the revolution and give birth to new culture and civilization.

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Solve

Def of two nation theory:-

The muslims are separate nation (i) having their own culture, civilization, custom, literature, religion and way of life, so the muslim are separate nation from hindus (ii) and cannot be merged in any other nation.

02-03-20

Ideology with reference of Allama Iqbal

(i) Personal life

(ii) After Entering into Politics

(iii) Vision of separate muslim state

(iv) Islam has complete code of life

(v) Allama iqbal negated the concept of one nation

(vi) Religion and politics are not separate

(vii) Formation of a strong muslim state

(viii) Allama Iqbal introduced the federal system

(ix) Address of Allama Iqbal in 1930

(x) Muslims are separate nation with national image

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- xii) Allama Iqbal represented the muslims in round table conferences.
- xiii) Allama Iqbal infused a spirit of nationalism amongst muslim.
- xiv) Islam is a fact of life.
- xv) Forecast of Allama Iqbal about the muslim state.
- xvi) clear ~~clearly~~ identification of ideology.
- xvii) of Pakistan.
- xviii) Advocated two nation theory.
- xix) Describe importance of religion.
- xvi) Condemn the western democratic system.
- xv) Presented the example of Hijrat-e-Madina.
- xviii) Importance of sense of beauty.

Ideology with Quaid-e-Azam:-

- » Personal life
- » Entering to Politics
- » Political role of Mr. Jinnah
- » Embassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity
- » Mr. Jinnah resigned from congress in 1920.
- » Acceptance of Simon Commission in 1927
- » Famous 14 point of Quaid-e-Azam in 1929

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- ⇒ Represented the muslim in sound table conference.
- ⇒ Great effort for the election of 1937.
- ⇒ Separate entity of muslims.
- ⇒ Guidance and inspiration for muslims.
- ⇒ Modern democratic and Islamic state.
- ⇒ Two nation theory and Quaid-e-Azam.
- ⇒ Declared separate nationalism in 1940.
- ⇒ Establishment of Islamic System.
- ⇒ Introduced Islamic Democracy.
- ⇒ Importance of Holy Quran.
- ⇒ Separate historical heritage.
- ⇒ Condemned the racial biasness.
- ⇒ Quaid-e-Azam as a creator of Pakistan.

Aims & Objectives for establishment of Pakistan:-

- ⇒ Enforcement of sovereignty of God Almighty.
- ⇒ Establishment of Islamic democracy.
- ⇒ Protection of muslim image and Identity.
- ⇒ Protection of muslim culture and civilization.
- ⇒ Protection of two nation theory.
- ⇒ Emancipation from the hindu majority.
- ⇒ Establishment of balanced economy system.
- ⇒ Usage of modern language.

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- ⇒ Independence of Perfect Islamic State.
- ⇒ Clearity of Hindu Muslim riots.
- ⇒ To abolish the British democratic system.
- ⇒ Differentiate to mixing Islam and Hinduism.
- ⇒ Create the centre of world Islamic Unity.
- ⇒ Formation of Islamic Society.
- ⇒ Biased Attitude of the Hindus.
- ⇒ Sense of protection of muslims.
- ⇒ Partition of Bengal and opposition from Hindus.
- ⇒ Congress behaviour toward muslims in 1937 - 1938.
- ⇒ Opposition of interests of the muslims.
- ⇒ Point 8 state Urdu language.

In 1935 Mahatma Gandhi at Nagpur said "Muslim empires were used Urdu language in their darbars for improvement and this language is written in Quranic words so Hindus didn't accept it in any condition."

Clearity :-

Raj Gopal Acharya in 1942 on

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Raja Zemern ^{عہد و ایجاد} { ملک بزرگ
Kings Noor - لش ۱۹۷۳ } تابعیتی

occasion of Eid Millad-ul-Nabi said "I support Pakistan because I didn't want such country where Hindus and Muslims both are not present the feeling of respect".

Differen blw

Lala Hadayard in 1924 interview in newspaper said, "Only one solution of Indian Critical Problems that Indian Muslim converted into Hindu Nation by Shudhi movement".

9-03-20

Arrival of Muhammad Bin Qasim and Successors:-

- » How Muslims came? اس کی کیا تھی وجہ
- » Muhammad Bin Qasim 712 AD
 - ⇒ Early life
 - ⇒ Attack over Sindh (with 600 peoples)
 - ⇒ Death of Hajaj Bin Yousaf 714
 - ⇒ Death of Muhammad Bin Qasim 715

Successors of Muhammad Bin Qasim:-

- » Muhammad Bin Qasim (711 - 715)
- » Habib Ibn al Muhallab (715 - 717)
all Azadi

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- > Abdul Malik Ibne misma (717 - 720)
- > Amr Ibne e Muslim al Bhili (720 - 726)
- > Junayad Ibne Abdur Rahman Al muazz (726 - 730)
- > Tamim Ibne Zaid Al Utbi (730 - 740)
- > Al Hakam Ibne Awama (740 - 744)
- > Amr Ibne muhammad AL Thaqafi (744 - 750)
- > Yazid Ibne Israfilhi (750 - 755)

Sultan Mahmood Ghaznvi (997 - 1030) AD

Masood Ghaznvi
Khusee malik

Shahab - ud - din Ghauri (1174)

Sultan Muhammad Ghauri
Qutub - ud - din Aibak (1206)

Salare Government :-

Qutub 1206 - 1290

Kutub - din - Aibak → Shah - sudin - Afzal

1290 - 1320

Tuglak 1320 - 1414

Reyazudin tiglat => m. bin tiglat → Feroz shah

Sikandar Ghanki

tiglat
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Syed Family :- 1314 - 1451

Khairar Khan \Rightarrow Mubarak Shah \Rightarrow Muhammad Shah.

Ala Shah Alam

Lodi Family :- 1451 - 1526

Bahlol Khan Lodhi \Rightarrow Sikandar Lodhi \Rightarrow Ibrahim Lodhi

Mughal Empire Nagir-ud-din 1520 -

Policy

- \Rightarrow Cooperative and sympathetic with non-muslim
- \Rightarrow Respect for human rights
- \Rightarrow Equality for everyone.
- \Rightarrow Social distance and
- $\textcircled{1}$ \Rightarrow Illuminating social evils
- \Rightarrow Equal opportunity for non-muslims
- \Rightarrow Equal chances for job.
- \Rightarrow Religious freedom for all.
- \Rightarrow Infra structure development.
- \Rightarrow Welfare for all minorities
- \Rightarrow Equal system of taxation.
- \Rightarrow Liberty to express their views
- \Rightarrow Architecture development
- \Rightarrow Development of world language.
- \Rightarrow Development of literature.

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- ⇒ Development of Trade and commerce
- ⇒ Development of social custom

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Services of mujaddad Alif Sami

- ⇒ Background
- ⇒ Social condition of india
- ⇒ Birth and early life
- ⇒ Education
- ⇒ Services of mujaddad alif-Sami
 - Success jihad against deena ilahi
 - Repulsion to prostrate before jahanger
 - Preaching of Islam during imprisonment in gawaliat faint
 - Create concept of wahdat-al-shuhud
 - Maktubat-e-Rabbani → (Isbat-ul-nabat) Risala Tahlimiyya
 - Books and magazines for preaching Islam
 - ⊕ (Toheed e shuhudi) Gaunder Risala-e-Nabuwat
 - Develop concept of two nation theory
 - Influences of Sheikh Ahmed effords

Services of Shah Waliullah

(Name Kutub-din) علیہ السلام ۱۷۳۰ میں علیؑ پر ایجاد کیا

عَلِيٌّ وَالْمُهَاجِرُ إِلَيْهِ الْمُرْسَلُونَ

Introduction

Birth and early life

Pilgrimage

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Condition of Muslim on his Era

Social Condition

Religious condition

Political condition

Services of Shah Waliullah

⇒ Religious reforms (Heading)

Need of Islamic practices

Need of Ijtihad

Preaching of Jihad

Islamic principles of economy

Promote knowledge of Quran and Hadiths

Try to solve fiqra differences

Removal of sectarianism

⇒ Political Services (Heading)

Struggle against Anarchists

Steps to check the makhataas

Efforts for Muslim unity

Promote two nation theory

Basic Principles of Government Systems

Literary Reform/Services

Translation of Holy Quran

Hujjat-ullah Al-baligha Khulafa

Izalat-al-kufa and Khilafat-al-

Al Insafi-Bayan Sahab-al-Iftalaf

Fuyuz-al-Hazmait

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Social Reform/Services

Struggles to get rid of Hindu concept about marriage of widows (8%)

Told muslims to avoid superstitions and charm wearing

Struggled against the unnecessary extances on the ^{time} ~~point~~ of marriage (زفاف)

Tried to abolish mourning (للاستغاثة) on death more than 3 days

Advised the muslims to work for lawful earning and to avoid interest on loans

Worked against the unjust distribution of wealth

Preached simplicity

Worked against Spectatism and grouping Successor of Shah Waliullah

Shah Abdul Aziz

Shah Rafee-ud-din

Shah Abdul Qadar

Shah Abdul Ghani

Shah Muhammad Sufi

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Efforts for sectarian harmony
Solve problem of Shia sunni
sect

The muslims strictly follow the ~~good~~ ^{book}
steps of Holy Prophet

Adopt the balanced approach
and understanding toward religious matters
Introduced the basic tenets of Islam
to the people

Regarded the founder of modern
muslim Indian

Reformated moment:- 1331bd

Syed Ahmed Shahid :- - 1812

1820 E. 1820 E. 1820 E.

Introduction:-

War and early life:-

- Education:-

- Carrier of life:-

- Establishment of great Alligns

- Jihad Movement

- Objectives of jihad movement.

(i) establishment of Islamic system of govt.

(ii) Preaching of jihad

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- (iii) Reforms of muslim society
- (iv) Simple living of life
- (v) Elimination from the atrocities of sikhs
- (vi) Elimination of superstitions
- (vii) Travel for jihad
- (viii) Declaration of war
- (ix) Akora Battle
- (x) Conspiracy of sikhs
- (xi) Creation of Islamic State
 - 1. Reforms in muslim Society
 - 2. Introduction of shariyat
 - 3. Establishment of Islamic System
 - 4. Gathered sardars and local people for negotiation (یقین 24)
 - 5. Syed Ahmed had taken oath of Alligns
 - 6. Syed Ahmed was declared as a Caliph
 - 7. Syed Ahmed convinced the people to adopt Islamic way of life.
 - (xii) Opposition from the local tribes
 - (xiii) martyrdom at Balakot

3rd Aug 1831

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Final Syllabus

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:-

Born and Early life:-

Born on 17th Oct 1817

Education :- → Holy Quran → Arabic → Persian literature

→ History → Mathematics → Medicine

Entry into Job:-

Death :- 27th March 1898

Beginning of Ali Garh Movement:-

Educational Services:-

(i) Establishment of Gulshan School Muradabad

Established in 1859

(ii) Establishment of Scientific Society at Ghazipur (1861)

(iii) Establishment of Victoria School Ghazipur in 1863

(iv) Alipore Institute Ghazipur in 1864.

(v) Muhammadan Educational Complex

(vi) Anjuman-e-Tarakiye Muslamane Hindostan in 1870

(vii) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental High School

Aligarh in 1875

(viii) Muhammad Anglo-Oriental College in 1877

(ix) Stress on Modern Education

(x) Stress on English, Western Education

Social Services of Ali Garh :-

(i) Told the Muslims to adopt Agriculture

(ii) and Trade as Profession

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- (ii) Wrote Tahzeeb-ul-Ukhlaq, (1870)
- (iii) Wrote Ahkam-e-Tame Ahle Kitab principle
of etiquette of drinking, eating etc.
- (iv) Prepared social leadership
- (v) Managed platform of Independence state
- (vi) Reform Islamic Society
- (vii) Wrote Loyal Muhammadans of India
جیلیڈ مسلمانوں کا اعلیٰ یادگار 1860
- (viii) Create Environment of Understanding
- (ix) Establishment of orphan houses
- (x) Anjamane Tarakiye Urdu

Political Aspects of Services of Aligarh Movement :-

- (i) Focus on the causes of Indian's Revolt (1857)
- (ii) Told the muslims to keep away from the practical politics
- (iii) Establishment of British Indian Association (1888)
- (iv) Stress on separate electorate for muslims in 1883
- (v) Establishment of Indian Patriotic Association (1888)
- (vi) Establishment of M.A.O obgence association in 1893
- (vii) Pioneer of Two Nation Theory
- (viii) Wrote Risala Ashab-e-Baghawate Hind
- (ix) Create friendly environment b/w muslims and british

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- (x) Participation of muslims in Govt job
- (xi) Gave suggestion to create muslims party
- (xii) Provide political leadership for muslims in 1867
- (xiii) Urdu Hindi Controversy in 1867.

"Nationalism, Khilafat movement and corporation movement :-

1. Saying "Muslim Nationalism movement" of Quaid-e-Azam first Pakistan was established the day when Hindu became Muslim".

2. Saying "Al-Beruni cause to India visit Hindustan with Mahmood Ghazni (1001 AD) 2nd July 1010 AD".

3. Religious Differences (Oneness of God)

4. Negative role of Hindu nationalist moment

5. Cultural and Social Differences

6. Economic and Educational Differences

7. Political Differences

8. Demand of separate illustrate

Ques:- What is the Khilafat Movement (1914 world war I) ?

Ans:-

1. Establishment of institution of Khilafat (1919)
2. Movement for protection of institution of Khilafat
3. Objective of Khilafat movement

separate places gave to Turkish, maintain Khilafat Ummatiya, no change in areas of Turkish establishment of Khilafat conference

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Establishment of Khilafat committee, Unity of Hindu muslim - 1919, the Indian delegation calls on viceroy 1920, trity of services, Khilafat delegation send to england, Hijrat movement, mopla uprising

4. End of Khilafat movement (1924)

5. Non-cooperation movement

- > Complete boycott the british institution
- > Complete boycott the british goods
- > To give up government services
- > Returned titles to british government
- > Boycott courts of law
- > Walkout from schools and colleges
- > Take no part in election
- > Everything from foreign was rejected
- > Foreign clothes were burn
- > Charkha or spinning wheel became symbol of indian freedom
- > Educational boycott in muslim University Aligarh

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Role of Ali brother in Khilafat Movement

- ⇒ Khilafat and Molana M.Ali Johar
- ⇒ Efforts of molana M.Ali Johar
- ⇒ Role of molana Sofat Ali in Khilafat movement
- ⇒ Cooperation with Ali Johar in political field
- ⇒ Active participation in Khilafat movement
- ⇒ Arrested during Khilafat movement

Role of Mr. Gandhiji :-

- ⇒ Mr Gandhi start Civil Disobedience movement
- ⇒ Start Satyagraha movement.
- ⇒ Separation from army services
- ⇒ Returned titles to British government
- ⇒ Resigned from government services
- ⇒ Boycott the government courts
- ⇒ Boycott the schools and Colleges
- ⇒ Boycott the private educational institutions

Khilafat movement failure (Reason) :-

- ⇒ Autocratic decision of Mr. Gandhi
- ⇒ Announcement the end of Khilafat by Turkish Govt
- ⇒ Blame of misure the Khilafat fund
- ⇒ Hijrat movement
- ⇒ Difference of Objectives and aims
- ⇒ All important Muslim leaders were arrested

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SC - 85 - 86

- ↳ Temporal unity disappeared after partition.
- ↳ Conspiracy of establishment of Israel.
- ↳ Negative role of extremist Hindu movement.
- ↳ communal clashes erupted in the country.
- ↳ Effect and result of Khilafat movement.

Result or Effects of Khilafat movement:-

- ↳ Effects on economic and educational development of muslims.
- ↳ Awareness of political consciousness in muslims.
- ↳ Negative popularity of Mr. Gandhi.
- ↳ Indirect help of Turkish.
- ↳ World Islamic Unity.
- ↳ Provide dynamic and charismatic leadership to muslim.
- ↳ Establishment of Jamiat-e-ulmah Islam.
- ↳ Change in thinking of muslims.
- ↳ End of Muslim unity.
- ↳ Ulma and student interested in politics.
- ↳ Anti Muslim activities of Hindu movement.
- ↳ Disappointment of muslims.
- ↳ Weaknesses in British government.
- ↳ College to face British by muslims.
- ↳ Khilafat movement turned purely into political establishment.

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- > Demonstrated the religious enthusiasm by Muslims (iii)
- > Ulma & mashaiq worked as well-knit team
- > Muslim played effective role in eliminating mislamic trends and concepts (vi)
- > Developed sense of concern among Muslim
- > It immensely strengthened the two-Native Theory
- > The hijrat movement face enormous hardships to poor muslims
- > Added much economic problem to muslims (iv)

20-07-20

سیاسی شعوری بیداری Arise of political consciousness among muslims (v)

- > Establishment of All India Muslim League. Its objectives & achievements
- > Background / Reason for establishment of All India Muslim League

لے ۱۸۶۱ء کے شروع میں ایک ایسا اجتیہاد کیا گیا تھا جو وہاں پر اپنے کام کو اپنے کام کی طرح کرنا چاہیے۔ اسی اجتیہاد کی وجہ سے 1861ء میں برطانیہ کی جانب سے ایک لجیٹ ایکٹ (Legislation Council Act) کا اعلان کیا گیا۔

i) Legislation Council Act 1861
بیان میں یہ آیا ہے کہ 1867ء میں یہ ایک اجتیہاد کی وجہ سے ایک لجیٹ ایکٹ کا اعلان کیا گیا۔

ii) Urdu Hindi Controversy
21 نومبر 1867ء کی تاریخ میں ایک اجتیہاد کی وجہ سے ایک ایکٹ کا اعلان کیا گیا۔

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iii) Formation of Indian National Congress

جسے 1885ء میں انگلینڈ کے لیے اور سرکاری بخش ایسے تھے جو اپنے ایک ایسا ادارہ بنانے کا کام کر رہا تھا۔

iv) Indian Councils Act (1892)

جسے 1892ء میں بریتانیا کے حکومت نے اپنے ایک ایسا ادارہ بنانے کا کام کر رہا تھا۔

v) Partition of Bengal 1905

جسے 1905ء میں بریتانیا کے حکومت نے اپنے ایک ایسا ادارہ بنانے کا کام کر رہا تھا۔

vi) Muslim reaction to the partition of Bengal

جسے 1905ء میں بریتانیا کے حکومت نے اپنے ایک ایسا ادارہ بنانے کا کام کر رہا تھا۔

vii) Hindu Reaction to the partition of Bengal

جسے 1905ء میں بریتانیا کے حکومت نے اپنے ایک ایسا ادارہ بنانے کا کام کر رہا تھا۔

viii) Shimla Deputation Oct, 1906

جسے 1906ء میں بریتانیا کے حکومت نے اپنے ایک ایسا ادارہ بنانے کا کام کر رہا تھا۔

ix) Establishment of All India Muslim League

جسے 1906ء میں بریتانیا کے حکومت نے اپنے ایک ایسا ادارہ بنانے کا کام کر رہا تھا۔

All India Muslim League

جسے 1906ء میں بریتانیا کے حکومت نے اپنے ایک ایسا ادارہ بنانے کا کام کر رہا تھا۔

جسے 1906ء میں بریتانیا کے حکومت نے اپنے ایک ایسا ادارہ بنانے کا کام کر رہا تھا۔

جسے 1906ء میں بریتانیا کے حکومت نے اپنے ایک ایسا ادارہ بنانے کا کام کر رہا تھا۔

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لواب کاریوں کا meeting ہے
- گیریوں کا meeting ہے 1930
- W.L.O. president ہے 1931
- W.L.O. president ہے 1936
- W.L.O. president ہے 1937
- شروع W.L.O. ہے
- W.L.O. ہے (iii)

objectives of All Indian muslim league

وعداد

- i) Loyality of the British Govt
- بھارت بھی برٹش حکومت اور اس کو اصول و نوادرت
- ii) Protect the political rights of Muslim
- مسلمانوں کی حقوق کو حفظ کرنا
- iii) Advancement in the interest of muslims
- مسلمانوں کی ترقی
- iv) Hospitality toward other communities
- دوسری کوئی میزبانی کرنا - ان کی community
Community (سری) جائے رہے - اختر و لہجے
- اپنے میں جائے رہے
- v) Favour to people without any discrimination
- بھی کس تفریق کے عالم لوگوں کی

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Achievements of All India Muslim League

i) Minto Morley Reform 1909: 1909 کی اصلاحات

بیانیہ طور پر جو اصلاحات کوں کیا - مسلم کوں کیا separate

ii) Lucknow pact 1916 1916 میں اکثر

اور اسلامی قوں نے سنگھر کیا اور اسلامی قوں کیا

- ملک فارم میں اکٹھے ہوئے - ملک بھائیوں کیا

iii) Montague Chelmsford 1919

سرگرمی اپنی تحریک 1919 میں دعویٰ کیا

اورانٹی میں 2 ویلے کیا اور ان میں

- چھ سالیں کیا تو اور کیا

iv) 14 point of Quaid-e-Azam in 1929

v) Allahabad Address of Allama Iqbal 1930

vi) Resignation of Congress Ministries in 1939

vii) Lahore Resolution 1940

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viii) Gandhi - Jinnah Talks 1944

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Lotus

M T W T F S S
Date: 10-08-20

In 1933 Pakistan name was selected
by CH Rehmat Ali after this
address

Allabad Address and Idea of Independent Muslim state :-

Background

Cases of Allabad Address 1930 (congress refused muslim league)

Main point of Allabad Address (Allama Iqbal)

- » Islam has complete code of life
- » Islam has a living source
- » Separate Muslim Nationalism
- » Protection of Muslim culture
- » Need of Islam Sovereign state
- » need of Muslim Unity
- » Islam guarantee to success
- » Solved the sectarianism
- » Religion is not individual problem
- » Indian home of different nation
- » Criticism of Nehru Report
- » Demand of separate homeland
- » Establishment of Islamic Republic
- » Solution of sectarianism problem
- » Criticism on suggestion of Simon Commission
- » Religion and Politics are important to each other
- » Hindu and Muslim two different nation
- » Individual and total status of religion in life
- » Benefits of independent Muslim State
- » Forecast of Allama Iqbal (32 Jan)

Lotus

comprehensive Pakistān
by M. Ahsan Raisani

M T W T F S S

Date:

- Background:-** In 1916, congress admitted points of Muslim League. But in 1928 Nehru report, they again refused those points.
- » In 1929 14th point of Quaid-e-Azam.
 - » In 1930, Allama Iqbal gave address of separate Muslim State

Importance of Allahabad address:-

- » Ideological base for Pakistan
- » Negative reaction of the Hindus
- » Suggest name of Pakistan for Muslim state
- » Explanation of two Nation theory
- » Superiority of Islamic life system
- » British Reaction
- » Political sight of Allama Iqbal
- » Discussion on Allahabad Address
 - i) Condition of Muslim in Subcontinent.
 - ii) Evaluation of Past and Future
 - iii) Pointed out the destination
 - iv) Create the concept of Pakistan
 - v) Idea of Independent Muslim State

M T W T F S S

Date: _____

Provincial election 1937:-

contd
1585

1. Provincial election of 1937 (March)

main member Johahaq (ab neheru, Quaid e Azaam, Sikandar Hayat Khan)
707 seats 106 seat 101 seats

2. Election Results

3. Formation of congress ministries

India 11 total province 4 Muslim province

4. Establishment of Congress ministry

5. July 1937 - 22 Oct 1939

6. Why Muslim League failed in election

⇒ Absence of Quaid-e-Azam

⇒ Separate party of Sir Faraz-e-Hussain in Punjab

⇒ " " " Molvi Faraz-ul-Haq in Bengal

⇒ " " " Ghalib Hussain Hadayatullah in Sindhu

⇒ Muslim League has unclear manifesto (jins)

⇒ Muslim helped Hindus in the election

⇒ Muslim Candidates didn't appear in election

⇒ Congress behaviour towards muslim

⇒ To ban the conduct of Muslim campaign

⇒ Hindi as national language

⇒ Taranga as national flag

⇒ Prohibition of cow Slaughter

⇒ Banda Bhagat Ram as a national anthem

⇒ Religious intolerance

⇒ Economic barriers for Muslim

Lotus

M T W T F S S

Date: _____

- ⇒ violencia mandar scene
- ⇒ Increased in Hindhu Muslim riots.
- ⇒ Congress refuse to make coalition ministry with muslim league
- ⇒ Congress made policy against muslim league and muslims
- ⇒ Congress array emotional threats for muslims
- ⇒ Congress interrupted in courts and administration matters
- ⇒ Congress a religious sect
- ⇒ Increased social pressure on muslims
- ⇒ Wardha scheme
- ⇒ Efforts to ban the muslim league
- ⇒ " " " " " Urdu language
- ⇒ Promote Hindhu language
- ⇒ Policy of Nehru against muslim league
- 7. Muslim league role during congress rule
- 8. Resignation of Congress ministries
- 9. End of Congress rule (22nd Oct 1939)
- 10. Result of Congress rule (21st Oct)
 - ⇒ Muslim unity and integrity
 - ⇒ Popularity of muslim league
 - ⇒ Create concept of demand of Pakistan
 - ⇒ Popularity of Quaid-e-Azam
 - ⇒ Economic decline of the muslim
 - ⇒ Reject the united nationalism
 - ⇒ Hindu mentality was clear

Lotus

M T W T F S S

Lahore Resolution

Date:

قرارداد لاہور / قرارداد بالٹستان

Background of Lahore Resolution:-

- ⇒ Condition of muslim After war of 1857
- ⇒ British separate electorate in 1909
- ⇒ Hindu Muslim unity 1916
- ⇒ Refusal of separate electorate in Nehru report 1928
- ⇒ 14 points of Quaid-e-Azam
- ⇒ Allabad Address of Allama Iqbal 1930
- ⇒ Scheme of Ch Rehmat Ali
- ⇒ Proposal of vision of Hindh
- ⇒ Congress ministries (1937 - 1939)
- ⇒ Lahore Resolution 1940 → In min to park now ⇒ Iqbal Park

Presidential Address of Quaid-e-Azam M. Ali Jinnah

The scion of Lahore Resolution

- ⇒ Punjab → Molana Zafar Ali Khan, Dr Muhammad Alam
- ⇒ United Provinces (UP) → Begham Muhammad Ali Johar, Abdul Hameed Badyoni, Ch Kaleel-un-zaman, Syed Zaki Ali
- ⇒ Sind → Sir Abdullah Haroon
- ⇒ KPK → Sardar Au Rengzeb Khan
- ⇒ Balochistan → made province after 1939
↳ Qazi Muhammad Eesa
- ⇒ Bihar → Nawab Muhammad Ismael
- ⇒ Central Provinces (CP) → Syed Abdul Paes Shab
- ⇒ Madras → Abdul Hamid Khan

Lotus

nonmuslims demand

M T W T F S S

Date: 11/11/1947, Vellore, Tamil Nadu.

- ⇒ Bombay → Ibrahim Ismael Chundrigar (also PM Pakistan)
- ⇒ Bengal → Molvi Fazl-ul-Haq
- ⇒ Assam → No muslim leader

Results of Lahore Resolution

- ⇒ Rejection of act of 1935
- ⇒ Establishment of sovereign and independent state
- ⇒ Protection of the rights of minorities
- ⇒ Arranged standard of independent Muslim State
- ⇒ Congress Reaction to Lahore Resolution
- ⇒ Gandhi called it moral wrong (बुद्धि गलिल)
- and this is sin to which we are not a part
- ⇒ Pandit Nehru → It is a silly scheme of Pakistan (राजनीति) in which its concept couldn't stand after 24 hours.
- ⇒ Sardar Patel → यह ज़िंदगी का ब्रेकिंग नहीं
It is a dream of Abnormal Person
- ⇒ Hindu Press → attain dangerous agenda not this is dangerous for unity of country
- ⇒ Muslim Nationalist Mama → Favour in Hindus,
They tried to prove it as absorbed and baseless
- ⇒ Raj Gopal Acharia → "Jinnah demand is a quarrel between two brothers of a cow and divide it after slaughter".
- ⇒ Molana Abual → Qalam Azad
"It is highly unethical and unislamic to divide an

Lotus

M T W T F S S

Date:

area due to its purity and impurity".

"we didn't accept it we just want separate Independent state".

Importance of Lahore Resolution

⇒ clear destination of Muslims

⇒ Unity in the Muslims

⇒ Elimination from the atrocities of British and Hindus

⇒ Ideal example of Islamic Brotherhood

⇒ Increase in popularity of Muslim League

⇒ Clear the Ambiguity in Lahore Resolution

⇒ Negative reaction of Hindus and Congress Nationalist

⇒ Negative reaction of Muslim Ulama

⇒ Establishment of Islamic Society

⇒ Unique and dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam

⇒ Clear objectives of Muslims

⇒ New excitement in Muslims

⇒ Clear strategy of the Muslims

⇒ Decide the future of Muslims

⇒ Decide to demand a separate homeland

⇒ Aquire new hope and confidence

⇒ Injuse high spirit among the Muslims

⇒ Battle for safeguard of Muslim civilization and culture

⇒ Strengthen the two nation Theory

⇒ Except division no other solution of Indian problems

⇒ Two major nations in sub-continent

⇒ Protection of National Identity of Muslims

Lotus