

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

TOPIC: MUHAMMAD BIN QASIM

- Muhammad bin Qasim was born in 695 AD at Taif (City of Saudi Arabia)
- He died in 715 A.D at Mosul Iraq at the age of 20.
- He was Syrian General.
- The real name of Muhammad Bin Qasim was Immad ud Din Muhammad bin Qasim
- He invaded the area of Sindh and Punjab.
- He conquered Sindh in 712 AD and control for a short period of 4 years.
- Al Hajjaj bin Yousuf (Governor of Iraq) taught Muhammad bin Qasim about warfare and governance.
- He was sent by Caliph Al Walid bin Abdul Malik to lead army towards Indian subcontinent to release the muslim children and women who were kidnapped by hindu pirates.
- Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik caliph ordered Muhammad bin Qasim to come to the kingdom after the death of Al Walid bin Abdul Malik.
- Muhammad Bin Qasim was the nephew and son in Law of Hajjaj bin Yousuf.
- He came to Sindh with 12000 men.
- Sindh was conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim during Umayyad period.
- Umayyad Caliphate (661-680).
- Founder of Umayyad Caliphate is Muawiyah I (661-680).
- Second ruler of Umayyad Caliphate was Yazid (680-683).
- Abdul Malik Marwan fifth Umayyad Caliph (685-705) applied dots in the Holy Quran.
- Hajjaj bin Yousuf applied diacritical points in Quran.
- Tragedy of Karbala occurred in 680 A.D or 61 A.H during Yazid's period.
- Al-walid ibn Abdul Malik (705-715) was the 6th ruler of Umayyad Caliphate.
- Sulaiman ibn Abdul Malik (715-717) was the 7th ruler of Umayyad Caliphate.
- Last ruler of Umayyad Caliphate was Marwan II (744-750).
- After Umayyad Caliphate, Abbasids Period started from 750-1258.
- Raja Dahir was the ruler of Sindh.
- Muhammad bin Qasim tortured to death in prison (after 7 months) in Iraq during caliphate Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik.
- Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik was the enemy of Hajjaj bin Yousuf and his family.
- Raja Dahir was the last hindu ruler of Brahmin Dynasty of Sindh.
- He was killed by Muhammad bin Qasim at the of Aror (near modern day Nawabshah) at the bank of Indus river.
- Father of Raja Dahir was Chach.



MAP OF UMMAYYAD DYNASTY

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

TOPIC:

GAZNAVID DYNASTY (977 - 1186)

- Founder of Ghaznavid dynasty was Sabuktigin.
- He is the father of Mahmood Ghaznavi.
- Reign of Sabuktigin 977 to 997 A.D.
- He was born in 942 A.D (Kyrgyzstan) and died in 997 A.D (Afghanistan).
- Capital during Ghaznavid rule Ghazni and Lahore.
- Last ruler of Ghaznavid dynasty was Khusrau Malik (1160 – 1186 A.D)
- Mahmud Ghaznavi was born in 971 A.D.
- He was born in the Afghanistan city of Ghazna.
- He was died in 1030 A.D in Afghanistan.
- During 32 years of his rule , Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded Pakistan and India more than 17 times.
- The Ghaznavid Rule in Pakistan lasted for over 175 years.
- Mahmood Ghaznavi destroyed the somnath temple in 1024 A.D (During 17th Attack).
- After conquest of Multan and Lahore Mahmood Ghaznavi made Punjab a part of his empire in 1021 A.D
- Reign of Mahmud Ghaznavi 998 to 1030 A.D.
- Abu Rehan Al Beruni (973-1038 A.D) was born in a village called Barun in Khwarizm.
- He wrote Kitab ul Hind book.



MAP OF GHAZNAVID RULE

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

TOPIC: GHURID DYNASTY AND MUHAMMAD GHAURI

- Muslim Rule established in 12th century in India.
- Muhammad Ghauri established the muslim rule in North India.
- The real name of Muhammad Ghauri is Muizz-ud-Din Muhammad.
- He was the first ruler to conquer Delhi and established a muslim rule in India.
- He was born in 1149 A.D (Afghanistan) and died in 1206 A.D (Jhelum, Pakistan)
- He was the Sultan of the Ghurid Empire along with his brother Ghiyath ad-Din Muhammad from 1173 to 1202 and as the sole ruler from 1202 to 1206.
- Reign of Ghurid dynasty 879 A.D – 1216 A.D
- First ruler was Amir Suri.
- Last ruler was Ala- al- Din Ali
- Muhammad Ghauri started attack on India in 1173 A.D
- The dynasty overthrew the Ghaznavid Empire in 1186 when Sultan Mu'izz ad-Din Muhammad of Ghor conquered the last Ghaznavid capital of Lahore.
- He reigned over a territory spanning over parts of modern-day Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Northern India, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.
- The First Battle of Tarain was fought in 1191 between the Ghurids against the Chahaman king Prithiviraj Chauhan .
- Prithiviraj Chauhan defeated the Ghurid king Mu'izz al-Din Ghauri in the first battle of Tarian.
- In 1192 Muhammad Ghauri defeated Raj Chauhan in the 2nd battle of Tarian.
- He appointed 4 governors for the conquered region.

I. Tajuddin Yaldez:

He was appointed as a governor of Afghanistan.

II. Naseeruddin Qubbacha:

He was appointed as a governor of Pakistan.

III. Qutbuddin Albak:

He was appointed as a governor of India.

IV. Bakhtiar Khilji: He was appointed as a governor of Bengal.

- Muslim Rule established by Muhammad Ghauri in South Asia lasted for more than 7 centuries.



MAP OF GHAURI RULE

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

Topic : Slave Dynasty of Dehli Sultanate

Dehli Sultanate

- Period of Dehli Sultanate 1206 to 1526 (320 years).
- Five dynasties ruled over the Delhi Sultanate.
- Only female ruler of Dehli Sultanate, Razia Sultana, who reigned from 1236 to 1240
- 35 kings of Dehli Sultanate.
- Persian was the official language

| Sultanate | Start | End |
|-----------------------|-------|------|
| Mamluk, Slave, Afghan | 1206 | 1290 |
| Khalji | 1290 | 1320 |
| Tughlaq | 1320 | 1414 |
| Sayyid | 1414 | 1451 |
| Lodi | 1451 | 1526 |

Slave Dynasty (1206 to 1290)

Qutubiddin Alibak (1206 to 1210)

- Qutb al-Din Alibak (r. c. 1206–1210) was the founder of Slave Dynasty as well as Dehli Sultanate.
- He was a general of the Ghurid emperor Mu'izz ad-Din Muhammad Ghori.
- Born in 1150, Turkestan
- Died in 1 December 1210, Lahore.
- First capital of Slave Dynasty was Lahore
- Alibak was sold into slavery as a child and finally bought by Mu'izz ad Din.
- After the Ghurid victory in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192, Mu'izz ad-Din made Alibak in-charge of his Indian Territories.
- After Mu'izz ad-Din's death He became the ruler of an independent kingdom.
- Alibak is known for having commissioned the Qutb Minar in Delhi in the honor of Qurubddin Bakhtiyar khaki. But completed by his son Iltutmish.
- Lakh Badshah was the title of Alibak.
- Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque was built by destroying the Hindu temple, which was built by Prithvi Raj.
- In 1210, Qutb-ud-din Alibak died in an accident while he was playing polo.
- He was buried in Lahore near the Anarkali bazar.

2nd Sultan Aram Shah

- The second Sultan was Aram Shah
- reigned from 1210 to 1211

3rd Sultan : Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish

- He was a Turk,
- Reigned 1211 to 1236

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- appointed as the Governor of Gwalior.
- his intelligence, goodness and nobleness of character Albak married his daughter to him.
- In 1229 AD, he was honored with the title of Sultan-I-Azam (Great Sultan) from Ali Mastansir Billah, the Khalifah of Baghdad.
- Qutab Minar in Delhi was started by his predecessor Qutub-ud-din-Aibak but was completed under his supervision.
- He was son in law of Albak.
- Nasir Amir-ul-Momineen was the title of Iltutmish.
- Iltutmish died in 1236A.D. He was disappointed with his sons incapability, so he nominated his daughter Razia Sultana as his heiress.
- the Chihalgani nominated Aram Shah as the new Sultan. As he turned out to be an inefficient ruler, he was replaced by Iltutmish within the time span of one year.
- In 1236 Iltutmish died, and was buried in the Qutb complex in Mehrauli.

OTHER Sultan Of Slave Dynasty

- The fourth Sultan was Rukn-ud-din Feroze, who had the titular name of Sultan and reigned from April 1236 to November 1236.
- Radhiyah bint Iltutmish or popularly known as Razia Sultana (1205 – 14 October 1240) was the empress regnant of the Delhi Sultanate from 10 October 1236 to 14 October 1240.
- A member of the Mamluk dynasty, she is known for being one of the few women in history to have ruled a large empire
- the first sovereign female ruler in both Islamic and Indian history.
- The sixth Sultan was Muiz-ud-din Bahram , who had the titular name of Sultan and reigned from 1240 to 15 May 1242.
- The seventh Sultan was Ala-ud-din Masud, who had the titular name of Sultan and reigned from 1242 to 1246.
- The eighth Sultan was Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, who had the titular name of Nasir-ud-din Feroze Shah and reigned from 1246 to 1266.
- He is also called Darveshi King.

Sultan was Ghiyath-ud-din Balban

- The ninth Sultan was Ghiyath-ud-din Balban, who had the titular name of Sultan and reigned from 1266 to 1287.
- He organized his court on Iranian Pattern, also introduced theory of Kingship
- Balban also established Diwan e Arz.
- Tughril was the slave of Balban.
- Balban appointed spies for the first time
- He ordered for prostration and pibos.
- He destroyed the group of forty.
- He was the Deputy of Sultan before becoming Sultan.
- Zil e ilahi (Shadow of God) was the title of Balban.
- The tenth and final Sultan was Muiz-ud-din Muhammad Qalqabad, who had the titular name of Sultan and reigned from 1287 to 1290.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

Topic: Khilji Dynasty(1290-1320)

1) Jalal ud Din Firoze Khilji

- Founder of Khilji dynasty was Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji
- Reign of Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji 1290 – 1296

2) Alauddin Khilji

- He is a nephew and son in law of Jalal ud din.
- He killed Jalal ud din and took over as sultan of Delhi.
- Reign of Alauddin Khilji From 1296 AD to 1316 AD.
- Alauddin Khalji continued expanding Delhi Sultanate into South India with the help of generals such as Malik Kafur and Khusro Khan.
- Alauddin Khalji reigned for 20 years.
- He is also called greatest ruler of Khilji dynasty.
- Alauddin is also known for his cruelty
- He also killed his own family members and nephews, in 1299-1300, after he suspected them of rebellion.
- Alauddin's reign is marked by innovative administrative and revenue reforms, market control regulations and a whirlwind period of conquests.
- It is considered the golden period of the khilji rule.
- He was the 13th sultan of Delhi sultanate.
- He is also known as 2nd Alexander.
- Price control system in India was associated with Aladdin Khalji.
- Alauddin Khalji died in 1316 A.D.

3) Shihab ud Din

- After the death of Alauddin Khalji, Shihab-ud-din became Sultan of Delhi sultanate.
- He was only six years old when he became sultan.
- He was the youngest son of Alauddin Khilji.

4) Qutb ud Din Mubarak

- Qutb ud din Mubarak killed his younger brother Shihab-ud-din and appointed himself sultan.
- Last ruler was Qutb ad-Din Mubarak.
- He is also son Alauddin Khilji.
- Reign of Qutb ad – Din Mubarak 1316-1320
- He was the weakest ruler of all and during his reign, all taxes and penalties were abolished.
- He released all prisoners of war
- He was ultimately murdered by Khusru Khan and this ended the Khilji dynasty in India.

Tughlaq Dynasty(1320-1414)

1) Ghiyas ud Din Tughlaq(1320-1324)

- Founder of tughlaq dynasty was Ghiyad ud Din Tughlaq.
- He fought battle against Khusrau Khan who killed the last ruler of Khilji dynasty.
- Reign from 1320 to 1324.
- Real name of Ghiyas ud Din Tughlaq was Ghazi Malik.
- He founded the city of Tughlaqbad outside Delhi.
- He conquered areas including eastern Bengal, a huge territory.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- First sultan to start Irrigation work.
- He built Tughlaqabad near Delhi.
- Death due to collapse of wooden structure.
- He died in 1324 A.D

2) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq(1324-1351)

- He was the eldest son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
- Real name of Muhammad bin Tughlaq was Juna Khan.
- Reign from 1325 to 1351
- Transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.
- could not keep a watch on the northern frontiers. Therefore, Muhammad returned the capital back to Delhi.
- He was a powerful sultan of Tughlaq dynasty.
- Introduction of token currency.
- He set up a separate department of agriculture.
- Ibn e Batuta a traveller from Morocco came to India during Muhammad bin Tughlaq's period.
- Ibn e Batuta was appointed as the chief Qazi of Delhi by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- There were many revolts in his reign
- He raised the land revenue in the Doab and imposed many other taxes.
- He created an agricultural department, "Diwan-I-Kohi" under the charge of "Diwan-I-Amir-I-Koht" to bring barren (ban jar) land under cultivation.

I) Jay Nagar II) Bahamani dynasty

- He died in march 1351.

3) Feroze Shah Tughlaq(1351-1388)

- After the death of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, his cousin Feroz Shah Tughlaq became sultan.
- Jizya became 4 separate tax.
- Reign from 1351 to 1388.
- He established a few new towns, such as Ferozpur, Ferozabad, Jaunpur.
- He wrote an autobiography
- In September 1388 He died after which there was a civil war among his descendants.
- governors of many provinces became independent kings and finally only a small area around Delhi remained in the hands of the Tughluq Sultans.

Later Tughlaqs (1388-1414 A.D.):

- Firuz Tughlaq was succeeded by one of his grandsons, Tughlaq Shah, who assumed the title of Ghiyasuddin Tughluq II (1388-89 A.D.).
- Within a year of his accession, he fell victim to court intrigue and was beheaded.
- During the next five year three Sultans-Abu Bakr, Muhammad Shah and Humayun titled Alauddin Sikander Shah, ascended the throne.
- The last Tughlaq ruler, Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah (1394-1414 A.D.) faced the invasion of Timur, the great Mongol leader of Central Asia in 1398.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

Topic : Sayyid and Lodhi Dynasties of Delhi Sultanate

Sayyid Dynasty (1414 to 1451)

- 1414–1421 Khizr Khan Sayyid
- 1421-1434 Mubarak Shah
- 1434-1443 Muhammad Shah
- 1443-1451 Ala-ud-Din Shah

- Founded by Khizr Khan a former governor of Multan.
- the descendants of the Islamic prophet, Muhammad.
- Khizr Khan did not take up the title of Sultan and nominally, continued to be a Rayat-i-Ala.
- Khizr Khan was the governor of Multan under Firuz Shah Tughlaq.
- Mubarak Shah was the son of Khizr Khan. He came to the throne in 1421.
- Mubarak Shah built the city on the bank of river Jumna, named as Mubarakabad.
- Muhammad Shah was a nephew of Mubarak Shah. His authority was only 40 miles around the Delhi.
- he suffered the invasion of Ibrahim Shikari, the sultan of Jampur, he accepted help from the Afghani subedar, Bahalul Lodi.

Lodhi dynasty(1451 to 1526)

- The Lodi dynasty was an Afghan dynasty that ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1451 to 1526. Lasted 76 years.
- It was the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Sultan Muhammad Shah gave the title of khane khana to Bahlul Lodhi.
- it was founded by Bahlul Khan and reigned 1451–1489.
- He was the governor of Sirhind in (Punjab).
- Hamid Khan, nobler of Muhammad Shah, invited Bahlul Lodhi for attack.
- Bahlul Shah Ghazi was the title Bahalul Lodhi.
- Sikandar Lodi (r. 1489–1517) (born Nizam Khan)
- the second son of Bahlul.
- Succeeded him after his death on 17 July 1489.
- took up the title Sikandar Shah.
- He was nominated by his father to succeed him and was crowned sultan on 15 July 1489.
- He founded Agra in 1504 and built mosques. He shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra.
- Vasco da Gama came India during the reign of Sikandar Lodhi.
- Ibrahim Lodi (r. 1517–1526), the youngest son of Sikandar, was the last Lodi Sultan of Delhi.
- Dulat Khan, governor of Punjab, invited Babur to attack India.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

Topic : Mughal Period 1526 to 1857

First battle of Panipat, 1526

- Fought between Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur
- Babur forces contain 13000 soldiers and Ibrahim 1 lac
- The soldiers of Ibrahim Lodhi were untrained in warfare, non experience
- On the other hand, Babur army was well discipline, more experienced and trained.
- Babur used gunpowder first time in India.
- Babur invade five times in India and Panipat is 6th time
- **Babur:**
- Founder of Mughal empire.
- Born in 1483 at Uzbekistan.
- In 1526 Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi (Last Ruler of Lodhi dynasty) in 1st battle of panipat.
- He brought gunpowder to India.
- In 1527 He fought the battle of Khanwa. In this battle he defeated a brave Rajput king Rana Sanga (King of Gujrat)
- Reign 1526 - 1530
- He wrote his autobiography (Tuzk i Baburi) written in Turk language.
- This autobiography was translated in persian language by Rahim Khan e Khana called Baburnama.
- He died at Agra in 1530 but tomb at Kabul Afghanistan.
- **Humayun:**
- 2nd Ruler of Mughal dynasty.
- He was born in 1508 Kabul.
- Reign 1530 – 1540 & 1555 – 1556
- His biography Humayun Nama written by his sister Gulbadin Begum.
- He fought two important battles
 - Battle of Chausa (1539)
 - Battle of Kannuj (1540)
- Battle of chausa was fought on 26 June 1539 at Chausa.
- Humayun escaped from the battlefield to save his life. Sher Shah was victorious and crowned himself Farid al-Din Shēr Shah
- In the battle of Kannuj Mughal forces once again clashed with Sher Shah in May 1540. This time Humayun was decisively defeated by Sher Shah. Humayun left India and went into exile. He remained in exile for the next 15 years.
- Humayun was defeated by the new Afghan leader Sher Khan Suri known as Sher Shah.
- Sher Shah was rebellious Mughal governor in Punjab.
- He escaped to Iran and spent 15 years in Exile.
- He recaptured Delhi from Adil shah suri (Last ruler of Suri dynasty) in 1555 AD.
- After some months He died falling from his stairs of his library in 1556 A.D at Delhi. Aged 47 years

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

Suri Dynasty (1540 to 1455)

- The Sur Empire ruled for nearly 16 years, between 1540 and 1555 with Sasaram in modern-day Bihar serving as its capital.
- Founded by Sher Shah Suri
- Original name of Sher Shah Suri is Fared Khan
- Most intellectual person and impressed Jamal Khan (tutor of his father Hasan)
- After the death of his father all jagir granted to Fared in 1520.
- Fared killed a tiger single handed. And earned the title of Sher Khan.
- After the death of Bihar Khan Iohani Sher Khan became the ruler of Bihar in 1528.
- He defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chusa in 1539 and earned the title of Sher Shah.
- He first served as a private before rising to become a commander in the Mughal army under Babur and then the governor of Bihar.
- And Humayun became homeless after the defeat of Battle of Qanuj in 1540. And driven into exile in Persia.
- And Sher Shah Suri established the 2nd Afghan empire.
- He built Rohtasgarh fort near Jhelum
- Died 22 May 1545 by accidental explosion.
- Burial, Sher Shah Suri Tomb, Sasaram
- After his accidental death in 1545, his son Islam Shah became his successor. His original name was Jalal Khan
- Sher Shah Suri (1540 to 1545)
- Islam Shah Suri (1545 to 1554)
- Firoze Shah (1554) murdered by his uncle Mohid Adil Shah.
- Mohid Adil Shah (1554 to 1555)

Mughal Empire re-Established in 1555

- Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Humayun died fell from the staircase of his library and Burial Humayun's Tomb built under the guidance of Haji Begum, Delhi in 1556

Akbar the Great

- He was the third Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1556 to 1605
- Born Jalal-ud-din Muhammad 15 October 1542
- Umerkot, Rajputana (present-day Sindh, Pakistan)
- Died by diarrhea 27 October 1605 (aged 63)
- Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Mughal Empire (present-day Uttar Pradesh, India)
- Burial November 1605 Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra, Agra
- Mother Hamida Banu Begum
- 13 years and 6 months at Kalanaur at the time crown
- Bairam Khan appointed as the guardian of Akbar from 1556 to 60.
- Akbar took administration without any influence in 1562. Akbar Hindu wife Maryam al Zamami, Hira Kunwari, Harkha Bai and Jodha Bai.
- By abolishing the jizya on non-Muslims

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Formed din-i-illahi in 1582 opposed by Hazrat Sheikh Ahmed Serhindi
- Akbar moved the capital of his empire from Agra to Lahore in 1585 and then moved to Agra in 1599
- Nine gems in the Akbar court
- He was remarkable for his religious tolerance.
- Appearing from Jharokha
- Built Allahabad fort, Agra fort 1565, Lahore fort 1572, Fatehpur Sikri, Buland Darwaza, Jahangiri Mahal in Agra fort
- Build his own Tomb and completed by his son.
- The Mansabdari system in particular has been acclaimed for its role in upholding Mughal power in the time of Akbar. rank of a government official and also other military generals.
- Khane Khana was the title of Abdul Rahim
- Akbar Nama and Ain-i-Akbari written by Abu Fazl
- Birbal original name was Mahesh Das
- Raja Man Singh Rajput General of Akbar
- Tansen was a singer

2nd Battle of Panipat

- Fought on 5th November 1556 in Haryana
- His army, led by Bairam Khan, defeated Hemu and the Sur army on 5 November 1556 at the Second Battle of Panipat, 50 miles (80 km) north of Delhi
- Fought between Hemu (Hindu general of Adil Shah) and Bairam Khan.

Shahjahan (Mughal Emperor)

- He was born in 1592.
- He was born in Lahore.
- He ruled from 1628 to 1658
- His full name was Shahab ud Din.
- The meaning of Shah Jahan is King of the world.
- His reign represented the height of the Mughal architecture, most notably the Taj Mahal.
- Shah Jahan was the 5th Mughal emperor and son of Jahangir.
- In 1648 he shifted the capital from Agra to Delhi.
- Golden age of Mughal Empire.
- The world famous Taj Mahal was built in Agra.
- Taj Mahal was built as a tomb for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.
- Taj Mahal was built during Shah Jahan's reign.
- French traveller Bernier came to India during the reign of Shah Jahan.
- He died in 1666 at Agra & buried at Taj Mahal Agra.
- He died at the age of 74 years.
- Shah Jahan was succeeded by his son Aurangzeb in 1658.
- Mughal Ruler Shah Jahan has been called as the "Prince of Builder".

Architecture during the reign of Shah Jahan

PREPARED BY: MUHAMMAD OWAIS QARNI (IBA JEST) & RASHID ALI MALIK (IBA JEST)
CONTACT NO: 0300-2556660, 03000362881, 03062794501, 0343-3664900

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

➤ Mughal architecture reached its zenith during the reign of Shah Jahan, who constructed

1. Taj Mahal (Agra)
2. Jama Masjid (Delhi)
3. the Shalimar Gardens of Lahore(1642)
4. Wazir Khan Mosque(Lahore)
5. Lahore Fort(Lahore)
6. Shah jahan mosque (Thatta)

Aurangzeb (Mughal Emperor)

- He was the son of Shah Jahan.
- Born in 1618.
- He ruled from 1658 to 1707.
- Alamgir was the title of Aurangzeb.
- He is also known as Zinda Pir (Living Saint).
- He was the sixth Mughal emperor.
- He ruled over almost the entire south Asia for a period of 49 years.
- Jizya was abolished by Akbar the Great.
- In 1679 Aurangzeb re imposed Jizya on Hindus
- Aurangzeb compiled Fatawa i Alamgiri (A sharia based compilation on statecraft, general ethics, military strategy, economic policy, justice and punishment)
- He died in 1707.
- He built Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.
- Badshahi Mosque(2ndLargest mosque in Pakistan) was built in 1673.
- He also built Bibi ka Makbara (Tomb of his wife located in Aurangabad , Maharashtra India)

End fall of Mughal Empire

- Nadir Shah attacked in the time of Muhammad Shah
- Nadir Shah attacked Dehli in 1739
- In the war of independence bahadur Shah Zafar II was arrested by the British and deported Rangoon.
- 3rd battle of Panipat 1761
- Fought between Ahmed Shah Abdali and Marhatas
- Bahadur Shah negligence to duty earned for him the title of Headless King
- During Muhammad Shah reign, the dissolution of Mughal Empire Behan speedily.
- Shah Alam II was the Mughal King at the time of Battle of Buxar.
- Iranian architect designed the Taj Mahal.
- Cultivation of Tobacco was introduced in India during the reign of Jahanghir,

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

Topic : Sir Syed Ahmed Khan & Aligarh Movement

- Born on 17th October at Dehli
- His father died in 1838 Dehli Mir Mutaqi
- Mother: aziz-un-Nissa
- Maternal Grand Father : Khuwaja Fareed udiin
- He wrote 42 books
- Sir syed Ahmed Khan introduced two nation theory
- Sir Syed made chief judge in 1846
- As a chief judge sir Syed Ahmed Khan posted at Dehli
- In tabeen ul kalam sir Syed mentioned similarities between Islam and Christianity
- Setup school at Muradabad
- During 1857 war sir Syed was working in the city of Bijnaur
- Setup school at Ghazipur in 1863
- Setuo scientific society at Ghazipur in 1864 (Members 82 Hindus and 107 Muslims)
- Scientific society translated the modern work from English to urdu
- Scientific society published a journal in 1866 known as Ali garh Institute Gazette
- ALI garh Institute Gazette published in English and Urdu
- He wrote AL Kutbate AL Ahmediya in reply to Muir's life of Mohammad
- Sir Syed rendered valuable services for development and protection of Urdu
- All garh college students protested against Macdonald for scraping Urdu as official language
- Hindu urdu controversy began in 1867
- Sir Syed first decided to adopt measures for the protection of Urdu
- Sir Syed appointed first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College
- Syed Muhammad appointed as the joint secretary of Board of Trustees of Aligarh College
- MAO college became university in 1920
- Sir Syed said that congress was mainly a Hindu body which can never be sincere to the Muslim
- Sir Syed formed British India associations at Aligarh in 1866
- After sir Syed who became secretary of Aligarh college trust Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
- He wrote essays on the life of Muhammad
- Sir Syed influenced by the teaching of Shah Ismail and Muhammad Bin Abdul Wahab
- In tehzib ul Akhlaq Sir Syed outlined the ethical aspects of Muslims life
- Sir Syed impressed the educational system of England
- MAO high school was provided Eastern ND modern education
- Sir Syed received his early education from his maternal Grand father
- MAO collage was inaugurated by lord lytton
- Aligarh is located in Uttar pradesh
- Sir Henry siddon was the first principal of MAO college

TIMELINE OF THE LIFE OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

- Appointed naib Munshi at Agra in 1839
- Received the title of Jawad-ud-Daula Arif Jung from Mughal Court in 1842

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- 1846 first edition of Asar-us-Sanadid
- 1850 completed Risala Sunnat dar radi bidat
- 1854 second edition of Asar us Sanadid
- 1855 appointed permanent Sadr Amin at bijnor
- 1855 Ain-i-Akbari
- 1858 appointed Sadr us Saur, Muradabad
- 1859 published causes of Indian revolt
- 1859 established a madrassa at Muradabad.
- 1860 published loyal Muhammadans of India
- 1861 French translation of Asar us Sanadid by Garcin de tassy
- 1862 transferred to Ghazipur
- 1862 edited Tarikh-i- Feroz Shahi
- 1864 laid the foundation of a Madrassa at Ghazipur
- 1864 Transferred to Aligarh
- 1864 elected honorary member of the royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain
- 1866 Aligarh Institute Gazette started
- 1869 leaves benares for England (for 17th months)
- 1870 left London for India September 4
- 1870 sir Syed started tahzib ul akhlaq
- 1875 inauguration of the college
- 1875 regular teaching starts at M. A. O collage June 1
- 1876 retired from service (he lived permanently at Aligarh)
- 1876 starts writing commentary on the Quran
- 1877 lord lytton's visit to Aligarh
- 1878 nominated member of the Viceroy's legislative council
- 1883 sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Muhammadan Association at Aligarh
- 1886 sir Sayed Ahmed Khan established Muhammadan educational conference
- 1887 nominated member of the Civil service commission by lord dufferin
- 1888 established patriotic association at Aligarh
- 1889 received the degree of L.D
- MAO defense Association in 1893
- Death at Aligarh in 1898

TOPIC: EAST INDIA COMPANY & WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

EAST INDIA COMPANY:

- British India company was established in 1600 A.D.
- In 1634 A.D the English permitted to trade in India (during rule of Jehangir).
- Headquarter London, Great Britain.
- Jehangir granted Sir Thomas Roe permission for the British East India Company to begin trading in India.
- The East India Company (EIC), also known as the Honourable East India Company (HEIC), East India Trading Company (EITC), or the British East India Company, and informally known as John Company, Company Bahadur or simply The Company, was an English and later British joint-stock company.
- It was formed to trade in the Indian Ocean region, initially with Mughal India and the East Indies, and later with Qing China.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- The company ended up seizing control over large parts of the Indian subcontinent.
- **MAJOR WARS BETWEEN INDIANS AND EAST INDIA COMPANY:**
- Battle of Plessey was fought between Nawab of Bengal Siraj udd Dola and Lord Clive in 1757.
- Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764 between Mir Qasim and Hector Munro.
- 1st Maysore war was fought from 1767 to 1769. (Tipu Sultan vs British)
- 2nd Maysore war was fought from 1780 to 1784. (Tipu Sultan vs British)
- 3rd Maysore war was fought from 1790 to 1792. (Tipu Sultan vs British)
- 4th Maysore War was fought in 1799. (Tipu Sultan vs British)
- In 4th BATTLE OF Maysore Tipu Sultan martyred.
- Real name of Tipu Sultan was Haider Ali.
- **CHARTER ACT OF 1833:**
- It redesignated the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India.
- Under this provision Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India in the last of 1833.
- **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1858:**
- Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed on August 2, 1858.
- Its provisions called for the liquidation of the British East India Company and the transference of its functions to the British Crown.
- **WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (1858):**
- The Sepoy Rebellion, also known as the War of Independence started on 10 May 1857 A.D.
- The government of India was taken over by the British Crown in 1858 A.D.
- Lord Canning (1856 – 1862) was the Governor General during mutiny of 1857 A.D.
- He was appointed the first viceroy after the war.
- The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown.
- The rebellion is known by many names, including the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection, and the First War of Independence.
- Company rule in India effectively began in 1757 and lasted until 1858, when, following the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the Government of India Act 1858 led to the British Crown's assuming direct control of the Indian subcontinent in the form of the new British Raj.
- Originally chartered as the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East-Indies", the company rose to account for half of the world's trade.
- the company rose to account for half of the world's trade, particularly in basic commodities including cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, spices, saltpetre, tea, and opium.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- The company also ruled the beginnings of the British Empire in India. In his speech to the House of Commons in July 1833, Lord Macaulay explained that since the beginning, the East India company had always been involved in both trade and politics.

TOPIC: VICEROYS OF INDIA

• Viceroy # 1. Lord Canning as First Viceroy. (1858-62):

- After the assumption of the Indian administration by the British Crown in 1858 following the revolt of 1857, Lord Canning, the then Governor-General of India was appointed the first Viceroy of India to represent the sovereignty of the British Crown.
- Lord Canning was a liberal minded humanitarian ruler.

Viceroy # 2. Lord Elgin I (1862-63):

- On the retirement of Lord Canning, the first Viceroy in 1862, Lord Elgin came as Viceroy. The only noteworthy thing of his period of administration was the suppression of the Wahhabi Muslim sect in north-west frontier.
- Lord Elgin died in 1863 as a result of heart attack.

Viceroy # 3. Sir John Lawrence, (1864-69):

- The first ever constitutional structure was formulated in 1861.
- Indian Legislative Act 1861. Envisaged association of Indians with the administration at higher level.

Viceroy # 4. Lord Mayo, (1869-72):

- First census in India was conducted in 1871 during Lord Mayo's period.
- Lord Mayo was murdered in office in 1872.

Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband(University):

- Established in 1866.
- It was founded by Moulana Abid Hussain.
- Moulana Muhammad Qasim was appointed as its first principal along with Moulana Muhammad Yaqoob.
- Moulana Muhammad Qasim remained the head of the Dar ul Uloom till 1880.

Viceroy # 5. Lord Northbrook, (1872-76):

- On 24th May, 1875 M.A.O High School was established at Allgarh.

Viceroy # 6. Lord Lytton, (1876-80):

- In 1877, the school was upgraded to status of college and was inaugurated by Lord Lytton.
- Lord Lytton organized Delhi Darbar to decorate Queen Victoria with the title of Kaiser | Hind in 1877.
- Lord Lytton passed the Vernicular Press Act in 1878.

Viceroy # 7. Lord Ripon (1880-84):

- Lord Rippon introduced first factory Act in 1881 aimed at prohibiting child labour.
- Lord Rippon passed local self Government Act in 1882 and was the founder of local self Government system in India.
- Lord Ripon passed the libert Bill in 1883 which enabled Indian District Magistrates to try European criminals. To bring Indian and European magistracy on equal footing.
- First complete census was conducted in 1881 during Lord Ripon's period.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

Anjuman I Himayat I Islam(Organization):

- Established in 1884.
- Himayat-e-Islam Islamic intellectual and social welfare organization.
- It was founded in small mosque (masjid e Bakan) in Lahore.
- Khalifa Hameed- ud- Din laid the foundation of Anjuman I Himayat I Islam.

Viceroy # 8. Lord Dufferin, (1884-88):

Indian National Congress:

- Formed during the period of Lord Dufferin.
- Indian National Congress was formed in 1885.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--|
| Lord Lytton | 1876 - 1880 | The Delhi durbar or the Imperial Durbar in which Queen Victoria was proclaimed Kaisar-i-Hind was held during his period on 01 Jan 1877. |
| Lord Rippon | 1880 - 1884 | He introduced the dual system of governance. The first complete and synchronous census of British Territories in India was conducted in 1881 during his period. He was also associated with libert Bill which sought to allow Indian judges to try British offenders. He is hailed as the Father of Local Self Government in India |
| Lord Dufferin | 1884 - 1888 | The Indian National Congress was formed during his period. |
| Lord Curzon | 1899 - 1905 | Partition of Bengal and launch of Swadeshi Movement. |
| Lord Hardinge | 1910 - 1916 | The Capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi during his tenure in 1911. George V, the King of England visited India to attend the Delhi durbar in 1911. An assassination attempt was made on his life by Rash Bihari Bose and others. |
| Lord Cheimsford | 1916 - 1921 | The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy of 1919 occured during his period. Montague Cheimsford reforms, Rowlatt Act, Khilafat movement are other events associated with his period |
| Lord Reading | 1921 - 1926 | Chauri Chaura incident occurred during his period. Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned for the first time in India |
| Lord Irwin | 1926 - 1931 | His period is associated with First Round Table Conference, Simon Commission, Gandhi Irwin pact and the famous Dandi March. |
| Lord Willingdon | 1931 - 1936 | Second and Third Round Table Conferences were held during his period. Communal award was given by British PM Ramsay Macdonald and the Poona Pact between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar was signed during his period. |
| Lord Linlithgow | 1936 - 1943 | Cripps Mission visited India and the Quit India resolution was passed during his tenure. |
| Lord Wavell | 1943 - 1947 | Simla conference and Cabinet mission are associated with his period. |

- It was founded by Sir Allan Octavian Hume.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- W.C Banerjee was the first president of Indian National Congress.

Sindh Madrassah tul Islam(University):

- Established in 1885 at Karachi.
- It was founded by Syed Hassan Ali Afandi.

Viceroy # 9. Lord Lansdowne, (1888-94):

- Appointment of Durand Commission to define the line between British India and Afghanistan happened during the reign of Lord Lansdowne.
- In 1892, the Government introduced another Indian Council Act

Viceroy # 10. Lord Elgin II(1894-99):

| Governor General/Viceroy | Period | Points to remember |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|
| Warren Hastings | 1774 - 1785 | First Governor General in India. (He was the appointed as the Governor General of Fort William, but he exercised control over East India Company officials all over India.) He was impeached in England for his wrong-doings, namely The Rohilla War, Trial and execution of Nand Kumar, Case of Raja Chait Singh and Begums of Oudh. |
| Lord Cornwallis | 1786 - 1793 | Permanent Settlement, an agreement between the East India Company and Bengali landlords to fix revenues to be raised from land was introduced during his period. |
| Lord Wellesley | 1798 - 1825 | He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance, under which the Indian ruler agreed to keep British forces in his territory. The first state to accept the Subsidiary Alliance was the State of Hyderabad. |
| Lord William Bentick | 1828 - 1835 | First to be designated as the Governor General of India in 1828. He outlawed the practice of Sati and also introduced English education in India. |
| Lord Dalhousie | 1848 - 1856 | He introduced the infamous 'Doctrine of Lapse'. He also brought Railways and Telegraph to India. He is also known as the maker of modern India. |
| Lord Canning | 1856 - 1862 | He was the Governor General during the mutiny of 1857. He was appointed the first Viceroy after the war. |
| Lord Mayo | 1869 - 1872 | He was the Viceroy of India, who was killed by a convict in the Andaman Islands. The first census of India was conducted which did not however include some territories in India. |

Some Important Governor Generals/Viceroy

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

PARTITION OF BENGAL AND SIMLA DEPUTATION

PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905-1911):

- Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India in 1899.
- Lord Curzon's rule came to an end in 1906.
- Lord Curzon created the province of NWFP in 1901.
- Bengal had 78 millions population.
- It was comprising of Bengal, Behar and Orissa
- The province of Bengal was divided into two parts on 16 October 1905.
- The partition separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas on 16 October 1905 after being announced on 19 July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon
- Dacca was the capital of east Bengal.
- The Hindu launched Swadeshi Movement by which foreign goods were boycotted as a protest.
- King George announced the decision of annulment.
- In order to appease Bengali sentiment, Bengal was reunited by Lord Hardinge in 1911, in response to the Swadeshi movement's riots in protest against the policy and the growing belief among Hindus that east Bengal would have its own courts and policies.
- In 1911, the year that the capital was shifted from Calcutta (now Kolkata) to Delhi, east and west Bengal were reunited.

SIMLA DEPUTATION (1906):

- In 1905 Liberal party of England won the General elections.
- Liberal party of England won the General elections under the leadership of Lloyd George.
- October 1906 a deputation of prominent Muslims led by the Agha Khan visited Viceroy Minto at Simla to present their demands.
- The Muslim Delegation (35 Members) known as Simla Deputation called on the viceroy on 1 Oct 1906.
- Simla Deputation organized by the Indian Muslim leaders, met the Governor General and Viceroy Lord Minto in Simla on 1 October 1906.
- The Indians were not satisfied with the Indian Council Act of 1892. Especially, the act failed to ensure the fair representation of Muslims.
- Simla Delegation was led by Sir Agha Khan.
- Simla Deputation met Viceroy Lord Minto.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Separate Electorate demand of the Muslims, during Simla Deputation, was accepted in Minto-Morely Reforms.
- Lord Minto ruled from 1905 to 1910.

Topic : Muslim League, Minto-Morley Reform, Lakhnow Pact,

Muslim League

- The success of simla deputation made it imperative for the Muslims of the Subcontinent to have their own political party
- All India Muslim educational conference was held in 1906 at U. P
- The meeting was presided by Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
- Salim ullah Khan presented a resolution for the formation for Muslims political party
- On 30th December 1906 foundation of All India Muslim League at dacca
- Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar first wrote the constitution of Muslim
- Constitution of Muslim League is also known as Green Book
- Sir Agha Khan was elected as the first President of Muslim League
- Sir Sultan Muhammad Shahid was the name of Sir Agha Khan
- Major Hasan Bilgrami was elected as the Secretary of all India Muslim League.
- Muhammadan Association turned into a branch of Muslim League
- Nawab of Dhaka presented the objectives of Muslim League after its establishment
- The HQ of Muslim League at Lucknow
- Justice Shah din presided over the second session of All India Muslim League
- Syed Amir Ali established Muslim League in London in 1908
- Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in 1913
- First session of all India Muslim League was held on 29-30 December 1907 at Karachi
- Sir adamjee pirbhai was the chairman of all India Muslim League first session
- The first regular session of Muslim League was held at Karachi on 29th and 30th December 1907
- Owing to Muslim League achievement Mr. Sharaf-ud-Din at Calcutta
- Mr. Karamat Hussain was appointed at Allahbad High Court
- Mr. Shah din was appointed at Punjab High Court
- Liaqat Ali Khan joined Muslim League in which year : 1923
- When did Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League? . 1939
- Allama iqbal joined Muslim League in 1927
- Muslim Leagues second annual session was held at Aligarh in 1908 at the residence of Nawab Muzzamil ullah Khan, joint secretary of Aligarh College.
- Muslim League demand for principle of self rule for India in 1913

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

Presidents of All India Muslim League

| Year of sessions | Name of president |
|------------------|--|
| 1906 | Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk (first Honorary President) |
| 1907 | Sir Adamjee Pir Bhai |
| 1908 | Sir Ali Imam |
| 1909 | Sir Aqa Khan |
| 1910 | Nablullah |
| 1912 | Sir Khaja Nawab Salimullah Khan Bahader, |
| 1913 | Sir Muhammad Shafi |
| 1915 | Mazhar-ul-Haq |
| 1916 | M.A.Jinnah |

| | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| 1917 | Maulana Muhammad Ali |
| 1918 | A.K. fazul Haq |
| 1919 | Hakim ajmal Khan |
| 1920 | Dr. M.A. Ansari |
| 1921 | Maulana Hasrat Mohani |
| 1923 | Ghulam Muhammad Bhurgin |
| 1924 | M.A.Jinnah |
| 1925 | Sir Abdul Rahim |
| 1926 | Sir Abdul Qadir |
| 1927 | Sir Muhammad Yaqub |
| 1929 | M.A.Jinnah |
| 1930 | Sir Muhammad Iqbal |
| 1931 | Sir Zafrullah Khan |
| 1933 | K.B. Hafiz Hidayat Hussain |
| 1934 | M.A. Jinnah |
| 1936 | Sir Wazir Hasan |
| 1937 to 47 | M.A. Jinnah |

Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909

- Hindu mahashabha anti Muslim organizations had emerged
- In 1908 the British government announced that it will form the democratic flourishment in India
- Lord Minto came to India as Viceroy in 1905
- Reign of lord Minto 1905 to 1910
- Lord morely was Secretary of state for India
- The act of 1909 enlarged the size of the legislative councils it was raised 16 to 60
- Membership of Bengal U. P Bihar Bombay Madras and Orisa was fixed at 50 members
- The membership of Punjab Burma and Assam was fixed at 30 members
- And 6 seats reserved for land lords and 2 for Muslims and 2 for chamber of commerce
- The act raised the number of executive council From two to four in Bombay Bengal and Madras
- Demand for separate electorate by Muslim League was put forward in 1909

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- The demand for separate electorate was incorporated in Minto-Morley Reform
- The acceptance of demand for the appointment of Muslim judge was also incorporated in Minto-Morley reform.
- This act not provide the mode of electing the representatives.
- Lord Harding became the Viceroy from 2 April 1910 to 2 April 1916

Lucknow pact

- The Muslim League shifted its office from Aligarh to Lucknow in 1913
- Quaid Azam joined Muslim League in 1913
- Mualana Muhammad Ali launched comrade in 1911 in English
- Mualana Abul kalam azad launched Hilal in 1912 in English
- The new constitution was adopted by all India Muslim League at Lucknow in 1913
- The Lucknow pact was confirmed by the annual session of Muslim League held at Qaiser Bagh bardari Lucknow in 1916
- Lucknow pass was passed in 1916
- Hindu Muslim demanded the establishment of self government for india.
- In the center there will be an imperial legislative council consisting of 150 members
- Sarojni naidu was given the title "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim unity."
- Muslim League and congress joint session
- Annie Basant started a newspaper in English named New India
- Gandhi returned to India at the age of 46
- Muslim seats in Central legislative agreed in Lucknow pact was 1/3rd
- In Lucknow pact hindu for the first time accepted Muslims as a separate nation
- Quaid-e-Azam was the architect of Lucknow pact
- Quaid e Azam presided over the annual session 1916 of Muslim League
- The annual session of 1916 of congress was presided by Ambeka Charan Mauiamdar
- Lord chemlmsford from 4 April 1916 to 2 April 1921

TOPIC: MONTAGE CHELMSFORD ACT AND ROWLETT ACT

Montage Chelmsford Act 1919:

- Lord Chelmsford became the Viceroy of India in 1916 (Reign 1916- 1921)
- Montage Chelmsford Act became an Act in 1919.
- According to Montage Chelmsford Reforms 1919, Bicameral legislature was established in the centre.
- The Imperial Legislative Council was now to consist of two houses- the Central Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and the Council of State (Upper House).
- Powers were divided between the center and the provinces.
- The provinces were to follow the Dual Government System or Dyarchy.
- Central Government was responsible to British Parliament through the secretary of the state. It has bicameral legislative.
- The system of Dyarchy was established at Provincial level.

Dyarchy in the Provinces:

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

1). Reserved subjects like Finance, Law and Order, Army, Police etc. These powers were under control of viceroy and executive council.

2). Transferred subjects like Public Health, Education, Agriculture, Local Self-government etc. These powers under control of Indian Ministers.

- The Montagu-Chelmsford report stated that there should be a review after 10 years.
- The System Dyarchy was in operation from 1921 to 1937.

Rowlett Act 1919:

- This act is also known as Anarchical and Revolutionary Act.
- A committee under Justice S.A Rowlett was appointed to suggest measure and the committee presented its report to the government in 1918.
- It was enacted in light of a perceived threat from revolutionary nationalists.
- The British government passed the Rowlett Act which gave powers to the police to arrest any person without any reason whatsoever.
- Quaid e Azam resigned from the legislative council in sheer protest against Rowlett Act.
- During this in 1919 Molana Shokat Ali and Molana M.Ali Johar started Khilafat movement.

Against Rowlett Act following incidents, movements and events occurred:

Jallianwala Bagh Incident:

- The Jallianwala Bagh incident took place on 13 April 1919.
- The incident happened in the city of Amritsar, the holiest place of Sikhs.
- British Commander General Dyer opened fire without warning to disperse.

Chaura Chauri Incident:

- The Chaura Chauri Incident happened in 1922.
- The people of chauri chaura start procession in 1922 and refuse to pay govt Taxes.
- The protesters fired at Police station and burnt 21 police persons alive. After this incident Gandhi call off non cooperation movement.

Mopla uprising incident:

- This incident occurred in 1921.
- In this incident muslims (mopla) of kerala fought against British Rule.

Non Cooperation Movement:

- Gandhi started Non Cooperation Movement on 1st August 1920 (1920-1922).
- This movement with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence as the Indian National Congress (INC) withdraw its support for British reforms following the Rowlatt Act of 21 March 1919, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 13 April 1919.

Satyagrah Movement:

- Gandhi started satyagrah movement against this act.
- According to Gandhi, the main objective of Satyagraha was to eradicate the evil or to reform the opponent.

Difference between Satyagrah and Non cooperation movement:

- satyagrah and Non cooperation both are the movements led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Both movements were for Indian independence from British rule.
- But Satyagrah is the non violent resistance for a long period and The non cooperative movement was a significant phase of Indian independence movement at a short period
- It is led by Gandhi after JALLIAWALA BAGH MASSACRE.

Khilafat Movement:

- The khilafat Movement continued from 1919 to 1924.
- Khilafat Movement was launched by Ali brothers (Molana Shoukat Ali & Molana Muhammad Ali).

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- The first world war ended in 1918. During the conflict, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire (the Central Powers) fought against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States (the Allied Powers). Allied Powers won this war.
- The Treaty of Sevres was concluded in 1920.
- It was a 1920 treaty signed between the Allies of World War I and the Ottoman Empire. The treaty ceded large parts of Ottoman territory to France, the United Kingdom, Greece and Italy and created large occupation zones within the Ottoman Empire.
- Molana Muhammad Ali Johar was released from jail in 1924.
- Shuddhi Movement was started by Ram and supervised by Dr. Moonje.
- The aim of the Shuddhi Movement was to convert Non Hindus to Hinduism.
- Dr. Moonj started Sanghthan Movement.
- The aim of Sanghthan Movement was to the Hindu youth and preach violence against the Muslims.
- **Simon Commission:**
- Purpose of this commission is to report on the working of the Indian constitution established by the Government of India Act of 1919.
- In 1927, the British Government appointed a Commission under Sir John Simon.
- Simon Commission, was a group of seven Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon.
- Simon Commission visited India in 1928.
- Simon commission published it's report in 1930.

Topic: Nehru Report, 14 points & Round Table conferences

Viceroy # 17. Lord Irwin (1926-1931)

Nehru Report:

- This committee was created when Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State of India asked the Indian leaders to draft a constitution for the country.
- There were 9 members in the committee.
- It was prepared by a committee of the All Parties (Except Muslim League) Conference chaired by Motilal Nehru with his son Jawaharlal Nehru acting as a secretary.
- It also proposed for the Joint Electorates with reservation of seats for minorities in the legislatures.
- There were 2 muslims in the committee named Syed Ali Imam and Shoib Qureshi.
- The committee was headed by Motilal Nehru.
- Nehru Report was presented in 1928.
- The report proposed to abolish separate electorates, to discard reservation of seats for Muslim majorities in the Punjab and Bengal and to reject the principle of weightage for Muslim minorities. This was a reversal of the Lucknow Pact.
- Hindi would be official language.
- Quaid e Azam gave suggestion by proposing the one third representation for the muslims in the central legislature.
- In this report muslims representation should be one fourth.
- There were two muslims members of the Nehru Committee, Syed Ali Imam could attend only one meeting due to his illness and Shoib Qureshi did not endorse views of the Committee on the issue of Muslim representation in legislature.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

Fourteen Points of Quaid e Azam:

- In reaction of Nehru Report Mohammad Ali Jinnah drafted his Fourteen Points in 1929
- According to Mohammad Ali Jinnah, "The Committee has adopted a narrow minded policy to ruin the political future of the Muslims. I regret to declare that the report is extremely ambiguous and does not deserve to be implemented."
- Quaid e Azam presented his 14 points in 1929.
- According to 14 points, future of government should be Federal.
- In the central legislature, Muslim representation should not be less than one third.
- Sindh should be separated from Bombay.
- Reforms should be introduced in NWFP and Baluchistan.
- Full religious liberty shall be guaranteed to all communities.
- Muslims should be given an adequate share in all services, having due regard to the requirement of efficiency.
- No change shall be made in the constitution without the consent of the provinces.
- No bill or resolution shall be passed in any legislature if three fourths of the members of any community in that body oppose the bill.

Round Table Conferences (1930-1932):

First Round Table Conference:

- The conference began in London on 12 November 1930.
- The Simon Commission Report was published in 1930.
- Ramsay MacDonald was the Prime Minister of UK.
- The first session of Round Table Conference began in House of Commons(Lower House).
- All the parties were presented except Congress.
- Members agreed on Federal form of Government.
- The Indian National Congress, along with Indian business leaders, kept away from the conference. Many of them were in jail for their participation in Civil Disobedience Movement also called Dandi March (Started on 12 March 1930)
- Gandhi Irwin pact was signed on 5th March 1931.
- Gandhi announced the End of Civil Disobedience Movement after Gandhi Irwin Pact.
- Sir Agha Khan was the leader of the Muslim Delegation in first Round Table Conference.
- The Conference ended on 19th January 1931.

Second Round Table Conference:

- The Second Round Table Conference Started on 7th September 1931.
- The Second Round Table Conference ended on 31 September 1931.
- Allama Iqbal was to attend Conference because of the death of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.

Viceroy # 18. Lord Willingdon (1931-1936)

Third Round Table Conference:

- The third Round Table Conference began on November 17th 1932.
- Communal Award was awarded in 1932 after the failure of 2nd Round Table Conference.
- The Communal Award also known as MacDonald Award was announced after 2nd Round Table Conference and extended the separate electorate to depressed Classes (and other minorities).

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- The separate electorate was introduced in Government of India Act 1909 for Muslims and extended to Sikhs, Indian Christians.
- The third Round Table Conference End on December 24th 1932.
- First and Second Round Table Conferences held during reign of Viceroy Lord Irwin.
- And third Round Table Conference held during the reign of viceroy Lord Willingdon.
- Quaid E Azam attended first two Round Table conference.

Topic: Act of 1935, Elections of 1937, Chaudhry Rahmat Ali,
Presidential Address of Qaid-e-Azam & August offer

Lord Willington 1931-1936

ACT OF 1935

- The recommendations of Round Table Conference were contained in a white paper which was published in 1933.
- The report of the committee which was contained in a Bill of Law was published in 1934.
- The British Parliament passed the bill after the Royal assent in 1935.
- The bill is also known as Act of 1935.
- The Act of 1935 contained 14 parts and 10 schedules.
- It Consisted of two parts.
- Part 1 pertained to provincial subjects.
- Part 2 deals with Federal subjects.
- The Act came into operation in 1937.
- The system of Dyarchy was introduced in Centre.
- Three lists were drawn up.
- Governor's rule was promulgated according to the Act of 1935
- Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy.
- The country was divided into 11 provinces.
- Government of India Act 1935 passed during the reign of Lord Willington.

Lord Linlithgow ruled from 1936 to 1943.

ELECTION OF 1937

- According to Act of 1935, election were held in 1937
- At that time, there were 1771 seats in the provincial assemblies.
- The congress took office in eight provinces out of eleven
- In Bombay and Bangal, the congress formed coalitions with other groups.
- Less than 50 percent of seats congress win in the election.
- Muslim league could form ministry in one province.
- Out of 491 Muslim Constituencies, the congress captured 26 and league 106
- Congress ministries were formed in July 1937
- Vande matram was a song written by a Bengal novelist Bankim Chatterjee in his novel Anadamth.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- The purpose of Vande Mataram was to expel Muslims from Hindustan.
- The Wardha and Widdia Mandar schemes were to isolate Muslims from their religion and culture.
- The purpose of Warda Taleemi Scheme was to displace the idea of two nation theory from minds of Muslim children
- Vidya Mandar Scheme aimed at promoting Hindu culture by making Mandar education necessary at elementary level.
- bitter policy of Congress against Muslims.
- Hindi became the national language,
- Congress flag became the national flag, and
- Bande Matram became the national anthem. Written in Bengali.
- A strict prohibition was laid on cow slaughter
- Pirpur Report was published in 1938 and prepared by committee appointed by the League under the president ship of Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur.
- The Sharif Report in 1939.
- November 1939 the congress resigned from their ministries.
- At this event on the order of Quaid e Azam Muslims observed Day of Deliverance in 22 December , 1939
- Churchill became PM in May 1940.
- Burma was separated from India April 1937.

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

- He was Born in 1893 in the district of Hoshiarpur.
- He coined the term Pakistan
- He setup Pakistan National Movement in England in 1933.
- He joined service in a newspaper called Kashmir.

Presidential Address of Quaid e Azam

- 1939: Muslim League was established in Balochistan.
22 Dec. 1939: With the resignation of the Congress ministries, the Day of Deliverance was observed by the Muslims.
- 23 Mar. 1940: 27th Annual session of Muslim League held and Pakistan Resolution was presented.
- All India Muslim League session was held on April, 1939 at Meerat.
- On March 1940, the working Committee of the All India Muslim League met at the residence of Nawab Shahnawaz.
- Quaid e Azam presided over the meeting.
- The resolution was passed on 23rd March, 1940.
- The Resolution was seconded by Khaliquz Zaman and supported by Maulana ZaFar Ali Khan from Punjab.
- From Sindh, Abdullah Haroon supported the resolution.
- Qazi Musa supported the resolution from Balochistan.
- Ghandi and Rajagopalacharia said the Lahore Resolution aimed at Vivisection of India.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Lahore Resolution was made as a constitution of All India Muslim League in 1941.
- After Lahore Resolution, the Muslim sought separate country.
- Maulana ZaFar Ali Khan translated The Pakistan Resolution in Urdu.
- Amjad Bank, the lady representative of AIML, supported Pakistan Resolution.
- The Pakistan Resolution demanded that the Muslim majority areas in Northwestern and Eastern zone of India should be grouped to constitute independent states.
- After Jinaah presidential Address, Sikandar Hayat Khan, Fazl-ul-Haq and Muhammad Saadullah joined Muslim League.
- Sikandar Hayat Khan was the Premier of Punjab, Fazl-ul-Haq was premier of Bengal and Muhammad Saadullah was the premier of Assam

August offer, 1940

- August offer was made in 1940.
- According to August Offer, British government was to expand Executive council.

And the framing of constitution shall be the responsibility of India.

Topic: Cripps Mission 1942, Wavell Plan 1945, Elections 1945-46, Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

Cripps Mission 1942:

- The Cripps Mission was a failed attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II.
- WW II fought from 1939 to 1945.
- Allies(China UK USA Soviet Union France) vs Axis(Germany Italy Japan) powers in WWII.
- The British were alarmed at the successive victories of Japan during 1940s.
- Lord Cripps was sent to India to discuss with the Indian Leaders.
- He arrived in India 1942.
- Sir Stafford Cripps offered dominion status (self rule), new election and constitution after world war II ends, provinces would be allowed to quit (give up) Indian union.
- Cripps worked to keep India loyal to the British war effort in exchange for a promise of elections and full self-government (Dominion status) once the war was over.
- In April 1942 Lord Cripps returned back to Britain after the failure of Cripps Mission.
- The Muslim League in order to put more pressure on the government, launched quit India Movement against the British Government.
- Congress moved towards the Quit India movement
- Quit India Movement was launched on 8th August 1942.
- Quaid e Azam considered Quit India Movement as Anti Muslim action of the Congress.
- Lord Wavell ruled from 1944 to 1947.
- The Muslims in reply of Quit India Movement demanded divide of India and go.
- Gandhi Jinnah Talks 1944:
- Gandhi Jinnah talks were held in 1944.
- After his release Gandhi proposed talks with Jinnah on his two-nation theory and negotiating on issue of partition.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- The CR formula acted as the basis for the negotiations. Gandhi and Jinnah met in September 1944 to ease the deadlock. Gandhi offered the CR formula as his proposal to Jinnah.
- C. R. formula was a proposal formulated by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari to solve the political deadlock between the All India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress on the independence of British India. The League's position was that the Muslims and Hindus of British India were of two separate nations and hence the Muslims had the right to their own nation.
- Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah rejected C.R formula.

- **Desai Liaquat Pact:**
- Desai Liaquat Pact was signed in 1945 and concluded in 1946.
- Desai-Liaquat Pact was concluded between Bhulabhai Desai of the Congress and Liaquat Ali Khan of the Muslim League.
- Both of them came up with the draft proposal for the formation of an Interim government at the Centre, consisting of:
 - An equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the League in the central legislature.
 - 20% of the seats reserved for minorities.
 - The Commander-in-Chief.
 - The Government would function within the framework of the existing Government of India Act, 1935.
 - This pact was also rejected by both parties (All India Muslim League and Indian National Congress).
- **Simla Conference and Wavell Plan 1945:**
- Lord Wavell was the viceroy of India in 1945.
- Lord Wavell invited a conference of 21 Indian Political leaders at the Summer Capital British India to discuss the provision of Wavell Plan.
- Wavell Plan was made public in 1945.
- Wavell Plan was constituted to resolve the political deadlock of existing India but he abandon the proposals due to disagreement between leaders of Muslim League and Congress, and finally the proposals were dissolved at the Shimla Conference.
- The Simla Conference of 1945 was a meeting between the Viceroy of India Lord Wavell and the major political leaders of British India at Viceregal Lodge in Simla. Convened to agree on and approve the Wavell Plan for Indian self-government,
 - According to Wavell Plan, the council should have 14 seats.
 - Out of 14 seats, 5 were fixed for the Muslims.
 - All the members of Executive Council shall be Indians.
 - Formation of a new Executive Council at the centre in which all the members except the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief would be Indian.
 - All portfolios except Defence were to be under the control of Indian members.
 - Simla Conference was called on 25th June 1945.
 - Wavell Plan envisaged United India.
 - Wavell Plan also failed to break political deadlock between Muslim League and Congress.
- **Elections 1945-46:**
- In 1945-46 election, the Muslim League won 87% votes in Central Legislature.
- In Provincial Legislature, the Muslim League won 95%.
- Total 492 seats were reserved for Muslims.
- Out of 492 ML won 429 seats.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Muslim League won maximum reserved seats for Muslims in Bengal, Sindh and Punjab.
- The Congress formed 9 ministries.
- **Victory day:**
- Quaid e Azam declared Victory Day on 11th January 1946.
- In the Central Assembly elections held in December 1945, the League won all thirty Muslim seats. The victory, celebrated across the country as Victory Day on 11 January 1946
- Direct Action day celebrated on 16 August 1946.
- **Cabinet Mission Plan 1946:**
- The new British Government headed by Prime Minister Lord announced in 1946.
- The Mission consisted of Lord Lawrence, Lord Stafford Cripps and Mr. A.V. Alexander.
- Objectives of Cabinet Mission is to establish Constituent Assembly and Interim Government.
- Congress demanded single constitution.
- The Muslim League demanded Two constitutions.
- The Muslim League demanded six provinces be constituted into a Sovereign and Independent Pakistan.
- The Cabinet Mission Plan was announced on 16 May 1946.
- According to Cabinet Mission Plan, there should be three groups of provinces.
- Group A should be six Hindu majority provinces.
- Group B should be Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and NWFP.
- Group C would consist of Assam and Bengal.
- According to Plan, there should be a Union of India embracing both British India and States.
- All residuary powers would vest in provinces.
- The Muslim League Accepted the Proposal.
- Quaid e Azam nominated Liaquat Ali Khan (Finance), J.I. Chundrigar (Commerce), Abdur Rab Nishtar (Communication), Ghazanfar Ali (Health), I.N. Mandal (Legislature) in the Interim government.
- Congress nominated Nehru (External Affairs), Sardar Patel (Home, Information), Rajagoplachari (Education and Arts), Jaijivan Ram (Labour) and Asif Ali (Transport and Railway).

TOPICS: 3rd JUNE PLAN, RADCLIFF AWARD & 1st CABINET OF PAKISTAN

- **3rd JUNE PLAN:**
- Lord Mountbatten ruled from 12 Feb, to August, 1947.
- Lord Mountbatten was the last viceroy of India.
- The 3 June 1947 Plan was also known as the Mountbatten Plan.
- The government took final decision to divide it into 2 independent states & the principal of the partition was accepted.
- There are 635 states in the sub continent. Nawab and Raja's ruling over their areas and people with internal sovereignty and external were ruled by British government.
- Therefore there all states have full power to choose what ever they want India or Pakistan
- Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor General of India after partition.
- June 3rd Plan was announced in 1947.
- According to June 3rd Plan, Punjab and Bengal shall decide whether the provinces should be divided or not.
- Referendum shall be held in NWFP.
- Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament on July 4 by which India became independent on 15 August 1947.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

RADCLIFF AWARD

- According to 3rd June Plan, Punjab and Bengal would be divided.
- Radcliffe Award was the outcome of an official plan announced by Lord Mountbatten on 3 June 1947 regarding the partition of India into two separate sovereign states - India and Pakistan.
- The members of the Punjab Boundary Commission were Din Muhammad and Muhammad Munir on behalf of Pakistan.
- The members of the Punjab Boundary Commission were Mehr Chand Mahajan and Tej Singh on behalf of India.
- The members of the Bengal Boundary Commission were Justice M. Akram, Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad and Justice S.A. Rehman on behalf of Pakistan.
- The members of the Bengal Boundary Commission were Justice C.C. Biswas and Justice B.K. Mukherjee on behalf of India.
- In Bengal, city of Calcutta awarded to India.
- On July 4 the Viceroy announced the partition Plan on Radio.
- On 7 August 1947 Quaid e Azam left India for Karachi.
- Quaid e Azam was the first Governor General of Pakistan.
- Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor General of India.
- Quaid e Azam has already been elected as the first President of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 11th August, 1947.
- Justice Muhammad Sharif was assigned the job of drafting constitution with certain modifications in the Act of 1935.
- On 14th August 1947 Partition of Sub-continent into Pakistan and India was declared. Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor General and Liaquat Ali Khan the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

First Cabinet of Pakistan:

| Sr. | Ministry | Name of Minister |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | Foreign Minister | Sir Zafar Ullah Khan |
| 2. | Finance Minister | Malik Ghulam Muhammad |
| 3. | Minister of Commerce & Industries | Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar |
| 4. | Minister for Food, Agriculture, and Health | *Raja Ghuzanfar Ali |
| 5. | Communication Minister | Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar |
| 6. | Minister Interior, Education, and Information | Fazal-ul-Rehman |
| 7. | Minister for Law & Labour | Jogendra Nath Mandal |

*Raja Ghuzanfar's portfolio was changed to Minister of Evacuee and Refugee Rehabilitation and ministry for food and agriculture was given to Abdul Satar Pirzada

- The first Chief Minister of Punjab was Nawab Iftikhar.
- The first Chief Minister of NWFP was Abdul Qayum Khan.
- First Chief Minister of Sindh was Muhammad Ayub Khuro.
- First Chief Minister of Balochistan was Ataullah Mengal (1 May 1972), Balochistan acquired the status of the province in 1970.