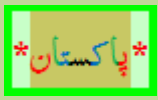



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the **free encyclopedia** that anyone can edit.

Chaudhry Rahmat Ali

Chaudhry Rahmat Ali Gujjar		Chaudhry Rehmat Ali ... In Punjabi and Urdu : (چودھری رحمت علی) (16 November 1895 – 3 February 1951)	
Born	16 November 1895 ... Scorpion Balachaur, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	Was a Pakistani Punjabi Muslim nationalist who was one of the earliest proponents of the creation of the state of Pakistan .	
Died	3 February 1951 (aged 55) Cambridge, England, UK	He is best known as the author of a famous 1933 pamphlet "Now or Never; Are We to Live or Perish Forever" also known as the Pakistan Declaration .	
Other names	Naqash-e-Pakistan , Creator " Pakistan " word	He is credited with creating the name " Pakistan " for a separate Muslim homeland; and is generally known as the founder of the movement for its creation.	
Religion	Islam	The pamphlet started with a famous statement:	
Movement	Pakistan Movement Pakistan National Movement	<p>"At this solemn hour in the history of India, when British and Indian statesmen are laying the foundations of a Federal Constitution for that land, we address this appeal to you, in the name of our common heritage, on behalf of our <i>thirty million Muslim</i> brethren who live in PAKISTAN – by which we mean the five Northern units of India, Viz: Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (Afghan Province), ... Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan." (TH: Note 'l' was inserted later !!!)</p>	
Notable work(s)	Now or Never (& others)		

A young man at Cambridge University

Education and career

Ali was born into a Punjabi **Gujjar** family with Gorsī clan in the town of **Balachaur** in **Hoshiarpur District** of **Punjab India**. After graduating from Islamia **Madrassa** Lahore in 1918, he taught at Aitchison College Lahore before joining **Punjab University** to study law. In 1930 he moved to England to join **Emmanuel College, Cambridge** in 1931. In 1933, he published a pamphlet, *Now or Never*, coining the word *Pakistan* for the first time. In 1933, he founded **Pakistan National Movement** in England. Subsequently, he obtained a **BA degree** in 1933 and **MA** in 1940 from the **University of Cambridge**. In 1943, he was called to the Bar, from **Middle Temple**, London. Until 1947, he continued publishing various booklets about his vision for South Asia. The final **Partition of India** disillusioned him due to the mass killings and mass migrations it ended up producing. He was also dissatisfied with the **distribution of areas** among the two countries and considered it a major reason for the disturbances.



Philosophy

Ali believed that the Muslims of India had to reform politically to become a viable, independent community. He was inspired by Islamic history, he believed that Indian Muslims should similarly unite to survive in what he perceived to be an increasingly hostile India.

As such, Ali's writings, in addition to those of Muhammad Iqbal and others were major catalysts for the formation of Pakistan. He offered the name "Bangistan" for a Muslim homeland in the Bengal, and "Osmanistan" for a Muslim homeland in the Deccan. He also suggested Dinia as a name for a South Asia of various religions.

Ali is known for his steadfast dedication to the idea of Pakistan. After its formation in 1947, he argued on its behalf at the United Nations over the issue of Kashmir, and the rights of Muslim minority of India.

Conception of 'Pakistan'

In 1932, Ali moved to a now famous house in Cambridge, on 3 Humberstone Road. It was in one of the rooms of this house that he is said to have written the word 'Pakstan' for the first time. There are several accounts of the creation of the name. According to a friend, Abdul Kareem Jabbar, the name came up when Ali was walking along the banks of the Thames in 1932 with his friends Pir Ahsan-ud-din and Khwaja Abdul Rahim. According to Ali's secretary Miss Frost, he came up with the idea while riding on the top of a London bus.

On 28 January 1933, Ali voiced the idea in a pamphlet titled "Now or Never; Are We to Live or Perish Forever?".

The word 'Pakstan' actually referred to "the five main Northern units of India, viz. : Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province (Afghan Province), Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan". By the end of 1933, 'Pakistan' had become very common vocabulary, and an i was added to ease pronunciation (as in Afghan-i-stan).

In a subsequent book, Ali discussed the etymology in further detail ... 'Pakistan' is both a Persian and an Urdu word.

It is composed of letters taken from the names of all our South Asia homelands; that is, Punjab, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Sindh and Balochistan. It means the Land of the Paks – the spiritually pure and clean.

According to Ali's biographer, K.K.Aziz writes that "Rahmat Ali alone drafted this declaration (in which the word Pakistan was used for the first time), but in order to make it 'representative' he began to look around for people who would sign it along with him. This search did not prove easy, 'for so firm was the grip of "Muslim Indian Nationalism" on our young intellectuals at English universities that it took me (Rahmat Ali) more than a month to find three young men in London who offered to support and sign it.'" Later on, his political opponents used the name of these signatories and other friends of Ali, as creator of word 'Pakistan'.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah addressed the origins of the moniker in his presidential address to the All India Muslim League annual session at Delhi on 24 April 1943, he said:

"I think you will bear me out that when we passed the Lahore resolution we had not used the word 'Pakistan'. Who gave us this word? (Cries of "Hindus") Let me tell you it is their fault. They started damning this resolution on the ground that it was Pakistan. They are really ignorant of the Muslim movement. They fathered this word upon us. . . . You know perfectly well that Pakistan is a word which is really foisted upon us and fathered on us by some section of the Hindu press and also by the British press. Now our resolution was known for a long time as the Lahore resolution popularly known as Pakistan. But how long are we to have this long phrase? Now I say to my Hindu and British friends: We thank you for giving us one word. (Applause, and cries of hear, hear.) What is the origin of the word Pakistan? It was not Muslim League or Quaid-i-Azam who coined it. Some young fellows in London, who wanted a particular part of north-west to be separated from the rest of India, coined a name in 1929–30, started the idea and called a zone Pakistan. They picked up the letter P for Punjab. A for Afghan, as the NWFP is known even today as Afghan, K for Kashmir. S for Sind, and tan for Baluchistan. A name was coined. Thus, whatever may have been the meaning of this word at the time it is obvious that language of every civilised country invents new words. The word Pakistan has !!!

Iqbal and Jinnah



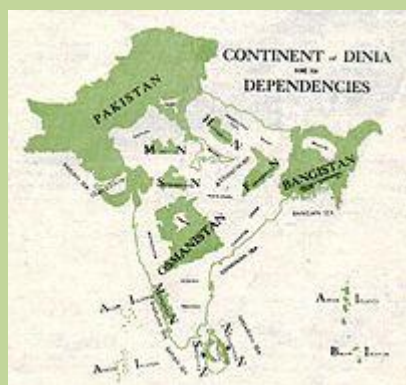
Chaudhry Rehmat Ali (seated first from left) with Muhammad Iqbal (center), Khawaja Abdul Rahim (right) and a group of other young activists during Iqbal visit to England in 1932.

On 29 December 1930, Muhammad Iqbal delivered his monumental address. He said:

I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single State.

Self-government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India.

According to **some** scholars ... Iqbal had not presented the idea of an autonomous Muslim State; rather he wanted a large Muslim province by amalgamating Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan into a big North-Western province within India. They argued that "Iqbal never pleaded for any kind of partition of the country. Rather he was an ardent proponent of a 'true' federal setup for India ... And wanted a consolidated Muslim majority within the Indian Federation".



The **Continent of DINIA** by Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, M.A., L.L.B., Barrister-at-Law

The British and the Indian Press vehemently criticised these two different schemes and created a confusion about the authorship of the word "**Pakistan**" to such an extent that even **Jawaharlal Nehru** had to write: "**Iqbal** was one of the early advocates of Pakistan and yet he appears to have realised its inherent danger and absurdity. Edward Thompson has written that in the course of conversation, Iqbal told him that he had advocated Pakistan because of his position as President of Muslim League session, but he felt sure that it would be injurious to India as a whole and to Muslims especially."

In 1934, Chaudhry Rahmat Ali and his friends met **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** and appealed for his support of the Pakistan idea. He replied ...

"My dear boys, don't be in a hurry; let the waters flow and they will find their own level."

Chaudhary Rahmat Ali (16 November 1897 – 3 February 1951), a **Muslim** nationalist from **Punjab**, who was one of the earliest proponents of the creation of the state of **Pakistan**. He is credited with creating the name "**Pakistan**" for a separate Muslim homeland from **British India**. He propagated the Scheme of Pakistan with a missionary zeal since its inception in 1933. He also later founded the **Pakistan National Movement** to propagate his ideas. Being a political thinker and an idealist, wanted more than for accepting a smaller Pakistan in 1947 **and save every Indian Muslim from "Hindu Domination"**.

After the creation of Pakistan he returned to Pakistan in April 1948,

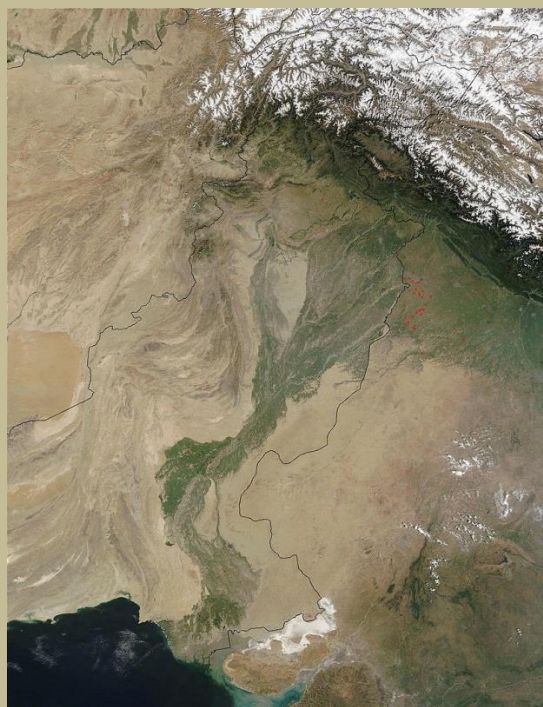
planning to stay in the country, but he was ordered

by the then Prime Minister **Liaquat Ali Khan** to leave the country.

His belongings were confiscated, and he left empty-handed for England in October 1948.

He died on 3 February 1951 and was buried on 20 February at Newmarket Road Cemetery, **Cambridge**, UK. As there was no nearby family to take responsibility for his burial, Emmanuel College's Master, **Edward Welbourne**, who had been Rahmat Ali's Tutor, himself arranged the burial in Cambridge on 20 February 1951.

A satellite image showing the topography of Pakistan.



PM Liaquat Ali Khan ... (1895–1951 as C.R.A.) ... A Traitor ???

Was the assassin **Said Akbar** an Afghan National ?

I was a child at that time 'n sensitive for Pak !

'Twas Hid, but we knew 'Twas Kashmiri

'n took his revenge on Liaquat, for

this cease-fire at Sirinagar

as Keys were ready

to hand over to

Pakistan !

Thus Started

an Eternal Conflict

'n humanity's ever **Paying**

the Price for it ... a **Heavy Price**

which will **Never be Forgiven**

'n **Never be Forgotten**

by Humanity !

Headstone of Ali's Grave



After the creation of Pakistan

While Chaudhry Rahmat Ali was a leading figure for the conception of **Pakistan**, he lived most of his adult life in England. He had been voicing his dissatisfaction with the creation of Pakistan ever since his arrival in **Lahore** on 6 April 1948. **He was unhappy over a smaller Pakistan than the one he had conceived in his 1933 pamphlet Now Or Never ...** After the creation of Pakistan he returned to Pakistan in April 1948, planning to stay in this country, but he left again over disputes. **(TH: cf. PM Liaqat Ali Khan !!!)**

He died on 3 February 1951 and was buried on 20 February at **Cambridge City Cemetery in Cambridge, England**.

Badshahi Mosque Lahore



Edwin Lord Weeks
Illustration
of an open-air
restaurant
near Wazir
Khan Mosque,
Lahore.

Early and medieval age

Indo-Greek Kingdom, Indus Valley Civilization, Vedic Civilization, Sikh Empire, and Mughal Empire

Standing Buddha from Gandhara

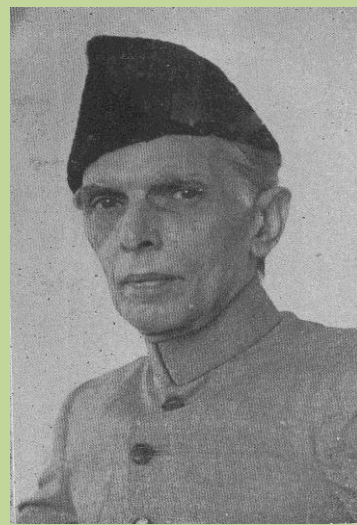


K2 is the second-highest mountain on Earth.



Muhammad Ali Jinnah

(1876–1948)



History ... Early and medieval age ...

اُردو

Indo-Greek Kingdom, Indus Valley Civilization, Vedic Civilization, Sikh Empire, and Mughal Empire

Some of the earliest ancient human civilisations in South Asia originated from areas encompassing present-day Pakistan. The earliest known inhabitants in the region were **Soanian** during the **Lower Paleolithic**, of whom stone tools have been found in the **Soan Valley** of **Punjab**. The **Indus region**, which covers most of present day Pakistan, was the site of several successive ancient cultures ... Neolithic **Mehrgarh** & Bronze Age **Indus Valley Civilisation** (2800–1800 BC) at **Harappa** & **Mohenjo-Daro**.

The **Vedic Civilization** (1500–500 BC), characterised by **Indo-Aryan** culture, laid the foundations of **Hinduism**, became well

The Arab conqueror [Muhammad bin Qasim](#) conquered [Indus valley](#) from [Sindh](#) to [Multan](#) in southern [Punjab](#) in 711 AD. The Pakistan government's official chronology identifies this as the point where the "foundation" of Pakistan was laid. The Early Medieval period (642–1219 AD) witnessed the spread of [Islam](#) in the region. During this period, [Sufi missionaries](#) played a pivotal role in converting a majority of the regional Buddhist and Hindu population to Islam. These developments set the stage for the [rule of several successive Muslim empires](#) in the region, including the [Ghaznavid Empire](#) (975–1187 AD), the [Ghorid Kingdom](#) and the [Delhi Sultanate](#) (1206–1526 AD). The [Lodi dynasty](#), the last of the Delhi Sultanate, was replaced by [Mughal Empire](#) (1526–1857 AD). The Mughals introduced Persian literature and high culture, establishing the roots of [Indo-Persian culture](#) in the region. From the region of modern day Pakistan, key cities during the [Mughal](#) rule were [Lahore](#) and [Thatta](#), both of which were chosen to house immensely beautiful [Mughal buildings](#). In the early 16th century, the region remained under the [Mughal Empire](#) ruled by [Muslim emperors](#). By the early 18th century, the increasing European influence slowly disintegrated the [empire](#) as the lines between commercial and political dominance were increasingly blurred.

پاکستان

Pakistan is unique among Muslim countries as it is the only country to have been created in the name of Islam. As a result of the **Pakistan Movement** led by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** and the **subcontinent's** struggle for independence, Pakistan was created in 1947 as an independent nation for **Muslims** from the regions in the east and west of the Subcontinent where there was a Muslim majority. It is an **ethnically** and **linguistically** diverse country, with a similar variation in its **geography** and **wildlife**. Initially a **dominion**, Pakistan adopted a **new constitution** in 1956, becoming an Islamic republic. An ethnic **civil war** in 1971 resulted in the secession of **East Pakistan** as the new country of **Bangladesh**. In 1973 Pakistan adopted a new constitution which established a Federal Government based in **Islamabad** alongside its pre-existing **parliamentary republic** status – which consists of **four provinces and four federal territories**. The **Constitution** also states that all laws are to conform with the injunctions of **Islam** as laid down in the **Quran** and **Sunnah**.

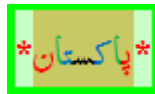
A **regional** and **middle power**, Pakistan has the **sixth largest standing armed forces** in the world and is also a **nuclear power** as well as a declared **nuclear-weapons** state, being the second in **South Asia** and the only nation in the **Muslim world**, to have that status. Pakistan has a semi-industrialised **economy** with a well-integrated **agriculture sector**, and a growing services sector. The **Pakistani economy** is the **24th largest** in the world in terms of purchasing power and the **41st largest** in terms of **nominal GDP** (World Bank). It is characterised among the **emerging and growth-leading economies** of the world, and is backed by one of the world's largest and fastest growing **middle classes**.

The post-independence history of Pakistan has been characterised by periods of military rule and since 2008, a [transition to democracy](#), amid [conflicts with neighbouring India](#). It still faces many problems, including [illiteracy](#), [healthcare](#) and [corruption](#), although is somehow reduced [poverty](#), substantially reduced [terrorism](#), and has expanded her [per capita income](#). Pakistan is a member of the [United Nations](#), the [Non-Aligned Movement](#), [Organisation of Islamic Cooperation](#), the [Commonwealth of Nations](#), [ECO](#), [SAARC](#), [Developing Eight](#), the [G20 developing nations](#), [Group of 24](#), [Group of 77](#) and [ECOSOC](#). It is also an associate member of [CERN](#). Pakistan is a signatory to the [Kyoto Protocol](#), the [Paris Agreement](#) and [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#).

Works

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- *The Millat and her Minorities: Foundation of Haideristan for Muslims of Hindoostan* (Cambridge: The Haideristan National Movement, 1943)
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- **Khursheed Kamal Aziz (1987). *Rahmat Ali: a biography*. Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden. ISBN 3515050515, ISBN 978-3-515-05051-7 ... In the arian tribe his clan was Gorsî.**

... Be it Known that 'twas a **Prestigious Lady** ...



... **Primary** **Person** to **Pronounce** **Pakistan** in **Public** (Lahore, **1940**)...

SEMANTIC

ENIGMAS

What does "-istan" mean as in Pakistan, Uzbekistan or Afghanistan?

Jackie Rigden, London UK

- **-istan** is a **suffix** that exists in many Indo-European languages - but not English - and means "home" or "place"... the equivalent of the English or German **"-land"**.
- The Hindi name for England is **"Inglistan"**, but actually in Pakistan the **"-stan"** comes from "Baluchistan".
- **Sthan** in Sanskrit literally means 'place'.
- **-istan** is a **suffix** in the Persian language (Farsi), denoting a place. Thus, Pakistan means place of the pure (**pak=pure**).

Venant maintenant au temps modernes de ma 2^{ième}. grande visite d'Alsace (relativement moderne 1974) ... Ayant eu marre de Paris, car mon évolution étant bloqué par ma trop rapide Ascension dans l'Informatique ... J. Christ n'était pas le seul, dans son genre ... la bêtise humaine a essayé de me limiter à la comptabilité, à la place de l'info ; ce qui me représentait quasi une 'cruxifiction' ... donc prennant ma croix, hi hi, je suis parti pour la fameuse '**Clark**' à Strasbourg-Meinau ... Pour ma Liberté personnelle et ma Technicité, bien sur avec tout mes remerciements, j'ai vécu '**Le Petit Prince**' ... mais la Bêtise Mondiale est partout la Règle Suprême ... Les Paroles des Petits Chefs des Bureaux, sont comme les Paroles des Grands Chefs des Politiciens 'Du Vent' : et comme Aristote énonça, "**Beaucoup de Vent fait du Courant**"; un fait ni bien courant ni très électrifant ... hi hi ! Les Grandes Paroles se tenaient lieu de la Sagesse, les Promesses remplaçaient d'autres Promesses pour le Grand Avenir 'À venir', puis les Réunions n'étaient qu'un moyen de Ré-Unire (pour un Repas, normalement): l'Action Restait toujours InActive, à tel point que pour me faire taire, ils m'ont même payé un voyage, des **USA**.

Heureusement, j'étais pas si bête que ça !

J'avais déjà fait une fois la Foire de Paris 1974
et malgré mon inexpérience dans ce métier de vente
me trouvant un bien beau-parleur, même haut-parleur
j'ai enfin voulu tenter ma chance dans le commerce.

Froidement, je suis allé à la Foire de Strasbourg

où un Mr. Schwartz pas si loin de ce Wald

était surpris de voir un Paki en Alsace

parlant bien français comme natale

voulant présenter les produits

Pakistanaï en Alsace ?

Merveilleux; donc

stand accord

de suite.

Tout

est

la



۷۸۶

پاکستان

la terre ou se rejoignent six fleuves dans le calme,
la philosophie et l'amour s'appelle le pakistan :

"pays des purs"

c'est encore un espoir.....peut-etre, mais ce
berceau de civilisations anciennes tres exaltees,
moenjodaro, harappa, taxila, temoigne par un discret
silence, par les rides du temps sur les visages, les
paysages varies du terroir, que nous sommes les fiers
heritiers de cultures ayant constamment recherche un
plus juste equilibre social et humain

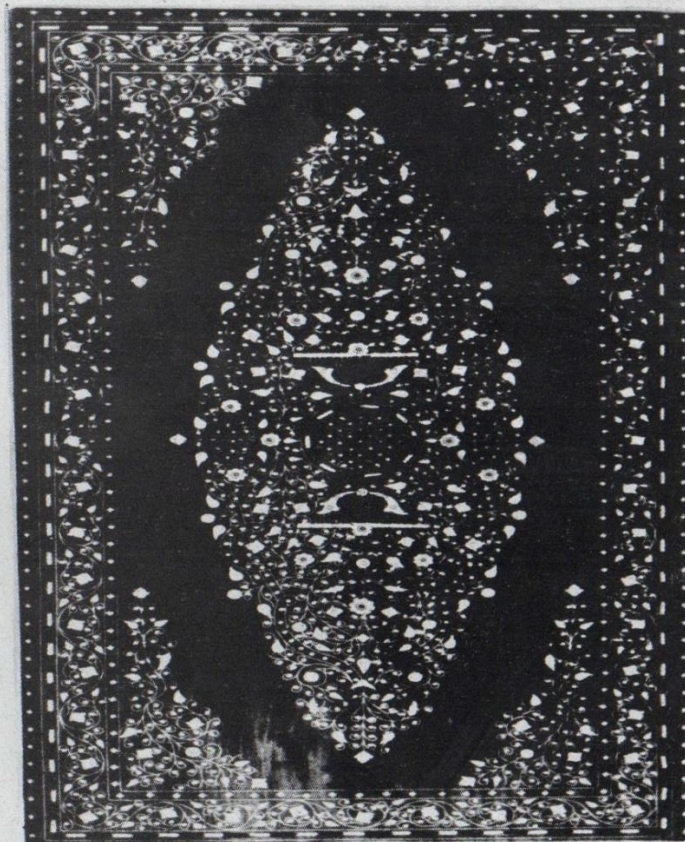
d'une richesse interieure presque illimitee, les pakista-
nais doues d'une nature affable et un esprit ouvert,
aimant le monde et l'aventure, forment actuellement une
main d'oeuvre qualifiee et des techniciens de haut
niveau qui dirigent d'importants projets en afrique,
en asie, en europe et en amerique
cette emigration peut-elle etre assimilee a une fuite ?

le pakistan est enserre de puissants voisins economiques
et politiques, l'iran, la russie, la chine et l'inde; ce
petit pays qui ne represente que trois fois la superficie
de la france, se trouve dans une situation tres particuli-
ere pour realiser par sa lutte, l'ensemble des promesses
que le destin a inscrit dans son nom

le pays des purs



tapis
un ancien metier



artisanat
table en ivoire

la famille
HAMEED
vous presente
ses meilleures amities

nous esperons vivement
avoir l'honneur de vous
rencontrer lors de nos
presentations artisanales



M. Tariq Hameed
M. Kausar Hameed

Mlle. Tahira Hameed
Mme. Naveed Hameed

Dessin : Zahoor-ul-Akhlaq

PAKISTAN

پاکستان

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