

**November 1919:**

Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind was established by the Ulema who had come to attend the first session of Khilafat Committee.

**December 1919:**

First general session of Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind held at Amritsar

**September 1920:**

An especial session of Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind held at Calcutta approved the resolution of Non- Cooperation.

**November 1920:**

The general session of Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind at Delhi held under the president ship of Shaikhul Hind Maulana Mahmood Hasan approved the resolution of Non-Cooperation, which was endorsed by Fatawa of five hundred Ulema. The British government subsequently banned this fatwa.

**November 1921:**

It decided to boycott foreign goods.

**February 1923:**

It decided to establish department of preaching to counter growth of apostasy among Muslims.

**March 1926:**

The general session of Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind held at Calcutta passed the resolution of independence of India.

**December 1927:**

The general session of Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind held at Peshawar readopted the resolution passed at Calcutta session in December 1927.

**December 1927:**

It decided to boycott the Simon Commission.

**1928:**

It opposed the Nehru Report, which was subsequently discarded by the Indian National Congress.

**1929:**

With the cooperation of different Muslim groups (barring Muslim League led by Mohammad Ali Jinnah) it framed the model of the Constitution of India.

**1929:**

It opposed the Sharda Act, which was interfering with the Muslim Personal Law.

**1930:**

It opposed the Round Table Conference.

**1930:**

It welcomed the Congress resolution demanding complete independence of India at its annual session held at Amroha and on this basis decided to have alliance and cooperation with it.

**1931:**

It adopted resolution to support the joint election.

**1942:**

It adopted resolution to support complete autonomy of the states.

**1945:**

It presented an alternative formula to avoid the partition of India at the annual session held at Saharanpur, U.P

**1947:**

It opposed the resolution of partition of India.

**1948:** It opposed communal parliamentary politics and decided to shake off its political activities.